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THE TIMES

How Arthur Koestler helps the prisoners, page 10

Whitelaw faces demands for new initiatives

Second wave of riots in Liverpool

By Stewart Tendler and Arthur Osman

For the second successive night rioting errupted in the Toxteth district of Liverpool last night. Gangs set fire to barricades and stones were hurled at police reinforcements who tried to control the violence.

A pall of smoke hung over Upper Parliament Street, the centre of trouble the night before.

The renewed violence came at the end of a weekend of trouble in immigrant areas of London and Liverpool which left 130 policemen injured. Today the Government will face a barrage of demands for action to avert further scenes of burning cars, smashed shops and petrol bombs in mainland Britain.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will find on his desk initial reports on rioting in Southall, west London, on Friday, and on the disorders in Toxteth.

This afternoon the Home Secretary is expected to face a disturbed Commons and calls for fresh initiatives in race relations, public order, youth employment and the protection of the police.

The trouble in Southall began after skinheads came into the largely-Asian area for a pop concert. Yesterday Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, called for a strengthening of the law on public order and racial incitement, while immigrant groups described the riot as part of a campaign by racial groups to incite trouble.

An umbrella group for Pakistani organizations called for a judicial tribunal into the activities of extreme right-wing political groups, and immigrant councillors in London boroughs asked the Home Office to begin a programme against urban deprivation and inequality in employment.

The Saturday riots in Liverpool began with clashes between police and young blacks and Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, will ask Mr Whitelaw to set up an urgent inquiry into the roots of the disorder.

After Saturday night's violence the tally showed 70 police officers injured, 11 of them detained in hospital, and three arrests. One man was alleged to have been in possession of petrol bombs and two others were accused of damage and theft.

A 400-square yard section of Toxteth, in the hinterland of the docks and a mile from the city centre, was carpeted with broken glass, burnt out vehicles and firemen still damping down smouldering buildings yesterday morning.

Anonymous tip about a 'bloodbath'

For nine hours Liverpool policemen, supported by 90 reinforcements from Greater Manchester, had faced petrol bombs, fires, stoning and looting, which lasted until 7 am.

The violence appeared to have been premeditated and arose from a volatile mix of hooliganism, unemployment, frustration, alleged over-intensive policing and the claim that black people had been provoked by police. It was not a race riot in the context of Brixton or Southall but was more the sudden fusing of elements common to black and white youths.

The weekend eruption began on Friday when a black youth was chased by police and fell off a motorcycle when they caught him. He disappeared after being pulled from the police by a gathering crowd of 40 black youths, and two hours of sporadic violence followed, in which five officers were hurt.

After the incident the police received an anonymous tip about a "bloodbath" in Toxteth and a force of men equipped with riot equipment stood by. The police say they were kept from public view.

Late on Saturday another anonymous tip reported a stolen car in the area and three officers went to investigate. They were met with stones and bottles. Within minutes a crowd of about 150 black and white youths took over Upper Parliament Street, the area's main artery. Parked cars were overturned and set on fire to form a barricade. Others were driven into bus shelters and lampposts to wreck them. Hire-car garages were broken into and the cars driven out.

Shops were burnt and others, including a wine store, looted as the violence spread. Police formed up behind riot shields and came under a barrage of bricks, bottles and then petrol bombs. A BBC television team ran for cover when a masked gang armed with pick-axe handles attacked them, captured a £12,000 camera and destroyed it.

Chief Constable puts blame on parents

Mr Neil Higginson, the cameraman, said that the mob "warned us not to film. We agreed; but they still chased us and we ran as they hit us."

Refrigerators were taken from one shop. Mrs Bridie Heffernan, a shopkeeper, said that about 30 masked youbts broke into her premises to steal boxes of tined goods. They also contents on the floor. She said: "It was sheer vandalism."

Throughout the night police had to escort firemen on their way to tackle blazing buildings and cars. Finally, at 7 am, they baton-charged the mob, which then melted away into side alleys and on to the Kingsley housing estate.

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, placed much of the blame on the parents of the youths. He said: "Parents have a responsibility to discipline and control the movement and behaviour of their children. These were mostly in their 'teens and early twenties, but some were younger than 12. They saw this as a huge joke or game."

He said: "Race relations leaders tried to maintain some order but failed to quell the riot. The hooligans were hell-bent on attacking the police, who are so readily identified as symbols of law and order.

"Their fight was with us. I am confident we have the matter under control and contained, but we are prepared for any outbreak and are ready to deal with it quickly.

"The causes are many and various but I have no doubt that we are the readily identified symbols of authority and discipline which is anathema to these people."

Mr Oxford said it was sad because ethnic groups in Liverpool had been there for many years and the city did not have the immigration problem of other places.

He denied that black youths had been harassed by police in recent weeks. "Some of them seem to think that the police should not investigate their crimiinal behaviour. We are not going to let these young thugs get away with it; if that is harassment, then we are doing our duty.

"We are not taking them on just because they live in that area. To suggest we flooded the area with an inordinate number of policemen is quite untrue."

"This was not a race riot. The problem has been caused by a

Continued on back page, col 3

Photograph by Peter Price

Blood spattered and weary—a Liverpool policeman's lot, 1981 style.

Russian rebuff for Carrington over Afghanistan initiative

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, July 5

On the eve of Lord Carrington's visit here the Russians have issued their sharpest rejection of the EEC initiative on Afghanistan, saying it could not serve as a basis for talks and that no one was going to hold talks with its Western backers.

A Tass report from Vienna, issued after Lord Carrington's brief visit there, said the essence of the Foreign Secretary's initiative which word it derided—putting in inverted commas—was a conference that the West and China wanted to hold without the participation of the Afghan Government.

"They want to resolve Afghanistan's domestic affairs without its legitimate representatives, behind the back of the Afghan people.

"Western politicians seeking to resolve the Afghan question in this way must be reminded that all attempts to talk with Afghanistan in the language of force or to interfere in its domestic affairs are senseless. The only true path for a settlement of the situation round Afghanistan is contained in the political programme advanced by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980."

That programme called for direct talks with Iran and Pakistan and a guarantee of non-intervention. It said there could be no discussion of Afghanistan's internal affairs, nor any conference without Afghanistan's participation.

Tass spelt out again the Soviet backing for the Afghan stand, as it has done twice since the announcement of Lord Carrington's mission, and rejected any conference held on terms other than those proposed by Kabul.

This appears to be a deliberate slap in the face for the Foreign Secretary, and suggests little room for negotiation. The inflexible stand could be an opening negotiating position, but Western analysts in Moscow do not believe the Russians are ready to leave Afghanistan on any terms except their own.

Moscow's apparent initial interest in the plan could be due to its recognition of the claim that the Russians have a security problem in the area.

However, the Russians feel under pressure on many issues from many countries, and with a sense of having their backs to the wall, are taking an increasingly unbending stand.

Nevertheless, the Russians will use Lord Carrington's visit as evidence that Britain wants to improve its poor relations with Moscow.

☐ No illusions: Lord Carrington, who conferred with the French and West German foreign ministers before leaving London yesterday, is under no illusion that his mission will succeed (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The most that he and his colleagues will allow is that their plan might start a new dialogue.

The discussion was regarded as a useful informal exchange of the latest developments. The Foreign Office rejected any charge of a big-power axis, as Italy has criticized the meeting. The objective was for Lord Carrington to hear an account of recent talks between Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, and President Brezhnev, and to take note of the new voice in European policy in Paris.

Poles give Moscow a pledge of loyalty

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 5

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, returned here today from a short visit to Warsaw with a pledge from the Polish leadership that it would rebuff all attempts to undermine communism in Poland.

In a joint communiqué the Polish leaders also specifically endorsed the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, saying that the defence of socialism in Poland was inseparable from the country's sovereignty and independence and the security and inviolability of its borders.

"These questions not only affect Poland but are vitally important to the entire socialist community", the communiqué said.

The Poles also agreed with the Russians that the West was using the crisis to try to revise the postwar settlement in Europe and to change the balance of forces there and in the world. The two sides said they would do everything to maintain their defence capability at a proper level and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact.

Poland also gave a pledge that the country "was, is and will continue to be a firm link in the socialist community".

In giving Mr Gromyko such explicit promises on their loyalty to the Warsaw Pact, the Poles have clearly tried to allay one of the Russians' main worries throughout the crisis—the reliability of Poland as a military ally.

Mr Gromyko obviously sought such reassurances before the Polish party congress opens on July 14, and his visit was probably also used to impress on the Polish leaders the Kremlin's concern that the congress should not adopt policies unacceptable to Moscow.

For protocol reasons the communiqué did not dwell on matters not related to defence and foreign policy. But the Soviet Foreign Minister, although not charged with the defence of ideology, couched his statements in language indicating that the Poles were left in no doubt of the Russians' worries over the reformist movement within the Polish party.

The communiqué said both sides agreed that their "unbreakable alliance, fraternal friendship and cooperation", together with the development of relations between the two parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fully met their countries' vital interests.

Such a formulation suggests that Mr Gromyko, who was invited to Warsaw by the Polish Communist Party Central Committee and therefore held talks not only in his capacity as Foreign Minister but also as a senior member of the Soviet Politburo, covered all the contentious ideological issues in his discussions.

The lengthy communiqué covered a range of foreign policy questions, and showed that in this field at least there is complete agreement between the Russians and Poles—disarmament, European nuclear weapons, Afghanistan, the Middle East, the Helsinki accords.

The communiqué suggests that Mr Gromyko's visit was reasonably successful in Soviet eyes, though it used the word "businesslike" to describe the atmosphere, a codeword normally reserved for negotiations with non-communist countries when there are sharp disagreements.

Soviet anxieties over Poland remain acute, but the Russians appear resigned to letting the congress go ahead in the hope that it will rein in some of the reformists.

Maze talks bring hopes of deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Negotiations to find a settlement to the hunger strike at the Maze Prison were continuing late last night when a delegation from the Irish Commission for Peace and Justice returned to the prison for further discussions with the eight men fasting to death.

The five members from the commission returned to the prison, near Belfast, four hours after an earlier six-hour meeting with the men. It is understood they met Mr Brendan McFarlane, the commander of the republican prisoners at the Maze. He was said to be in the hospital wing of the prison when the delegation made its second visit of the day.

The delegates declined to comment as they left the prison after a weekend of hectic activity but this was seen as a hopeful sign that the discussions were continuing.

The commission had not requested a further meeting with Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, during the four-hour break in the talks. The Northern Ireland Office and the Republican press centre declined to comment on the return visit.

Yesterday's talks came after the Republican Press Centre issued a detailed statement from the prisoners calling for direct talks with the Government, which was notable for its conciliatory tone. Significantly there was no mention of political status. But both the Government and the commission examined it carefully.

Although the Government insists that the commission cannot negotiate with the men, a Northern Ireland Office civil servant was at the prison during Saturday's talks. It is not known what he was doing, but a spokesman said: "It is quite normal for officials to escort people into the prison." The civil servant was not at yesterday's talks. The Government maintains that the hunger strike must end before there are any changes in the prison regime; but these latest moves offer the best chance of ending the fast before Mr Joseph McDonnell, aged 30, who starts the fifty-ninth day of his fast today, drifts into a coma and dies. Yesterday, as his wife visited him, he was described as very ill.

If he dies, the solidarity of others on hunger strike will make further attempts at reaching a settlement slim, and on his death security forces predict renewed IRA violence throughout the province.

The five members of the commission involved in the latest move include Father Oliver Crilly, a priest from the Irish Republic who is a first cousin of one of the hunger strikers, Mr Thomas McIlwee; Bishop Dermot O'Mahony, Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin; Mr Brian Gallagher, a Dublin solicitor; Mr Hugh Logue from Londonderry, who is economics spokesman of the Social Democratic and Labour Party; and Mr Jerome Connolly, full-time executive secretary of the commission.

It is understood that the areas the commission see as being most fruitful towards ending the fast relate to clothing, free association and a change in work rules at the Maze.

The delegates were given permission to enter the prison by Mr. Alison after two hours of talks with him on Saturday. That meeting came after eight hours of talks at Hillsborough Castle on Friday.

In their detailed statement on Saturday, the prisoners outlined their five demands, but in a much softer tone than before. They added that Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, may be misinformed about their demands.

"We have outlined what should be the basis of a solution without loss of principle to either side in this conflict",

On the crucial issue of free association, the statement apparently made some movement, accepting that it would only be within the 25-man wings of the H-block. Although they would want visits between wings, the statement added: "We do not envisage ourselves running around the block as we please in large numbers".

The statement continued: "Supervision need not be restricted. That is a matter for the regime's discretion. There would be no interference with prison officers who would maintain their supervisory role."

On work routine, the prisoners said it should not be "a major point of contention", and that they would be prepared to maintain their cells, wings and blocks, and engage in any activity they defined as self-maintenance.

Paisley's wedding invitation
Diary, page 12

Iraq contemplates jet deal worth up to £1,000m

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The Iraqi Government is evaluating the British Aerospace Hawk jet trainer and fighter for its air force, and may seek to build the aircraft under licence.

Such a deal could be worth up to £1,000m in the long term, but would be unlikely to receive the approval of the British Government so long as Iraq's war with Iran continues.

A team of 30 engineers and technicians from Iraq are in Britain looking at the Hawk. They have visited British Aerospace centres at Kingston upon Thames and Dunsfold, Surrey, where Hawks are made and assembled.

British Aerospace confirmed the Iraqi visits, but played down the possibility of an early signing.

Iraq is also evaluating aircraft in France, Italy and Brazil that compete with the Hawk.

Most of Iraq's military supplies in the past have come from the Soviet Union, but Iraq now is buying frigates from Italy and Mirage fighters from France.

Double triumph for British athletic teams

By Our Sports Staff

Britain's men and women athletes both won their Europa Cup semi-finals yesterday to qualify for next month's finals in Zagreb.

The success of the men in Helsinki was the more surprising for with only two nations to go through it had been widely expected that Britain would finish behind the Russians and the host country.

In the event Russia came second and Finland failed to qualify. Victories by the Olympic gold medal winners Sebastian Coe (in the 800 metres), and Allan Wells (200 metres), as well as those by Barry Smith (5000 metres), Keith Stock with a national record in the pole vault, and the 4 x 400 metres relay squad, enabled the team to maintain their first-day lead.

The outcome of the women's meeting at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, was more predictable. Britain won 10 of the 15 events, Meg Ritchie's winning discus throw being a Scottish native record.

Reports, page 7

Navy gets its crew and runaway trawler back

From Our Correspondent, Grimsby

The Jean Mermoz, a French trawler which raced off into the North Sea with a Royal Naval boarding party of eight on board on Saturday was brought into Grimsby yesterday under heavy guard.

Lt Simon Hambrook, the First Lieutenant of HMS Alderney, which arrested the trawler, described the action as "unpleasant and very tense". The boarding party were kept on the trawler for 30 hours, and when the Alderney finally arrested the trawler M. Jean Blainfain, the skipper, refused to use his engines and the Navy had to tow her the 100 miles back in to the Humber.

Lt Hambrook said: "I took seven men aboard on a routine examination of the trawler's nets. The engines were started and it got underway.

"We tried to remonstrate but none of the trawler crew spoke English. Alderney came after us, and HMS Jersey and a naval helicopter joined the chase. There was no violence and eventually the French skipper stopped."

Other French trawlers tried to prevent the arrest by getting between the Alderney and the Jean Mermoz. The Alderney had damage along her starboard side when she docked at Grimsby.

A small force of police met the trawler, but no arrests were made, and Lt Hambrook said the crew would be free to move about if they wished. M Blainfain refused to allow reporters on board and would not make any comment.

Other members of the boarding party said he seemed to panic while his nets were being examined, and tried to get back to his home port of Boulogne.

M Blainfain was expected to appear in court today charged with illegal fishing.

In 1965 Mr Bernard Newton, a Grimsby skipper, escaped from Reykjavik with three Icelandic policemen locked in his cabin. He stood trial for illegal fishing after getting halfway across the North Sea before being arrested.

Photograph, page 3

The Shah's last hours in Iran

Autumn 1978, Tehran: Does the West yet understand the maelstrom of events which led to the downfall of the Shah of Iran and the installation of an Islamic government headed by his arch-enemy Ayatollah Khomeini?

Mohamed Heikal, the distinguished Egyptian writer and editor, knew both men well, and has produced the first authoritative account of the Shah's fall and its aftermath, to be serialized exclusively in *The Times* all this week.

Today, on page 8: The Shah's last desperate hours in Tehran—and the dramatic return of Khomeini.

Navy missile will have short life

The Royal Navy's £1,000m Chevaline nuclear missile system, an improved version of Polaris, will be in service for only about four years before being replaced by Trident missiles. Because of the failure of a recent test firing, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes a refit Page 3

'Observer' loses 850,000 copies

Management at *The Observer*, which lost 850,000 copies because of an industrial dispute on Saturday, is to tell print union leaders that publication will be halted unless they give guarantees of uninterrupted production. The dispute concerns differential payments to machine room workers. Back page

French barred

Mexico has retaliated against a French refusal to accept higher oil prices by excluding all French companies from Mexican economic projects Page 17

Frenchman's GP

Alain Prost, of France, driving a turbo-charged Renault, won a rerun French Grand Prix after a rainstorm halted the original race at Dijon. John Watson, of Britain, was second in a new McLaren Page 8

Curse of England blights Yankee doodle day

From Michael Leapman, New York, July 5

There was a sort of belated revenge for the House of Hanover yesterday when most of America's annual celebration of its supreme act of disloyalty was washed out for that most British of reasons — it rained.

To hear Americans talk about it nowadays, you would think that their main reason for severing the British connexion on July 4, 1776, was the weather. On identifying an Englishman, their first instinct is to make a joke about rain. When Wimbledon's tennis is delayed by it, they snigger knowingly.

There were no such jokes yesterday. The Fourth of July, traditionally a time for barbecues, fireworks and outdoor pursuits, had to be celebrated indoors. Most people stayed at home to be consoled by watching the American triumph at a relatively dry Wimbledon.

A huge firework display was planned in New York harbour, close to the Statue of Liberty and several hundred prominent New Yorkers were invited to a party on the 107th floor of the World Trade Centre, to drink beer and wine, eat hot-dogs and watch the show.

When they reached the top they found it swathed in a thick, white cloud. Occasional flashes could be made out which might have been lightning, but which analysts identified as rockets bursting below. Pre-recorded sound effects of fireworks came over the loudspeakers to remind guests of what they were missing.

Those who left early enough to catch the late-night television news learned that the fireworks could be seen a bit better from the ground by those who braved the rain but even so they were dimmed by swirling mists.

The rain began slowly and developed into a deluge by barbecue time. The first commemorative event of the day, 50 rounds of cannon fire from lower Manhattan towards New Jersey, took place in a light drizzle.

It persisted during the parade to City Hall, where representatives of ethnic groups mingled with American soldiers showing their latest weapons. Squads of sailors from visiting Nato ships joined the damp march.

Just before the parade ended it began to pelt, and by the end of the day, an inch-and-a-half had been recorded in Central Park. Roads and gardens were awash.

All the afternoon's outdoor events had to be cancelled: craft fairs, concerts, square dancing, not to mention thousands of private barbecue parties. The fireworks display went ahead more as a symbolic act of defiance, like the Boston Tea Party.

There was a perverse crumb of comfort. Watching a baseball game, the national sport, is a traditional way of spending Independence Day. The rain would have washed out dozens of games—except that none was scheduled because of the three-week strike of major league players.

It was not, all things considered, an especially good day to be an American.

But if the Founding Fathers 205 years ago could have contained their patience for just 24 hours, none of this would have happened. Today dawned warm and sunny, a traditional New York summer's day.

Church of England faces revolutionary challenge

From Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

Profound changes in the structures, attitudes and general style of the Church of England have been proposed by a top-level team of visiting churchmen.

The idea of "establishment" itself—both as a legal relationship to the state and as a cast of mind—is among the settled assumptions of the church that they have questioned.

Some of the proposals are sufficiently radical to cause years of controversy if there was a real attempt to implement them. Nevertheless, there were many signs yesterday that senior members of the Church of England have been persuaded of the need for a revolution in attitudes as fundamental as any in Anglican history.

A senior churchman said the proposals were a watershed in the Church of England's thinking, designed to "turn us round and put us on the initiative".

The visitors, some from overseas Anglican churches and some from other traditions such as the Roman Catholics, Orthodox and the Free Churches, have completed a three-week inquiry in which they were assisted by almost the entire institutional leadership of the church, including Church Commissioners, many bishops, the biggest voluntary societies, prominent laymen, and officers of the general synod.

It was the first time the mother church of the Anglican Communion has been included in a so-called Partners in Mission project, and it was its most ambitious exercise so far.

The preliminary results were explained to the general synod at its meeting in York yesterday, and there was an excited relationship between the synod and the visitors. The final proposals are not yet published, and yesterday's meeting was the first taste of what is to come in about two months.

The preliminary report speaks of "certain seminal ideas" some of which cause tension. It asks 10 critical questions. Some very pointed.

The selection and training of the clergy and the methods of deployment were questioned—whether "freehold, patronage and sole charge" sufficiently encourage "a ministry of mission as well as a maintenance".

The voluntary societies were asked about their effectiveness. "To what extent does the social witness of the church speak to the urgent issues of our day—such as poverty, unemployment, marriage breakdown and racial tension?" And whether the large investment of money, time and talents in synodical procedures, is justified.

In what ways does the complex of attitudes and patterns that is known as "the establishment" help or hinder the church's obedience in mission, especially its Christian solidarity with the less privileged and less articulate sections of the community?

It is understood that one of the most fundamental issues raised was about the church's overall structure. The grouping of the dioceses into two provinces, Canterbury and York, was judged to be outdated. The alternatives would be for more numerous dioceses arranged in regional groupings, which would almost be new provinces.

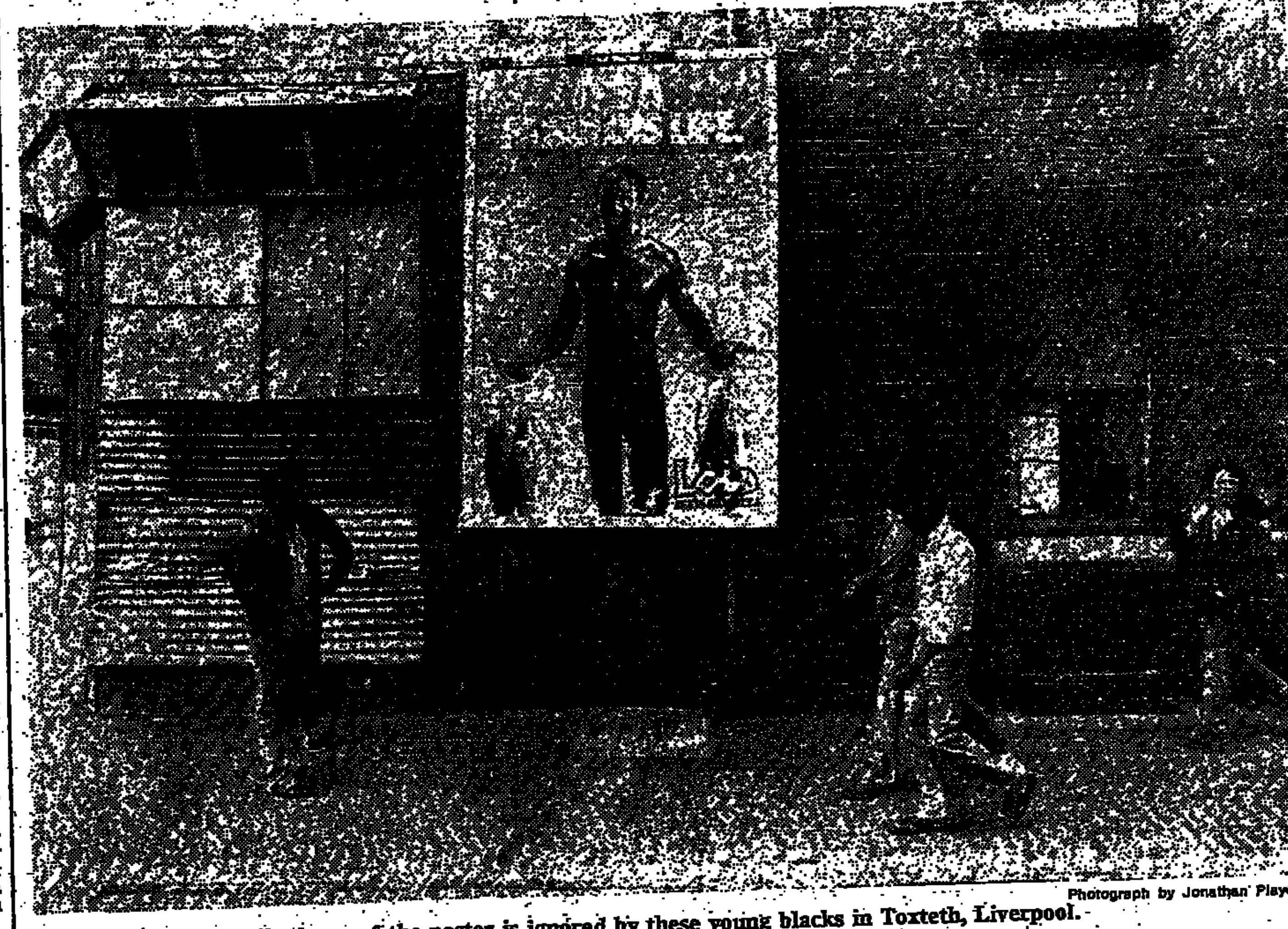
Preaching in York Minster yesterday morning, the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, told synod members: "This Partners in Mission consultation could mean much more than simply the reordering of our institutions. It could mean a revival of the spiritual life within the church and it could produce a new dynamic in the life of the nation."

None of the outside representatives was more warmly received than Miss Jenny Bond, aged 23, the representative of the English Roman Catholic Church, who challenged the synod and the church to become truly representative. It was a middle-class, respectable community, middle-aged or elderly, with few young people and members of ethnic minorities.

Closing the session, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said: "I want to tell you how keen I am on this whole operation, and I am not cynical about it."

☐ The Church of England bishops in the House of Lords were to seek to restore "the centuries-old tradition that somebody born in the country was a Briton", Dr Runcie said on BBC radio yesterday.

This fundamental amendment to the Government's nationality Bill was to be moved today in the Lords, and he hoped the Government would be able to make a real gesture by accepting it.



Photograph by Jonathan Player

The irony of the poster is ignored by these young blacks in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Liverpool: the threat of disaster

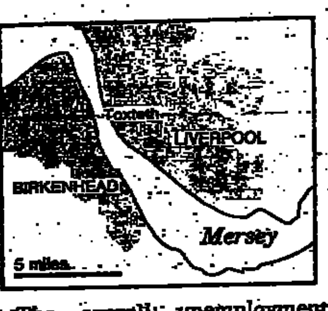
From John Chartres, Liverpool

Since the race riots in Bristol and Brixton, civic leaders in Liverpool have spent much time asking if similar events could happen in their city.

Optimists point to its third and fourth generation black community. About 40 per cent of Liverpool's estimated 30,000 blacks are British-born and some have family links with the city going back to the eighteenth century. In his last annual report the chief constable wrote that community relations were in "a very healthy position" and added that he did not foresee any serious difficulties.

Pessimists point to the surging economic recession which appears to have been destroying black jobs in Liverpool faster than those of whites. As factory after factory has closed, the city council has become much the biggest single employer. Yet while blacks had been receiving reasonably equal treatment in the search of manufacturing jobs, a recent report said there were only 169 among the council's 22,000 workers.

An observant visitor, even as close as Manchester, let alone London, notices the absence of black faces behind the driving wheels of buses. Figures compiled last October showed that out of 1,738 people employed in the city's environmental health department there were 10 black males and one black female. The social services department, which employs 3,840 people, has 11 black males and 24 black females on its payroll.



The overall unemployment level in the inner areas of Liverpool is 25 per cent. Unemployment among blacks, which can only be estimated because British-born blacks are not categorized separately, is generally conceded to be at least 60 per cent.

After the riots in Bristol and Brixton both the Anglian Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said they hoped there would be no similar trouble in the city but added that "it would be a brave man who would say that there is no risk".

Mr Wally Brown, a Liverpool-born black in charge of the Methodist centre for further education, said: "Given the wrong conditions and a trigger it could happen." Liverpool University sociology department ended a profile of the area prepared for the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee with the words: "Time is running out. A combination of one of Britain's bleakest unemployment areas with one of Britain's most disadvantaged black communities could be disastrous."

The black population in the city is almost entirely concentrated in the large depressed area of Liverpool 8—Toxteth. Some have moved out into the suburbs but not in any significant numbers.

It is a community largely African in racial origin, stemming either from original immigrants from West Africa or from the West Indian immigration after the Second World War.

Over the past weekend some of the pessimists, worst fears have become facts. Both the police and the city council have been accused in recent months of sweeping the race issue under the carpet simply because there had been hitherto no serious riots. There was a near-riot recently when 150 supporters of the Maze hunger-strikers marched through a black area and attracted a counter-demonstration of Protestants. But the fact that it did not spread to the black community was seen as hopeful.

That complacency has certainly been jolted. The history books reveal that Liverpool was the scene of one of Britain's first race riots in 1919, when Charles Wootton, who has had a local adult education centre named after him, was drowned in the South Dock. Sixty-two years later few would predict that Liverpool might also be the scene of the last battle between blacks and whites in Britain's depressed inner cities.

U-turn over pound is denied in Whitehall

By Philip Webster and John Whitmore

Suggestions that the Government had decided to resist a further fall in the value of the pound in an unannounced shift of policy, were vehemently denied in Whitehall yesterday.

It was being said in Government quarters that just as the Government had refrained from intervening when the pound had reached $2.40, although it had admitted that that was somewhat high, it would not now intervene because it had fallen below $2.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's view was represented as being unchanged—that the pound had to find its own level, and that it would find its own level through market forces.

The strength of Whitehall denials of a report in *The Sunday Times* that the Prime Minister wanted the pound to be at the level of $2, and that a fall to $1.80 would be resisted by heavy intervention and a rise in interest rates, reflects the sensitivity of the Government to any suggestions of a U-turn, especially in view of Mr Edward Heath's dramatic reappearance on the political stage last week.

It was said in Whitehall that there was nothing unusual about recent occasional "technical" interventions by the Bank of England. It was also emphasized in government circles that ministers were still looking for further public spending cuts (departments are considering options for 1982-83) and a reduction in direct taxation.

While ministers have consistently emphasized that the Government has no exchange rate target, that does not mean to say that they pay no attention to the exchange rate. Indeed, it is fully recognized in Whitehall that a fall in the exchange rate puts upward pressure on prices and makes the Government's counter-inflationary policy more difficult to pursue.

The Government's message that there will be no change of course on economic policy was reinforced yesterday by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy.

He told Conservatives in Oxford: "We have had setbacks, tactical retreats, unforeseen obstacles; but we have not deviated from what we said we would do right at the beginning, and we are not going to deviate now".

Scargill election warning

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
St Helier

The Government's pay policy is doomed, but conflict over wage restraint and unemployment between the unions and the Cabinet could trigger an early general election at any time in the next two years, Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, predicted yesterday.

"At some stage in the not too distant future the British trade union movement will say 'enough is enough: we are sick of three million unemployed and lower living standards, and fed-up with the monetarist strategy'", he said on the eve of the National Union of Mineworkers' conference in Jersey.

The revolt over government pay policy and its whole economic and political strategy could emerge at any time, in any one of a number of industries, including the railways and coalmining. It could form the conditions for forcing a general election.

Left-wing coalfield leaders are reasonably confident of pushing through a militant pay claim this week committing NUM negotiators to demand a £19.15 rise to £100 a week in the lowest wage in the industry, with consequential rises right up the wage scale. The claim is backed with the threat of industrial action.

"This wage claim is not simply a claim against the National Coal Board", Mr Scargill insisted after a meeting of the Yorkshire delegation. "It is also against the Government's monetarist policy and their whole economic strategy. That is their declaration, not ours.

"We shall be campaigning for an early general election so we can give an opportunity to the people to get rid of the Tory Government and replace it with a left Labour government putting into effect socialist policies. If they can take that step in France, I am convinced we can take it in Britain."

As disclosed in *The Times* on June 29, Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish pitmen, is expected this week to take the TUC General Council nomination from his moderate rival, Mr Ray Chadburn, the Nottinghamshire president.

Scargill's battle plan, page 12

Ministers open campaign to discredit SDP

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers, worried by evidence of the Social Democratic Party's ability to eat into the Conservative vote, began a concerted campaign yesterday to discredit the party and its policies.

At the start of the last full week of the Warrington by-election campaign, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said that it was time to stop being bemused by the glamour, glitter and personalities of the SDP and ask some serious questions.

The reason social democrat MPs had given for not resigning their seats was that it was not they who had changed, but the Labour Party. If that was so, Mr Brittan said, those who did not support the Labour Party in 1974 could have no reason for supporting the SDP today.

Mr Brittan addressing North Yorkshire Conservatives, said there was nothing remotely new in the policies being espoused by the SDP. It was not blazing an exciting new trail through the undergrowth of British politics; it was seeking to lead bemused voters up a well trodden cul-de-sac.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, speaking in Oxford, attacked those in the SDP who argued for a return to labour-intensive processes of manufacture.

"It sounds plausible until you consider what this means for the quality of working life in this new regime. Think about what life would be like in this new treadmill society should the social democrats ever succeed in dragooning us back into our industrial past. Those who seek evidence of the bankruptcy of the alleged radical alternatives offered by the SDP need look no farther".

The Labour Party will intensify its Warrington campaign this week. Several shadow ministers including Mr Stanley Orme (industry), Mr Neil Kinnock (education), Mr Peter Shore (economics) and Mr Merlyn Rees (energy) will be speaking in support of Mr Douglas Hoyle.

Nominations close today.

Frank Johnson, page 12

Jews in PLO protest

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Under a huge portrait of Yassir Arafat bearing the title "Wanted for murder", placed on the plinth of Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square, the Jewish community staged a mass rally yesterday to protest against the attempt of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization with Middle East peace talks.

The Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobowits, told the crowd, which was estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000, that the grant of political status to an avowedly terrorist organization was an affront to the dignity of man and to the sanctity of life.

So long as the PLO was committed to the use of violence and to the destruction of Israel, any recognition of it or negotiations with it were a betrayal of civilization and moral values, he said.

Sir Immanuel, who was the first main speaker at the rally, declared that European support for the PLO could not promote peace and would only harden attitudes and increase bitterness on all sides.

But affirming the need for spiritual renewal, he added: "As Jews, for so long victims of oppression, persecution and discrimination, we can never be indifferent to the suffering of others or to injustice inflicted on any part of the human family".

Jewish faith and history taught that ultimately Jewish security depends on their own worthiness and redemption on their own merit, he said.

Mr Peter Shore, former Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, gave warning that Lord Carrington and the European Community should not be so foolish as to imagine they could come forward as disinterested parties in the Middle East when they were dependent on Arab oil.

"The best thing you can do", he advised the Foreign Secretary, "is to take away your Venice document (on Middle East policy), tear it up and start again."

Lord Soper, the Methodist leader, also drew the cheers of the crowd when he declared that terrorism must be condemned on Christian and every other principle. Israel was completely right to have nothing to do with the PLO, he said.

TUC AIMS TO IMPROVE ITS EFFICIENCY

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

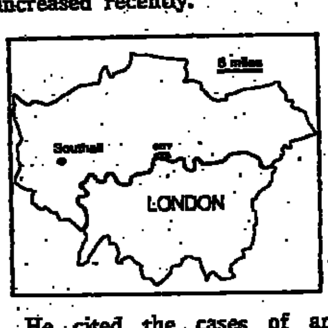
A development programme to improve the operations of the TUC and help the trade union movement to cope with new economic circumstances, is to be laid before the annual policy-making Congress in September.

If approved, the programme will commit the TUC to trial runs of schemes to improve the effectiveness of the movement and will probably lead to higher subscriptions for the country's 12 million trade unionists.

Among the suggestions is for a TUC bargaining bulletin to be issued to provide unions with information on pay movements, jobs and income security and new technology; a TUC journal, to operate for between 12 and 18 months to assess its effectiveness, and a scheme based in one TUC region to identify weaknesses in union education facilities.

CLOSED SHOP DEAL

The new Labour-controlled Derbyshire County Council yesterday reintroduced a closed shop agreement with unions representing 13,500 manual workers. Objectors will be able to pay union subscriptions to a charity.



Photograph by Barry Beattie

Concern is etched on the faces of these members of the Asian community in Southall.

Southall: the pride and the apprehension

By John Witherow

"Brixton was nothing," shouted one of the Indian youths wandering down The Broadway in Southall late on Saturday night, a few hundred yards from the gutted remains of a public house destroyed in the rioting the night before.

His comment, made for the benefit of half a dozen policemen standing within earshot, was little more than mock bravado.

But it did reflect the pride, mingled with apprehension, that came in the aftermath of the clashes in which about 60 policemen were injured and the normally quiet streets of the suburb known as "Little India" were littered with bricks and broken glass.

There was no doubt, however, that the Asian community felt it had little choice but to drive the 200 skinheads out of its town.

"They (the skinheads) were beaten and smashed. If they had been left alone free to roam the streets, they would be back tomorrow doing the same thing." Mr Mohammad Asghar, coordinator of the local legal aid centre, said.

Gangs of Asian youths roamed the streets over the weekend after they heard rumours the skinheads were coming back in force. "We will be ready for them and they will get the same treatment," one tall youth said.

Traditionally considered less volatile than the West Indians, they have demonstrated that they can no longer be the butt of racialist attacks. They spoke as if a traditionally peaceful people had been pushed to the brink by the blatantly provocative influx of skinheads and had decided to take the law into their own hands.

"The attitude of the police is appalling," Mr Asgher said. "They deny there is such a thing as a racist attack and by their inactivity they encourage them. Skinheads know they can get away with attacking a family and they will do it again."

Most Asians in Southall would not go so far in their condemnation as Mr Asghar, although they feel the police should have prevented the skinheads entering Southall on Friday and should not have protected them from what they consider was the justified wrath of the crowd.

The police view is very different. They discount suggestions that they should have known that a skinhead band was playing at the Hambrough Tavern and taken precautions.

"How can we know unless someone tells us?" one angry police officer asked.

While Mr Asghar would accept that if the skinheads had not arrived there would have been no trouble, he says racially inspired attacks have increased recently.

He cited the cases of an Asian youth who was burnt with molten wax, another who had white paint poured over him by skinheads and one who had the initials of the National Front scratched on his stomach.

The police in turn point to the decline in reported attacks in Southall compared with an area like Brixton

"There has not been an upsurge in racially motivated attacks. These people generalize from the particular," the police officer said.

Such attitudes come from a long history in Southall of sporadic incidents. Asians started moving into the area in the late 1950s and early 1960s and white residents soon began to complain.

Since then there has been a steady influx and about half the population of the town of 60,000 is Asian or West Indian, mainly Sikhs from the Punjab. In 1976 an Asian youth was stabbed to death and in 1979 Mr Blair Peach, a New Zealand teacher, was killed during a demonstration against a National Front meeting at the town hall.

But despite these occurrences the community has remained remarkably stable. The word Asians most frequently used to describe their town was "friendly".

The Rev Roy Smith, a local Anglican clergyman, said: "We get along well. When there is trouble they all stand together, whether they are Sikhs, Muslims or Hindus. They feel they are fighting for survival and are being discriminated against. They also feel it is their town and they don't want anybody coming in and abusing their people."

Foot says Labour would cut tax to save jobs

By Our Political Staff

Cuts in income tax for most working people would be part of a reflation programme to be carried out by the next Labour government in an attempt to reduce unemployment, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, said on Saturday.

Without referring to any policy for incomes, Mr Foot told an unemployment rally in Cardiff that a Labour government would increase public expenditure on essential social and community services, cut particularly burdensome indirect taxes like the national insurance surcharge and the heavy duty on oil, and encourage big modernization programmes in the nationalized industries and public services. The income tax cuts would at least restore the real value of personal allowances.

Mr Foot did not give the cost of his plan but he conceded that it would lead to increased public borrowing, although much of that would be off-set by the subsequent growth in the economy.

Such a policy of expansion would probably cause the level of the pound to fall, improving the competitiveness of British exports and boosting the home market, further stimulating the economy. But he admitted it could have implications for the balance of payments and posed problems of dealing with inflation and bottlenecks in industry.

The Opposition, he said, was examining such difficulties with the trade unions.

The Conservatives would ask how Labour would pay for the programme. "One part of the answer is we shall borrow the money, as other countries have with the trade unions.

Mellish may resign seat for docklands post

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour housing minister and government chief whip, said yesterday that he would resign from Parliament in the autumn if he found that his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered too much with his duties as an MP.

Mr Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, has said he might consider resigning because of political differences with his constituency party, which has occused him of being out of touch with the mainstream of local party opinion. It has also criticized him for taking the development corporation post.

Labour's national executive committee is inquiring into the running of the Bermondsey party.

Mr Mellish told *The Times* yesterday: "I want to be very much involved with the new corporation. The key to docklands development is getting the industry in. I will regard it as my duty to talk to industry, and, if I find that it takes so much of my time that I cannot do my MP's job as well as I should, I will resign as an MP. I will know by the autumn."

Mr Mellish's resignation would again inevitably fuel speculation over the possibility of Mrs Shirley Williams fighting the seat. It is a Labour stronghold and has a substantial Catholic population.

Mrs Williams, who is a Catholic, has said she would like to fight an autumn election

Mr Mellish gave a warning that his constituency would not tolerate an extremist replacing him.

Science report

Reservoir test for porous sandstone

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Bunter Sandstone, a layer of porous rock, is being used in a £2m experiment to create new ways of storing water.

The idea is to use the sandstone as an underground reservoir which is filled during the winter months to supplement supplies during rainless months.

The Severn-Trent Water Authority has started testing at a site near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire by drilling a borehole three feet in diameter to a depth, eventually, of between 500ft and 600ft.

Artificial recharging of underground aquifers in the wet season has been a subject of extensive research in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, particularly in chalk reservoirs. But the method has never been used to develop a man-made store in porous sandstone.

The scheme has many attractions. In theory the capacity available is far greater than a surface reservoir space that is practicably available.

Some of the other advantages are described by Mr Jeremy Josephs, a specialist in hydrology, of the Water Research Centre, at Medmenham, in Buckinghamshire. He says there is no disruption to land and the area around a borehole is so small that it can almost be hidden by a small building.

"The high capital costs of a surface reservoir are replaced by a development which can be spread over stages, as more storage is needed and additional boreholes are sunk. But operating costs are higher for pumping water back to the surface than for discharging supplies from surface reservoirs."

In the first phas of the Stourbridge experiment, small observation boreholes are being drilled to discover how far the water spreads through the sandstone sponge. The intention is to complete the project as a routine method for storing water for public supplies by 1986; then more than two million gallons a day will be available to Stourbridge, where supplies are always in heavy demand.

The Bunter Sandstone beds cover a very large part of the country. *One runs from west of Scunthorpe to Nottingham and another from east of Can*nock to below Birmingham. Another long belt curves from north to south from the Trent at Burton to below Rugby. And the largest stratum in the Midlands covers much of a triangle from Stoke to west of Shrewsbury and almost to Worcester in the south.

In the Severn-Trent region more than one third of public water supplies are obtained already by pumping from underground areas. Aquifer recharge from rivers would substantially increase the supplies. And the standstone sponge has an advantage over chalk because it has a far higher capacity. In principle as much as 35 per cent of the volume could be used for storage.

St Paul's choir in cash crisis

St Paul's Cathedral choir is facing a crash crisis and Canon John Collins, the cathedral treasurer, is leading a group determined to secure its future by an appeal for funds.

In his morning service sermon yesterday Canon Collins made it clear that unless money flowed in quickly the choir of London's great cathedral would never be the same again.

Members of the Cathedral Chapter are said to be divided over how to deal with the crisis. Some want to launch a drive for funds while others want to reduce the number of choristers.

Canon Collins said yesterday that he wanted a public fund-raising campaign, but went on: "I am sorry to say I find myself in disagreement with the majority of my colleagues.

"If the City of London, the nation and indeed the whole English-speaking world were made fully aware of the threat to our treasured heritage of music, I feel confident they would respond.

He said the number of men in the choir and the number of sung services were being reduced and that the parents of choristers, despite the provisions of the cathedral statutes, were being charged higher and higher fees, which threatened to turn a school for singers into an elitist school for the sons of affluent parents.

"All this is surely a tragedy", he said.

According to Canon Collins it costs £2,500 to keep each of the 40 choristers at the school for a year, and £250,000 to run all the cathedral's musical activities.

YOUTHS CHARGED

Two youths are to appear at Liverpool Magistrates' Court today charged with offences arising out of an incident on Saturday in which Police Constable Raymond Davenport died after he was dragged 200 yards by a car which hit a bus shelter.

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Short life for the Navy's £1,000m stand-in deterrent

By Peter Hennessy

The operational phase of the Royal Navy's controversial £1,000m Chevaline nuclear deterrent will be short-lived, even if the imminent trial of the improved Polaris missile system off Cape Canaveral, Florida, succeeds where the last one failed.

All four submarines of the Polaris squadron will not be fitted with Chevaline until late 1987 or early 1988, about four years before the start of their planned replacement by the Trident strategic nuclear force.

Thanks to its warheads and decoys refusing to separate satisfactorily at the most recent attempt, there is no chance that the submarine HMS Revenge will be equipped with the new system when it completes its 18-month refit in Rosyth dockyard early next year.

As Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, revealed to the Commons Public Accounts Committee on February 18, the minutes of which were recently released, the Polaris boats need to be modified before Chevaline can be fitted inside their missile compartments.

One of several differences between the front end of the Polaris A3 missile and Chevaline is that Chevaline needs liquid rather than solid fuel to propel certain sections of it.

Chevaline cannot get to sea before mid-1983; when HMS Resolution is due to finish its next refit. According to the refit cycle for the Polaris force, HMS Repulse should carry Chevaline by early 1985, HMS Renown by mid-1986 and the Revenge will not now receive the warheads until the end of 1987 or the beginning of 1988. The Polaris-Chevaline squadron is due to be withdrawn progressively from 1992 to be replaced by Trident boats as they are commissioned.

Staff of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, at Aldermaston, where the concept of Chevaline was developed, believe they understand what went wrong during the last trial off the United States Air Force Base at Cape Canaveral. The setback was described last week as one of these silly little things—it was only one small problem.

It seems, however, that with any non-proven system of the complexity of Chevaline, there can be no such thing as certainty about it achieving success in any particular trial.

The Chevaline system, developed in the strictest secrecy by the Heath, Wilson and Callaghan administrations, is designed to enable the British strategic deterrent to penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system shielding Moscow until the vastly superior Trident force goes on patrol.

It appears that the Ministry of Defence would be unlikely to resist a thorough investigation of the procurement of Chevaline should the Public Accounts Committee decide to undertake the task. In that event, three main questions would confront MPs.

Was it necessary to upgrade the Polaris A3 system in the first place? How badly has the enterprise been handled in terms of financial control? Was it right that its true scale and cost should have been kept from Parliament until January 1980, nearly six years after a Cabinet Committee of five ministers had approved its going ahead?

A Public Accounts Committee investigation would be likely to discover a dire failure in financial control between the spring of 1974, when Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee met, and early 1977, when action was taken inside the Ministry of Defence to remedy the deficiency.

Despite the failure of the last separation trial, the estimate of £1,000m for Chevaline is still accurate according to the ministry. The sum includes a contingency reserve big enough to mop up any extra expenditure arising from the failure and the delay it has caused.

Letters, page 13

Jean Mermoz, a French trawler (foreground), with a naval boarding party on board, causing a slight collision while turning hard to starboard in an attempt to flee HMS Alderney, an off-shore protection vessel. The trawler was escorted into Grimsby yesterday.

Law to check house ownership sought

From Our Correspondent, St Peter Port

Guernsey's housing authority wants officials to have the right to enter any premises, if need be by force, where there is a suspected breach of the local law controlling the occupation of property by non-islanders.

The authority would have to seek a warrant, providing sufficient information under oath to satisfy the Bailiff, the head of the island's judiciary, that there was reasonable ground for believing the law was being broken.

Anyone intentionally obstructing an official with a warrant would be liable to a fine of up to £500.

The provision is included in a housing law that goes before the island parliament on July 22.

The proposed extension of the housing authority's powers could provoke much debate, since it was not among the original proposals, approved 15 months ago, for a revised housing law to replace the one that has been in force since 1975.

Mr Roydon Falla, president of the housing authority, has told local MPs that the need for the right of entry became apparent only when the legislation was being drafted.

At present, he says, cases of alleged illegal occupation often have to be referred to the law officers for investigation. That leads to time-consuming and expensive administration procedures, he maintains.

Stansted plan 'an intolerable intrusion'

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The expansion of Stansted as London's third airport would be an unthinkable and intolerable intrusion upon the countryside, Mr Christopher Hall, editor of *The Countryman* and former director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said yesterday.

Addressing an open-air rally organized by the Ramblers' Association, in Hatfield Forest, near the airport, Mr Hall said the proposed development was usually debated in terms of the alleged needs of air traffic and the objections of local residents.

A third element was all too often ignored. London was one of the most fortunate cities in the world in possessing an incomparable countryside forming a green belt around it.

"A new international airport is a new city. It will have its own sprawling complex of highways and its acres of barren car parks. Its hotels will tower above the fields. Its workers will require to be housed in towns and villages for scores of miles around.

In the latest issue of the Town and Country Planning Association journal, Mr David Lock, a member of the association's executive, argues that Mr Graham Eyre, QC, the inspector at the forthcoming inquiry, has been given an impossible brief that may even be illegal.

Although the law says that the inspector must report to the Secretary of State for the Environment on the British Airports Authority's proposals for Stansted, he has also been told to inquire into any alternative, for which there need be no planning application at all.

The law does not recognize development proposals that are not properly made, Mr Lock says. Furthermore, the inquiry cannot legally examine the question of the extra 2,500 acres which the authority has suggested should be "safeguarded" for possible future growth, since no formal planning consent has been sought.

GPs face questioning on free health care

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Family doctors may be asked to say which of their patients should pay for hospital treatment, under government plans to charge overseas visitors for health care.

Proposals that hospital clerks should determine which patients are entitled to free treatment by asking them about their present and past addresses have received considerable criticism.

The Government has received representations from 71 area health authorities, 87 community health councils, nine trade union bodies and 37 health districts on their proposals to charge overseas visitors, and many have suggested that their plans are impractical.

There are fears that coloured patients will be questioned more frequently and more rigorously by hospital staff than white patients. Administrative costs could also be increased.

Consequently the Government has postponed introducing its scheme from the original starting date of October 1 to early next year, and has set up a working group of National Health Service officers and community relations representatives to look at ways of finding out whether a patient is entitled to free treatment.

The group will be asked to consider whether family doctors should say in their hospital referral letters which patients normally live in Britain and are therefore entitled to free treatment.

The Government has been considering such an option as an alternative to its original proposals. It discounted at an early stage the possibility of asking patients to produce their NHS cards, because many people are not registered with a doctor and therefore do not have a card.

But the British Medical Association opposes the idea of involving general practitioners because it says they already have enough administrative work.

The association said: "While GPs are not in favour of people receiving free health care when they are not entitled to it, they feel they already carry too great an administrative burden for the NHS, by having to sign sickness certificates, for example. They would not be prepared to increase this administrative burden, so other ways will have to be found."

The Government estimates an extra £5m could be raised by tightening the payment procedures. Emergency cases would still be treated free

Mountbatten statue scheme

By a Staff Reporter

A proposal to erect a statue dedicated to the late Lord Mountbatten of Burma is made in a letter to *The Times* today signed by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition and the Liberal Party, among others.

They propose a statue in naval uniform, sited in London to the south of Horse Guards Parade and facing the Old Admiralty Building. They say that any money received in excess of the cost would go to the Mountbatten Memorial Trust. The other signatories are representatives of the three Services and public figures who were associated with Lord Mountbatten. They are:

Field-Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton, Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1952 to 1955; Lord Trevelyan, a senior official in the Indian Political Service until 1947, and later ambassador to the USSR; Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRS, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government, 1964-1971; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Boyle, Chief of the Air Staff, 1956-1959; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, 1957 to 1960.

Lord Mountbatten died in August, 1979, when a bomb planted by the Provisional IRA exploded on board the boat which he and his family had embarked on at Mullachmore, co Sligo.

Proposals for a statue were made in letters to *The Times* in November, 1979.

Letter, page 13

Orchestras deprived of grants for new works

By Martin Huckerby, Music Reporter

Relations between the Arts Council and the four independent London orchestras have been soured by the proposed series of modern music concerts, *Music of Eight Decades*, at the Festival Hall and Queen Elizabeth Hall next season.

The series is the latest attempt to build an audience for contemporary music on the South Bank; it will, however, use up all the Arts Council funds available in the coming year to subsidize contemporary work by the big orchestras at the Festival Hall.

In previous years the four orchestras have received special grants towards presenting modern works in their regular programmes. The extra subsidy is needed because new works require more rehearsal but usually draw smaller audiences.

To their anger, the orchestras have learnt that no such grants will be available for 1981-82.

Mr Basil Deane, the council's director of music, said that when they were discussing plans for *Music of Eight Decades*, a series of eight concerts presented by the London Orchestral Concert Board and the BBC, "we did not know then that it would turn out that there would be virtually nothing for other concerts".

He said that was a pity; they would like to support other work, but there was not enough money.

Two of the big orchestras, the London Symphony and the Philharmonia, are giving concerts which have been included in the new series, but neither is completely happy with the arrangement.

Mr Peter Hemmings, managing director of the LSO, said the new series should not be at the expense of the orchestras' efforts to promote contemporary music.

He felt the new system was a retrograde step and the LSO was protesting to the council about the end of the special subsidy.

It was a view echoed by Mr Stephen Crabtree, managing director of the London Philharmonic, who felt a sort of "apartheid system" could develop, keeping contemporary music away from the mainstream.

Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, welcomed the inclusion in the new series of the Philharmonia's concert next May, with Peter Maxwell Davies's *Black Pentecost*, but deplored the fact that there was no money at all for the orchestras to play contemporary music in the 1981-82 financial year.

The Royal Philharmonic expressed great concern at the plan. "The Arts Council cannot expect us to be artistic if we go out of business for it". It had been expecting help towards the cost of performing a new commission from Thea Musgrave and a fiftieth birthday concert for Malcolm Williamson.

Several orchestras said they were critized by the council, and other bodies, for playing safe with their programmes, presenting popular works to ensure large audiences; but the change in subsidy could force them to be even more conservative.

The council, however, feels that in recent years the big orchestras have not demonstrated a strong commitment to new music. Some of the special subsidies have gone to works by such composers as Bortók, Prokofiev and Walton—hardly the avant-garde.

Next year the council will reconsider the new policy.

Loose door theory in plane crash

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Department of Trade officials investigating the crash of a Dan-Air 748 airliner are inclining towards the theory that a loose cargo door was the cause. Metal fatigue has been almost discounted.

The 748, on a flight with three tons of mail from Gatwick to East Midland Airport, Derby, last Friday week, fell from about 9,000ft into a field near Nailstone, Leicestershire, killing the two pilots and a cargo-handler on board.

British Aerospace, manufacturer of this 748 and about three hundred and fifty others of the same type, said at the weekend: "The initial cause of the accident is being investigated on evidence that the starboard rear baggage door became open in flight".

Neither British Aerospace nor the investigators would go further. But the speculation in the aviation industry is that the door broke away and struck the tail, damaging the controls to such an extent that the twin turbo-prop airliner went into an uncontrollable dive in which the wings broke off.

In one of his last radio messages the captain of the 748 reported that the aircraft had suffered severe decompression, which could be caused by a door suddenly opening in flight.

The 748 has a system of warning lights which come on on the flightdeck if the doors are not securely fastened.

The accident investigators are trying to establish whether there was a fault in the cargo door locking mechanism; whether it was fastened securely before leaving Gatwick; and, if not, whether the warning system was working properly.

Archaeology

New dates question origins of Irish tombs

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Swedish archaeologists working in co Sligo in north-west Ireland have obtained surprisingly early radiocarbon dates for some of the megalithic tombs in the famous Carrowmore cemetery. According to Professor Glyn Daniel, a noted authority on megaliths, the results "question the existing model used to explain the origins of the two main types of Irish megaliths (the court cairns and the passage graves)".

The earliest of 34 dates obtained from Carrowmore by Dr Göran Burenhult is of 3800 plus/minus 85 BC, while other dates span the period down to 3000 BC; in calendar years these dates calibrate to 4580 to 3710 BC, making the megalithic tombs of Ireland as old as the first cities in Mesopotamia.

Dr Burenhult, of the Institute of Archaeology at Stockholm University, feels that "all the evidence available today indicates that the megalithic tombs and circles at Carrowmore are the earliest known in Ireland and Britain, and probably represent the megalithic introduction" into these islands. The dates are also among the earliest for megalithic architecture anywhere.

Within the British Isles the neolithic chambered tombs of western England, Wales and western Scotland tend to date from about 3200 BC onwards; and a date from Trefignath in Anglesey of 3100 plus/minus 70 BC recently published confirms this pattern.

In Ireland itself the great passage-graves of the Boyne Valley, such as Newgrange and Knowth, have dates from 2900 to 2500 BC, roughly 3700 to 3200 BC in calendar years, while the court cairns, considered by Irish archaeologists the earliest in the sequence of development, have dates of only 2500 to 2100 BC, or 330 to 2500 BC in calendar years. Dr Burenhult's work suggests the Boyne tombs are "the absolute maximum and perhaps the end of the megalithic socio-economy in the religious pattern of this community", while the court cairns are an even later derivative.

Probably the most important result of the work at Carrowmore, however, as Professor Daniel says in the current issue of *Antiquity*, is that the tombs may well have been built not by settled neolithic farmers recently arrived in the land, but by mesolithic gatherers and fishermen whose ancestors had been there for generations past.

"The traditional sterotype, farming community equals megalithic monuments, can no longer be upheld, and a development within a pre-existing mesolithic population is supported by offerings of unopened seashells in the excavated monuments", Dr Burenhult concludes.

His conclusion reflects that reached by Professor Grahame Clark in studying the megalithic tombs of Sweden. Professor Clark has noted the importance of coastal and marine resources during the earliest period of megalith building there, with a subsequent shift to good farmland.

The diffusion of megalithic architecture from the Mediterranean, a theory fashionable for many years but under attack since the early 1960s, now seems to be roundly controverted: not only were its builders fishermen rather than farmers, but their development of the social structure needed to build these tombs and stone circles would seem to have occurred locally, without benefit of the more organized way of life

Source: *Antiquity*, 55 No 214, 82-85, July 1981.

Warsaw disappoints its partners in Comecon

From Dessa Trevisan, Sofia, July 5

After a three-day conference, 10 members of the Communist economic grouping, Comecon, have agreed in principle on the main guidelines for their five-year plans, but failed to resolve their differences over a number of crucial details. Final agreement has been postponed until the next conference in a year's time.

Poland's uncertain economic situation an dits delegation's failure to explain where the Polish economy is headed, is regarded as a principal stumbling block by some delegations whose representatives did not conceal their disappointment that the Poles came here primarily to win political support rather than engage in a discussion over the future of their economy.

"We were waiting for them to give us detailed explanations as to where they expect their economy to go," one East European delegate said. Although Poland received a sympathetic hearing it was nevertheless felt thar its principal aims were to reassure its allies that the Polish Communists were able to resolve the crisis and to request their Comecon partners to go on supplying Poland with goods already agreed upon.

Poland's economic difficulties have delayed the national five-year plan. But the feeling after the conference here is that its Comecon partners are now reconciled to the fact that Poland will not be able to keep its trade commitments for several years.

A solution to its economic problems was not discussed as it was felt that the cure should be found at home before Comecon was asked to make any substantial contribution.

Poland has already caused considerable problems for its partners as many of its deliveries of goods, such as coal, have been stopped, reduced or delayed.

But Poland got a friendly hearing although there was disappointment over the lack of any programme which the conference could have acted upon.

Clearly Poland's difficulties are having serious repercussions on all the countries linked to it through Comecon's interlocking barter trade system. This has made it practically impossible to plan ahead.

The debate on the co-ordination of economic plans until 1985 will be resumed at the next Comecon conference which is to take place in Budapest in a year's time. Before then, a summit of Comecon party leaders which Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, said would not take place until early next year, ought to resolve the deadlock, which is not only due to Poland but to continuing differences over general issues.

The main areas of disagreement are over energy, machine building, chemicals and agricultural prices and payment which is now done through a cumbersome barter trade system.

The agricultural producers and main food exporters, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, made strong pleas for higher aricultural prices; but there is ne common agricultural policy except that all the participants agreed that more attention should be paid to agriculture in their future plans.

In energy policy, the East European countries are pressing hard for increased Soviet oil deliveries at prices which are still below international ones. But the message which Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, conveyed was that Moscow is sticking to the decision to keep oil supplies to Eastern Europe at this year's level of 80 million tonnes for the next five years.

Mr Tikhonov said that this meeting would facilitate preparation for a political summit of Comecon states which the Eastern European countries are now pressing for, especially as all of them are feeling the effects of the energy crisis.

Romania, for example, is keen to provide labour, equipment and money in order to take part in joint projects that would assure an expansion of energy supplies from the Soviet Union.

Summing up the results of the meeting, a Romanian delegate said that it failed to resolve the main problem. Because of failure to agree on such matters as energy and price reform all the main problems left over from the last meeting in Prague are being carried over to the next meeting in Budapest.

Defiant Arabs are accused of killing settlers

These four Palestinian Arabs, accused of killing six Jews in the town of Hebron last year, said in a statement at the start of their trial in Nablus yesterday that the victims were "land robbers" who deserved their fate (UPI reports). From the left they are Adnan Jaber, aged 33; Taisir Taha Abu Snina, aged 27, Muhammad Shubaqi, aged 36 and Yassir Zayadat, who is 31. They said they would not reply to the charges in court. "The only report we will make about our deeds will be to the Palestinian Revolution." The four, who were arrested last September, are said to have fired sub-machine guns and thrown grenades at Jewish settlers.

Syria discounts report of Soviet exercises

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 5

Syria today maintained silence over reports of Soviet-Syrian military exercises off Latakia, preferring to suggest that the manoeuvres were a figment of the American State Depart ment's imagination.

"If you really want to know about this, why don't you ask the people who started the story in the first place", one official in Damascus asked, indicating that he regarded the reports as little more than propaganda from Washington.

In reality, there has been considerable military traffic over the north Lebanese border with Syria in recent weeks, and it is indeed possible that Syrian troops are cooperating in some form of ship-to-shore communication exercises with Soviet naval craft in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Russian vessels arrived in the area almost three weeks ago when Israel seemed on the point of attacking the Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon, but the easing of tension between Syria and Israel has now reduced the importance of the Soviet presence.

Despite the reports from Washington, it seems unlikely that President Assad would now permit Soviet marine landing manoeuvres on the Syrian coastline. With most of the Arab world still deeply angered by the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan, President Assad—though he has himself never condemned the Soviet presence in Kabul—will not want to risk opprobrium by inviting Russian troops to visit his beachheads.

There are at present perhaps as many as 4,000 Soviet advisers in Syria and their movements are already closely circumscribed by the President who is anxious to prove to his Arab colleagues that he is no lackey of the Soviet Union.

If Syrian-Soviet naval exercises have indeed begun today, they will be the first ever between the Soviet Union and an Arab state, and the most important military contact between Russians and Arabs since President Nasser invited 18,000 Soviet troops into Egypt in 1968.

The Russian presence then prevented Israel from continuing a series of air strikes deep inside Egyptian territory and the Syrians would no doubt be happy for the Soviet Union's shadow to pass briefly along the Syrian coast if this were to further dissuade Israel from any military adventures in Lebanon.

President Assad, together with General Mustafa Tlas, his Defence Minister, was reported here to have paid a secret visit to Moscow last May, and at this meeting it is possible that Syria and the Soviet Union agreed on some form of military warning to Israel.

The prospect of a Soviet landing exercise, however, seems to have receded as American intercession lessened th chances of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Indeed, in the Lebanese hill resort of Beit Eddin today, foreign ministers from Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia expressed their relief that the fighting between Syrian troops and Christian militias around the town of Zahle and in Beirut had ended.

The ministers are hoping to call a round-table conference of the different militia and political leaders in Lebanon to cement the present ceasefire, although the stumbling block remains Syria's insistence that the Christians break all their ties with Israel.

The ministers are also anxious to persuade at least some of the country's private armies to lay down their arms, and in this context Saudi Arabia is believed to have offered to buy the weapons from the militias.

Since the various street gangs in Beirut need the guns to ensure their continued financial well-being, this idea is not likely to gain much favour with the Croesus-minded leaders of the various factions.

At least one group—a communist militia supported by the Muslim Shia community in Lebanon—lost a large quantity of explosives yesterday when the basement where they were stored blew up, killing seven people and wounding 53 others. Two storeys of the eight-storey building collapsed as the explosions rumbled on into the night.

In general, however, Beirut has remained peaceful. A third crossing point between east and west Beirut has been reopened to motorists.

TAINTED OIL DEATHS REACH 58

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, July 5

The number of deaths caused by tainted cooking oil rose to 58 here this weekend, as Spanish authorities discovered toxic substances in two registered brands, in addition to those already found in unlabelled containers.

The latest death in the outbreak of poisoning, which was originally mistaken for an epidemic of atypical pneumonia, was that of a 24-year-old man

The Madrid newspaper El Pais said in a front-page report today that statistics for production and sale of olive oil in Spain suggested that a quarter of it did not come from olives.

The newspaper calculated that every year approximately 100,000 tons of oils and fats of other origins were marketed as olive oil, an dthat some "olive oil" sold by door-to-door salesmen was nothing of the sort.

Guerrillas kill Spanish soldier and policeman

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 5

Terrorists shot dead an army lieutenant and a Civil Guard policeman, and seriously wounded another member of the Civil Guard in two attacks in the Basque country today.

In Barracaldo, near Bilbao, Lieutenant Magin Fernández Ferrero, aged 44, father of two children, was shot in the back shortly before 9 am by two unidentified men as he was opening a news-stand owned by his family near his home.

The ammunition used, 9 mm parabellum, reinforced police suspicions that the assassination was carried out by the military wing of the Basque separatst movement, ETA.

Less than three hours earlier, in Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, gunmen ambushed two police cars, killing Señor Luis Miranda Blanco, aged 28, a member of the paramilitary civil guard, and wounding another civil guard policeman, Señor Jose Peredero, also 28.

The military wing of the ETA a Markist-Leninist movement, was suspected of that attack, too.

Señor Alberto Oliart, the minister of defence, was expected in Bilbao this evening from Madrid to pay his last respects to the latest victims of political violence in the north.

Last Thursday two policemen were injured in Bilbao when a bomb in a parked van was detonated by remote control as two police vehicles passed. On the same day an explosion wrecked an electric transformer, temporarily blacking out the town of Llodio near the Basque regional capital of Vitoria.

France to continue atom sales

From Ian Murray
Paris, July 5

The French Socialist Government expects to continue to sell nuclear equipment for research and other civilian purposes, M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in this week's issue of Le Nouvel Observateur.

Asked about French policy in the light of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor M Cheysson said a Socialist Government probably never would have signed the contract to supply the Osirak reactor. This was not because it considered the reactor was dangerous or that the controls were insufficient, but because of what might have happened once the controls came to an end.

France would continue to make such sales "but we will multiply the security to be sure that there is no danger of deviation to military use".

On the equally fraught question of arms sales to the Third World, M Cheysson explained that the new Government had decided to view the subject differently for the short, medium and long terms. In the short term the decision had been taken to honour contracts.

Begin certain to get government mandate

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, July 5

With only some seamen's votes to be counted, it appeared certain today that Mr Menachem Begin will get the mandate to form the next Israeli Government but that the outgoing Likud and religious parties coalition is short of a parliamentary majority.

Attempts have started to co-opt three smaller parties to the coalition but there are ideological and personal difficulties. The Likud's lead was cemented this weekend when soldiers' ballots were counted. Figures are secret but the defence forces radio station reported that Likud support was 9 per cent greater than in the civilian sector while Labour's was 3 per cent lower.

This gave the Likud an insurmountable lead of some 10,000 votes. The hardline Techiya party's vote in the armed forces was some 300 per cent greater than in the civilian population and this increased its representation to three seats.

Official data is to be published on Wednesday but a member of the central elections committee said privately the results were as follows: Likud, 48; Labour Alignment, 47; National Religious Party, six; Egudat Yisrail, four; Communists, four; Techiya, three; Tani, three; Telem, two; Shinui, two; Citizens Rights, one.

Potential partners for an enlarged coalition are:

Tami. This is a pressure group representing North African Jews claiming to be underprivileged. Its terms for joining the Government will not require ideological concessions but rather political patronage.

Techiya. This party was formed by deputies who broke away from Likud because they opposed the terms of the Camp David peace treaty which provided for autonomy for West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs and for the return of the whole of Sinai to Egypt.

Telem. This party is led by Mr Moyshe Dayan who quit the outgoing Government complaining about the implementation of the autonomy plan. The main plank of his election platform called for unilateral implementation of selfrule by withdrawing Israel army officers responsible for government services and leaving it up to local Arab authorities to run them.

There appears to be no realistic alternative to a Likud-led government and new elections may be necessary if Mr Begin fails.

The outcome of the elections relieved President Navon of a dilemma. It had appeared on and off that Labour might emerge as the largest party and Likud as the party most likely to succeed in forming a government, and the President would have had to decide who should get the mandate.

□ Washington: Mr Begin today confidently predicted in an interview on television that he would be able to form a new coalition government within the next 10 days to two weeks (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Disquiet at bomb findings

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, July 5

An internal inquiry by Rio de Janeiro military authorities into a bomb explosion outside a concert hall on May Day has concluded that the bomb was placed by terrorists of either the MR 8 group, or of the Vanguardia Revolucionaria Popular (VRP) group.

However, three of Brazil's opposition parties have repudiated the explanation, as have many professional associations, notably the influential Bar Association, where a secretary was killed by a letter bomb last year.

Surprisingly, the conservative Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, Cardinal Eugenio Salles, said that he expected a different outcome.

There has been extreme disquiet here over the bomb explosion, which was followed by another in a transformer house at the hall.

The events have indicated the start of a split in the armed forces.

Since the explosion, however, there have been no other terrorist incidents, whereas there had been more than 30 in the previous year, almost all attributed to the extreme right.

Prisoners of conscience

Czechoslovakia: Peter Uhl

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Peter Uhl, an engineer, aged 40, is serving a second sentence, in Mirov Prison. His five-year sentence began in October, 1979, when he was charged with preparing statements about people he considered were being persecuted, and circulated them in Czechoslovakia and abroad.

He was a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted and was one of six people charged.

His disagreements with the Czechoslovak authorities began 12 years ago. In December, 1969, he and 18 colleagues were charged with producing and distributing "anti-Soviet materials in which they attacked the Socialist system of the Republic".

In March, 1970, all were found guilty of subversion. Mr Uhl received the longest prison sentence, of four years. In 1977 he signed the Charter 77 dissident document.

Since beginning his current sentence, Mr Uhl has continued to protest. In October, 1980, he complained to the director of Mirov Prison about discrimination against political prisoners, and about conditions in the jail.

He was punished, ostensibly for resting before lights were put out at night and for insulting another prisoner.

International observers have for long complained about prison conditions for those convicted of political offences in Czechoslovakia.

SYMPATHY STRIKE BY CONVICTS

Paris.—Seventy prisoners at Pontoise prison have joined a hunger strike in support of three warders who have been disciplined for what they consider to be minor offences. The warders began their hunger strike on Friday in Pontoise Cathedral.

Hindu pilgrims pay homage

Faith and sweat move Juggernaut

From Trevor Fishlock
Puri, eastern India, July 5

The great god Juggernaut, in the shape of a monstrous wooden idol, was carefully prepared in the temple here by some of his six thousand servants for the journey to his summer house, one of the astonishing spectacles of India.

In the temple square and broad main street of Puri there were hundreds of thousands of people. They had ritually cleansed themselves in the surf of the Bay of Bengal. More practically, the authorities had set up cholera inoculation stations on all the roads into town and had sprinkled the streets with disinfectant.

People began arriving at dawn on Saturday. They crammed every window, balcony, rooftop, ledge, tree and hoarding

It was hot and humid. Cows and bullocks ran amock. People fainted and were borne aloft by stretcher bearers who ran through the seething congregation like waiters in a crowded restaurant, preceded by men with red flags and whistles.

After some hours, with the crowd roaring, Juggernaut emerged from his twelfth century temple. His name, derived from Sanskrit and Hindi is today spelt Jagannath, pronounced juggernut locally; and it soon became clear how it found its way into English, meaning a dreadful, inexorable and destructive force.

But Juggernaut himself, the Lord of the Universe, is, in Hindu mythology, an incarnation of the might Vishnu and is a good and loving god, not at all dreadful.

His temple in Puri, forbidden to non-Hindus, is one of the most revered, the goal of one of the most important of Indian pilgrimages. His annual journey to his summer house, in the company of his equally ugly brother and sister, is not only a festival, it is an epic demonstration of the strength of belief, and of some of India's awesomeness.

The three idols were installed in wooden chariots as large as houses. Juggernaut's had a platform 35ft square and was mounted on 16 painted wheels, each 7ft in diameter. It had a red dome and the whole structure was 45ft high. The others were slightly smaller.

Tension grew throughout the hot afternoon. Men sprayed the crowd with water. More pilgrims pressed into town, foreheads daubed with paint. Many women had cut off their hair in offering. They bought coconuts, smashed them on the ground, anointed themselves with the milk and prayed. Holy men jigged incessantly to the beat of drums.

Setting for an astonishing spectacle.

One of the main reasons for the enthusiasm of the pilgrims is that this is a festival where caste is no bar. Before Juggernaut all are equal, and high castes even eat food prepared by low castes.

At 5 pm long thick ropes were fixed to the chariots. By tradition 4,200 men pull each monstrous wagon, but there seemed to be more than that struggling and shoving for the honour of dragging each one.

At last, the chariots of the gods began to move. The din was terrific. Wheels shrieked in torment, platforms shuddered and creaked, the contraptions groaned like primeval monsters awakened. The ground trembled and people scattered.

In the past people have been crushed beneath the wheels, and a few fanatics have chosen to die in this fashion.

The platforms were crowded. Musicians played cymbals, drums and horns. Scores of men and youths jumped up and down shouting to the crowd and urging on the sweating hauliers. The surging onlookers tossed rice and coconut pieces at the chariots. They scooped up the brown dust in the chariots' wake and rubbed it on their heads.

It takes more than a day for Juggernaut and his siblings to travel the mile from his temple to the summer house, and yesterday the tugging was resumed. As far as anyone knows the journey, which commemorates one made by Vishnu, has been made for a thousand years or more.

After a week away, Juggernaut returns to the temple. The chariots, from which we get the name for the road monsters which make English villages tremble, are broken up and made into relics whose sale adds to the income of a very wealthy temple.

Juggernaut returns to his daily routine of being bathed, dressed, fed and put to bed by his devoted attendants.

Turkish refugees sent home in error by Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 5

The Greek Government has been acutely embarrassed by local officials on the island of Rhodes, who have sent at least three Turkish political refugees back home.

Major-General Athanasios Papadimitriou, the deputy chief of the gendarmerie, was in the island today on government orders to investigate the circumstances under which at the refugees were refused asylum and forcibly returned to Turkey.

The affair was disclosed when Turkish newspapers hailed the Greek action as an example of how other Western European nations should treat escaping Turkish extremists. "Brabo for the Greeks!" the banner headline in one Istanbul dialy said.

One refugee, Mr Oktai Donen, had apparently been rescued by Greek fishermen while swimming the Straits of Symi island off the Turkish coast. Another, Mr Fehmi Ozal, rowed to the island of Kos and applied for political asylum.

Both were acquitted by a Rhodes court of charges of illegal entry, but the local security authorities surrendered them to passing Turkish ships for repatriation.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, who himself fled to Turkey while Greece was under a military dictatorship in the mid-sixties, expressed profound regrets over this "accident", which, he said, had occurred without the Government's knowledge.

The minister said: "The worst is that the local authorities acted on the strength of instructions issued by the Greek junta in 1973 of which we were unaware. The necessary measures have been taken to avoid a repetition. Greece respects the rules of international law."

But a third Turk suffered the same fate on Thursday. Mr Yahia Kahraman, editor of a Turkish left-wing trade union journal who used an inflated tyre tube to swim to Kos, was also summarily surrendered to the Turkish Government.

Press reports of a fourth case, again involving the security authorities in Rhodes, could not be verified. It appears that under the Greek junta's instructions only Turks of Kurdish or Armenian origin should be given sanctuary.

The Turkish military regime is extremely sensitive about the political refuge given to Turkish terrorists by western European countries. They regard this as a direct threat to their efforts to restore public order at home and stamp out political violence.

The Rhdes incidents aroused strong feelings in Greece, and the editorial outcry in Greek newspapers of all shades of opinion was unanimous today. The Greeks are outraged, not only because what happened was in violation of international rules on political refugees, but also because it ran counter to the tradition of hospitality that the Greeks consider a sacred legacy from ancient times.

Italian party dissidents demand new leadership

From John Earle, Rome, July 5

A group of 40 Christian Democratic MPs have demanded the resignation of the party leaders and the convocation of an extraordinary congress to re-found the party of a new basis.

Among the rebels, who issued declaration at the weekend, are Senator Beniamino Andreatta, the Treasury Minister, Signora Maria Eletta Martini, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Signor Piero Bassetti, former regional prime minister of Lombardy.

The group, whose supporters come from different factions in the party, said there was in Italy a widespread need for change, to "overcome the gap between a country still rich in vitality and a political world ever more immobile and incapable of incisive decisions".

The Christian Democratic image had been tarnished by factors such as "infiltrations of Mafia-type lodges" (a reference to the involvement of party members in the P2 affair), the refusla of the party's allies to accept its natural role of leadership (the Prime Minister, for the first time in 35 years, is not a Christian Democrat) and by disappointing results in recent local elections.

"We believe it is time for truth and courage," the statement went on. At the next meeting of the party's national council, expected at the end of this month, "the friends with responsibilities in the directive organs should offer their resignations". The council should then convene "a great national assembly, which will break with the past, mark the beginning of a new phase for the party and fix regulations for the emergence of a new class of leaders."

Signor Mario Segni, a young Sardinian deputy who is one of the signatories, said it was a question not just of changing some people at the top, but of changing the whole system inside the party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the party secretary, has faced "increasing" ferment in recent weeks. Some felt there were too many old names and not enough new blood among the candidates for the new government.

Others thought the response to the P 2affair was inadequate, in accepting from those suspected of membership a declaration on their honour that they were not involved and only making investigations about those unable to make one. The ferment has now come to a head.

☐ Daughter arrested: Signorina Maria Grazia Gelli, aged 25, the daughter of Signor Licio Gelli, the fugitive grand master of the P2 lodge, has been arrested at a Rome airport. Police alleged she was trying to smuggle out documents which could prove important in the case.—Reuter.

PLEA TO MAOISTS IN THE ARMY

Peking, July 5.—General Yang Dezhi, the Chinese Chief of Staff, has called on China's armed forces to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and follow its orders. His remarks apparently were aimed at diehard Maoists in the ranks.

General Yang, who is visiting Western Europe, made the call in an article to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the party's birth published in the *People's Daily* today.

Some Maoist elements in the armed forces are unhappy about the political and economic reforms being carried out by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party vice-chairman.

General Yang emphasized that the party's leadership over the three wings of the People's Liberation Army—the Army, Navy and Air Force—was of the utmost importance

Sections of the People's Liberation Army were strongly influenced by radical Maoist idealogy during the Cultural Revolution Reuter.

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Lefever in come-back

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, July 5

Mr Ernest Lefever is clearly not a man to be discouraged by adverse public opinion or congressional opposition.

Just a month after withdrawing his name as President Reagan's nominee to the State Department's top human rights after he was rejected by a Senate committee, he has come back as a special consultant to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

The new pob is not as important as the one he was originally offered, and carries a salary of only about $44,000 (£22,000) a year. He will advise Mr Haig on terrorism, counter-terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation.

He will also assist the Secretary of State on other matters relating to foreign affairs, a job description which neither mentions nor rules ou the possibility of his acting as an adviser on human rights policy.

Mr Lefever had been criticized because of his greater tolerance for human rights abuses in countries allied to the United States.

'Moscow comfortable, comrade Carrington?'

Guerrillas killed in Iran clash

Tehran, July 5.—Islamic revolutionary guards clashed with supporters of a leftist Muslim guerrilla group hiding in a central Tehran apartment early today, and the state radio reported three dead.

The radio said the apartment had been a hide-out of the Mujahiden-e-Kalq (People's Crusaders) group and that the three dead were supporters of the group. Two of them were thought to have been killed by the explosion of one of their own hand grenades, it added.

Another 15 executions took place throughout Iran in recent days, including seven supporters of the anti-government Mujahidin.

The others were six drug traffikers, a woman charged with adultery and a man conbicted of taking part in an illegal demonstration in Mashhad, eastern Iran, and of carrying knives and chains to confront people.

The state radio said another Mujahidin supporter had been shot by revolutionary guards near the Caspian coast yesterday after failing to heed a stop warning.

More than 100 people, mostly leftists but including drug dealers and others, have gone before firing squads in Iran in the past two weeks as part of a drive against underground groups.

The Majlis (Parliament) today approved a new Iranian Foreign Minister to fill a vacancy which has existed since the formation of the present government 11 months ago.

He is Mr Husain Mousavi Khamenei, at present publisher and editor-in-chief of the Islamic Republic newspaper. He had long been proposed by Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, but his appointment, and that of other proposed candidates, had been blocked by former President Bani-Sadr.

Mr Mousavi, aged 40 and a trained architect, is a member of the Islamic Republican Party and sat on the all-powerful Revolutionary Council which ran the Islamic Republic for about one year after the revolution.

The *Islamic Republic* today quoted a public prosecutor's office as warning taxi drivers they would be prosecuted if caught spreading rumours. Tehran's bright orange taxis, which act more like minibuses by carrying up to five or six passengers, are traditional hotbeds of gossip.

Ayatollah Khomeini called on ordinary citizens last week to watch and listen in public places and report any suspicious conversations or actions to the authorities.—Reuter.

☐ Ankara: Kurdish guerrillas have emerged as an unlikely ally of Mr Bani-Sadr and pose a serious, armed threat to Ayatollah Khomeini's regime.

The Kurds, who are the most heavily armed and best trained groups fighting the Islamic republic, are seeking autonomy. They are reported to be sheltering Mr Bani-Sadr in the mountainous west of Iran, where sovereignty changes between the insurgents and revolutionary guards amid continued fighting.—UPI.

French broadcasting study leader named

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 5

Ms Pierre Moinet, a counsellor at the State Audit Department, has been chosen to lead the working party which is to study the future of broadcasting in France.

The working party was formed on the nominations of the Ministries of Communication and of Culture and is due to complete its report in August.

M Moinet who is 60, is well-known for his independent viewpoint. The 12 members of the working party include, among a number of television personalities, Mme Christine Gouze-Renal, a film producer who is the sister of Mme Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife.

In an article in *Le Monde* yesterday M Georges Fillioud Minister of Communication, said that for many years France had been provided with a "brutal, one-way" news service.

It was both narrow and retrograde and "dispensed by a number of state networks tightly controlled by the authorities under cover of a monopoly and by the voice of a few "stars" whose status approached more and more that of question masters and less and less that of journalists, to such a point that some of them, those most on view became the symbols of a system of power now rejected by the majority of the French people."

In M Fillioud's view journalists now had to assume a much greater responsibility in the treatment of news.

The development of new techniques of communication had begun badly in France because they were limited to industrial needs. The emphasis now had to switch to the needs of the individual.

The project to put the telephone directory into an electronic service available on a small tlevision screen in every home was, he said, of purely industrial and financial inspiration.

As the heirs of Rousseau they should be thinking of using such a system to pipe an electronic encyclopedia into every home.

Journalists on TF1, the main French television channel, have voted to set up a working party to study the organisation of their department. They question the hierachical way in which the staff is organized and are seeking to establish a different method of control.

60,000 join NZ rugby tour protest

Wellington, July 5.—A crowd of 60,000 demonstrators marched through New Zealand cities and towns yesterday in what they describe as a last attempt to prevent a South African rugby tour of the country.

Although the protests were peaceful in most centres, there were some ugly incidents between groups for and against the tour. Police put at 30,000 the number of protesters in Auckland while in Wellington about 17,000 turned out.

The South Island centres saw a much smaller turnout with Christchurch having only 4,000. In Dunedin where there were 2,500 demonstrators a pro-tour supporter was arrested after he drove his car into the marching column. Nobody was hurt.

In the tiny settlement of Eltham in Taranaki about 20 people were met by a barrage of eggs, flour-bombs and abuse from crowds

Organizers in main centres said that the next phase of protest would be passive disobedience. Mr Ces Blazey, the New Zealand Rugby Union chairman, said this made no difference to the decision to invite the Springboks to New Zealand.—Agena France-Presse.

Islamic justice

Man sentenced to die under new sex laws

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, July 5

A man was sentenced to death today in Rawalpindi for committing an unnatural sexual offence on a boy. This is believed to be the first capital sentence to be passed on a charge of rape or sodomy and was imposed under Pakistan's newly enacted Islamic laws.

Two other people were sentenced to life imprisonment for criminally assaulting the boy early last year. The accused were also ordered to pay fines of 5,000 rupees (£260) each.

The sentences are subject to endorsement by the Federal Shariat court, an Islamic court of appeal.

In another case the Federal Shariat court upheld a sentence of 14 years jail with hard labour passed in Mianwali on a man who criminally assaulted a young girl.

General Zia's martial law regime which wants to enforce the Islamic judicial system, has been sending cases involving sexual and social offences such as drinking for trial in Islamic courts where the punishment for such offences is expeditiously decided and is harsher than under the normal penal code.

General Zia's fifth year of military rule began today, the second day of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting, with vigilance squads patrolling main markets and shopping areas to ensure that the martial law order prohibiting eating and smoking in public places or restaurants during the fast hours from dawn to dusk was fully observed.

Apparently the law, which provides for punishment of up to six months jail was widely obeyed and only two people were reported to have been arrested in the capital for smoking or drinking water in public.

There have been no public celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of General Zia's rule

Sheikh Rashid, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed Prime Minister, issued a statement accusing the martial law regime of breaking its promise to hold general elections and of oppressing the Opposition, particularly People's Party workers.

Banks all over the country were closed yesterday to make deductions for the compulsory payment of *Zakat*, for an Islamic charity, on all savings accounts with a minimum credit balance of 2,000 rupees. This was the second annual deduction made by the regime. Zakat is deducted during the month of Ramadan and distributed among destitute people and needy students.

Pledge on Uganda Army

Kampala, July 5.—Military officials in Uganda, embarrassed by international condemnation of last month's attack by government troops on a mission in West Nile Province, which left dead 60 refugees sheltering there, have promised to remove unsuitable soldiers from the army.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, speaking during a television interview, stopped short of directly censuring the troops involved.

He said he was unhappy with "the false report filed on security in Uganda by the staff of relief agencies operating in the country".

Mr Muwanga blamed what he called bad elements in the Army on improper recruitment by the two post-Amin governments.

This is not likely to satisfy international relief agencies, which left West Nile after the attack on the mission.

Relief workers, while admitting that former Amin soldiers had been treated at the mission hospital, said the mission should not have been attacked, as it was under Red Cross protection. The Uganda Government has said relief workers at the mission treated rebels and supplied them with food.—Agence France-Presse.

KHARTUM TRIAL

Khartum.—A number of Chadian nationals arrested after a grenade attack at the Chadian Embassy here are to face trial for premeditated murder, subversion and breaching public order, the newspaper Al Sahafa said. Two Chadians were killed and two wounded in the June 25 blast.

SHIP BLOWN UP

Toulon, July 5.—French Navy frogmen today blew up the abandoned 22,500-ton Greek-registered tanker Cavo Cambanos and its cargo of 19,000 tons of highly inflammable naphtha.

The tanker caught fire on April 4 off the Spanish port of Tarragona and the crew abandoned ship.

IN BRIEF

Reagan aide out of hospital

Washington. — Mr James Brady, the White House Press Secretary who was severely wounded during the assassination attempt on President Reagan last March, left hospital for the first time since the shooting to appear at an Independence Day party at the White House (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Mr Brady, who underwent surgery three times after being shot in the head, was described as "looking terrific", but he appeared to be partly paralysed.

Racist Australians

Sydney.—White racism is thriving and being strengthened in parts of Australia, Professor Anwar Barkat, director of the World Council of Churches programme to combat racism, said. The evidence was in the states of Western Australia and Queensland and the Northern Territory where he had examined how the Aborigines were being treated.

Tortoise freed

Nairobi.—A tortoise suspect.d of causing the deaths of six people in Kyuasini village, in the Machakos district of Kenya's Eastern Province, was sentenced to death but then chained to a tree when no one could be found to execute it. The district officer persuaded them to free it on the promise of an official inquiry into the deaths.

Western delight

Peking.—Western food is to be made available for Chinese customers at Peking's International Club, which usually only serves foreigners. The club said it had decided to "respond to the desires of the masses" by organizing banquets for Chinese who asked for this service.

Vatican ignored

Peking.—China's independent Catholic Church has elected bishops to head the vacant dioceses of Nanking and Suzhou. Since 1957 the Chinese church has consecrated its own bishops and priests without reference to the Vatican.

Prison boom

Johannesburg.—South Africa has one of the world's highest percentage prison populations, according to figures compiled by the Crime Prevention Institute. *The Star* newspaper said 440 out of every 10,000 inhabitants were in prison in South Africa.

4-star garbage

Los Angeles.—A Californian filling station has begun selling fuel fermented from organic matter. The fuel, methanol, is alcohol-based and made from leaves, grain or rubbish.

Party theorist of 73 leads Vietnam

From David Watts, Singapore, July 5

Vietnam has inaugurated the most profound changes in its government structure since the founding of North Vietnam 36 years ago.

At meetings over the weekend the National Assembly voted to name Mr Truong Chinh as chairman of the new Council of State, provided for under Vietnam's recently-adopted constitution. The State Council is a collective leadership for the country and replaces the figurehead presidency previously adopted.

Mr Chinh, aged 73, is a Communist Party veteran of long-standing, once considered the party's leading theoretician, though out of favour at one point in the 1950s. He has recently been chairman of the National Assembly.

The new Council of State is the product of the realization since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, that with the old party and government structure the country would be prone to the same kind of leadership problems and uncertainty that China has recently been undergoing.

The Vietnamese now make great play of the need to spread power throughout the leadership and the elections over the weekend are a reflection of that requirement.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, has become chairman of the Council of Ministers. It is not clear from the announcements whether he retains the Prime Minister's job.

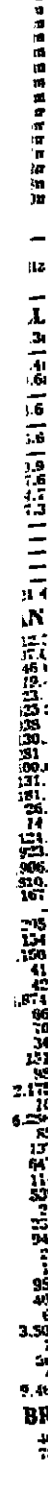
Earlier this year Vietnamese officials were saying that Mr Dong would be replaced in that post by a younger man. Though no mention was made of the Prime Minister's post Mr Dong would appear to have the power of that office in his new post.

With Mr Chinh on the 12-member Council of State are four vice-presidents, Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, who was also made chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Le Thanh Nghi, Mr Chu Huy Man and Mr Xuan Thuy, who serves as Secretary-General of the State Council, which has wide powers in domestic and foreign affairs.

Mr Tho has been acting President of Vietnam since the death of President Ton Duc Thang in March last year.

The other vice-presidents have come from senior government and Communist Party posts of varying responsibility. For example, Mr Xuan Thuy has been chief of party external relations

Some Westerners had speculated that Mr Le Duan, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, might also be Chairman of the Comcil of State. Whether or not he sought such a powerful combination of posts will probably never be known but the greater need for an overall balance in party and government power appears to have prevailed.



Tennis

McEnroe faces $14,000 fine and suspension

The last shout: McEnroe greets the dawn of a new tomorrow

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, is liable to be fined as much as $14,750 (more than £7,000) for his conduct during the championships. He has the right of appeal but should his fines exceed $5,000 he will be suspended for 21 days. All this will be discussed by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council when they meet in September during the United States championships.

McEnroe's failure to attend the champions' dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday evening caused embarrassment, but may have avoided even more. The women's singles champion, Chris Lloyd, who has a droll sense of humour, said it had been suggested that she make a speech on McEnroe's behalf as well, but felt that her vocabulary might be inadequate.

McEnroe's transgressions of the code of conduct governing men's grand prix tournaments are in no way mitigated by the fact that he won the championship. That demonstrated his exceptional talent and fighting spirit but could not earn him the equivalent of diplomatic immunity. It would also be mealy-mouthed to pretend that his status as Wimbledon champion can be unreservedly welcomed.

Champions become models for the young. In terms of court conduct, McEnroe, short of a sudden metamorphosis that everyone would welcome, must be considered a bad model. This is unusual. His outbursts of petulant rudeness are more commonly associated with a *handful of second-rate players* who, subconsciously, try to shift the responsibility for their adversities on to court officials or, for that matter, anyone *within range.*

It must be difficult for people accustomed to the occasionally abrasive excesses of the New York character to adjust to Wimbledon's basic gentility and maintain that adjustment under emotional stress. That may be an explanation but it is no excuse. Let us note, too, that McEnroe's accumulation of fines arises not from questioning isolated line decisions, which is reasonable and commonplace, but for his boorishness to court officials and the language he sometimes uses in addressing them or muttering asides about them.

There seems to be a general opinion among the players that court officials at Wimbledon are less efficient than those at the French championships, whose job is easier because of the clay-court surface, and less flexible than those at the United States championships. This opinion is less convincing now that it has ever been—and begins to smack of an ingrained prejudice inherited from an earlier generation of players. The cadre of court officials at Wimbledon this year were younger, more affable, and more consistently correct in their instant decision-making, than any of their predecessors.

All that strikes a note of controversy, but to ignore it would be dissembling. To move on to the tennis, which used to be all that mattered to most of us at Wimbledon, McEnroe won a total of £26,135 by becoming the first player since John Newcombe, in 1970, to win both the men's singles and doubles championships. Newcombe, incidentally, won £3,600.

If we accept Martina Navratilova as American (she defected there in 1975, would be a United States citizen by now but for bureaucratic nit-picking, and entered as a United States player), the United States won four of the five championships for the first time since 1953. Pamela Shriver won the women's doubles with Miss Navratilova and thus became a Wimbledon champion on her 19th birthday. Only Betty Stove and Frew McMillan prevented the Americans from completing a clean sweep on Independence Day.

Every title changed hands, though three were regained by former champions. In four of the five events the finals were those predicted by the seedings; and even in the men's doubles the top seeds beat the third seeds. This was a good Wimbledon but, like the weather, fell short of splendour. Call it a silver rather than gold.

The most memorable features were the end of Bjorn Borg's astonishing supremacy (five consecutive championships and 41 consecutive singles wins), the strange mixture of approbation and disapprobation inspired by McEnroe, the dominance of Americans, and the record attendance of more than 358,000. Wimbledon could easily raise that figure but, thank goodness, they try to avoid a degree of congestion that would make the place thoroughly unpleasant.

In the men's singles final McEnroe beat Borg 4—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—4 in three hours and 22 minutes. The match lacked the contrasting methods of Jimmy Connors's five-set win over Vijay Amritraj or the exciting drama of Borg's five-set win over Connors. Yet the final's combined content of contrast and drama was memorable. McEnroe won for three reasons. One, he served well on the important points. Two, he was twice lucky in breaking back for 3—4 in the third set. Three, the second half of the match suggested that the wounds Connors had inflicted on Borg's mind and body had not yet healed. But the match was so close that each man achieved the same number of breaks, two, from the same number of break points, 15.

McEnroe was on target with a combined total of nine out of 10 first services in the two tie-break games, played the serve-and-volley game beautifully to save four set points at 4—5 in the third set, and again persuaded his first service to answer the call to duty when he had two breakpoints against him in the third game of the fourth set. As for the luck in the third set, Borg led 4—1 but *McEnroe broke back with the help* of a shot that hit the net cord and died an instant death and another *that ignored the convention of* bouncing.

Each showed us all he had to offer. There were times when Borg's anticipation was such that he seemed to attract the ball by his presence. Times when his speed and deft racket control, even when at full stretch, challenged belief. Times when the passing shots, especially on the forehand, seemed infallible. For a set and a half McEnroe, when at the net, had all kinds of problems trying to guess what Borg's next move would be, particularly when Borg was using that disguised two-handed backhand.

For that set and a *half McEnroe* could not seize his chances on Borg's second *service*. Nor, often, could he put his volleys away. Then he began to punch his volleys instead of nudging

Roll of champions

Men's singles
J P McEnroe (US), £21,600.
Women's singles
Mrs C Lloyd (US), £19,440.
Men's doubles
McEnroe and P Fleming (US), share £9,070.
Women's doubles
Miss M Navratilova and Miss P Shriver (US), £7,754.
Mixed doubles
F D McMillan (SA) and Miss B F Stove (Netherlands), £4,770.

Anyone for tennis? Borg goes quietly into all his yesterdays.

Final day results

MEN'S SINGLES: Final: J P McEnroe (US) beat B Borg (Sweden), 4—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—4.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final: Miss M Navratilova and Miss P Shriver (US) beat Miss K Jordan and Miss A E Smith (US), 6—3, 7—6.
MIXED DOUBLES: Final: F D McMillan (SA) and Miss B F Stove (Netherlands) beat J R Austin and Miss T A Austin (US), 4—6, 7—6, 6—3.
MEN'S PLATE: Final: D Carter (Australia) beat C M Johnstone (Australia).
WOMEN'S PLATE: Final: S E Saliba (Australia) beat Miss P Casale (US), 6—3, 6—3.
JUNIOR BOYS: Final: M Anger (US) beat P Cash (Australia), 7—6, 7—5.
JUNIOR GIRLS: Final: Miss Z Garrison (US) beat Miss R Uys (SA), 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Golf

The victory smile on the face of Ballesteros

From Mitchell Platts
Linköping, July 5

Severiano Ballesteros put together a 66, five under par, to win the £50,000 Scandinavian Open, sponsored by Scandinavian Trading, here today. Ballesteros, without a win since the Dutch Open in July of last year, finished with an aggregate of 273, 11 under par and he won by five strokes from his Spanish compatriot Antonio Garrido, who established a course record with a 65. Nick Faldo moved to the top of the European official money list by finishing third after a 70 and Manuel Piñero (72) completed a memorable afternoon for Spain by taking fourth place.

Ballesteros set off in the final round with a three stroke advantage and it is conceivable that his lead would have quickly evaporated had it not been for his superb short game. He holed single putts on each of the first four greens, the first three all being for pars, and it set the pattern for a remarkable round in which he used his putter on only 23 occasions. He could not remember a better putting score. He insisted that this was the best he had putted since 1976, which was the year he first appeared in the world spotlight when he came joint second to Johnny Miller in the Open.

There was never any doubt that Ballesteros would win the £8,330 first prize. As Piñero faltered and Faldo struggled to make an impression, he virtually made certain that the title would be his when he holed from 30 feet for a birdie three at the ninth. At that point he took off his sun visor, spun it through the air and, with the expertise of a Pele, kicked it so that he could catch it and replaced it on his head. In that moment, *without the sun visor to shield his* expression, he allowed the broadest smile to break across his face since he won the US Masters at Augusta last year.

There has been a tremendous transformation in both his attitude and his game in Sweden this week and he insisted that the past is the past and he is now thinking only of the future and especially about the open at Sandwich where he will arrive on Friday or Saturday of this week to begin practice. Ballesteros is now considering the possibilities of joining the United States tour and one sensed that he might be prepared to start a *new conversation* with European officials and think in terms of playing in the Ryder Cup.

Garrido, who had seven birdies in his superb 65, has given himself a chance to play in the Ryder Cup by winning a cheque for £5,550. If he succeeds and Ballesteros were to return to the fold, four Spaniards could be in the team since Piñero, though coming fourth here, and Jose Maria Canizares appear certain to play at Walton Heath in September.

Leading scores:
273, S Ballesteros (Spain), 69, 70, 68, 66.
278, A Garrido (Spain), 73, 69, 71, 65.
281, N Faldo (GB), 72, 71, 68, 70.
282, M Piñero (Spain), 71, 70, 69, 72.
283, B Langer (W Germany), 69, 70, 71, 73.
284, S Martin (GB), 70, 71, 71, 72.
285, E Darcy (Ireland), 74, 72, 67, 72.
286, A Jacklin (GB), 74, 68, 73, 70.
287, M James (GB), 76, 68, 72, 71.
288, R Charles (NZ), 76, 70, 70, 72.
289, D Ingram (GB), 75, 70, 75, 69.
290, G Cullen (GB), 71, 70, 76, 73; T Sieckmann (US), 74, 71, 74, 71.
293, J Hawkes (S Africa), 75, 69, 78, 71.
294, A Johnstone (Zimbabwe), 71, 72, 78, 73; A Chandler, 74, 72, 74, 74; C Mody, 76, 70, 74, 74.
295, P Head, 73, 73, 74, 75; P Townsend, 77, 72, 69, 77.
297, S Bennett, 70, 78, 78, 71; I Tupling, 75, 73, 75, 74.
304, R Lincoln (S Africa), 74, 77, 78, 75.

Rogers moves into Western lead with a 66

Chicago, July 5.—Bill Rogers moved past the leaders with a 66, six under par, to take a two-stroke lead into the final round of the *$30,000 Western open golf tournament*. He has an eight under par total of 208, two better than Ed Fiori, who scored a 69.

The second round leader, Greg Powers, lost six strokes to par on the outward nine holes but pulled his round together to finish with a 75, which put him at 211.

LEADING SCORES: 208: W Rogers, 69, 73, 66. 210: E Fiori, 74, 67, 69. 211: J Colbert, 71, 70, 70; G Powers, 69, 67, 75; D Pooley, 68, 70, 73; J Simons, 69, 71, 71. 213: L Nielson, 72, 73, 67; C Strange, 73, 70, 69; T Kite, 72, 68, 73. 215: L Elder, 73, 72, 68. British total: 220: P Oosterhuis, 73, 74, 73.—Reuter.

WOKING: Alba Trophy (open amateur tournament): 146: R Dark (Hockley), 74, 72. 148: B M Nicholson (Woking), 72, 76. 149: R Lee (Royal Mid-Surrey), 77, 72.
DORION (Quebec): Women's tournament: 205: P Bradley, 69, 66, 70; J Stephenson (Australia), 69, 66, 70. 209: J Coles, 68, 72, 69; P Hayes, 71, 67, 71. 210: N Melon, 70, 72, 68; J Washam, 71, 69, 70. 211: J Carner, 70, 71, 70; S Haynie, 68, 69, 74. 212: C Reynolds, 70, 71, 71.

Rowing

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beating the British national eight to win the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley

Powerful Oxford find a winning formula

By Jim Railton

Five Oxford University Boat Race oarsmen and three Olympic medal winners from Thames Tradesmen combined *yesterday* to win Henley's top prize, the Grand Challenge Cup. In a gruelling race, they beat the British national eight, Leander-Tyrian, by half a length. *Despite the presence of* Princess Grace on board the umpire's launch, there was never any love lost between the two crews. The Oxford President, *Chris Mahoney, shook his fist at* his rivals in fury at the finish.

The race was rowed in the stiffest wind of the day, blowing straight down the course against the crews. *The national squad* went out very fast, but Oxford stuck hard to their task and were never more than three-quarters of a length behind. After the Barrier, *Oxford went into overdrive and* they pulled level just before the Mile, as the national squad began to tire and their shell began to veer.

Oxford pushed again and were three feet up as they flashed past the Mile. The national squad tried valiantly to recover, but Oxford crossed the line half a length up for a famous victory in what was undeniably one of the greatest Grand races ever seen at *Henley.*

The national eight go to Lucerne next weekend, when their opponents will include the East German and Soviet Union fleets, before meeting Oxford-Thames Trades*men again* in the national championships in two weeks' time. London University, who gave Oxford-Thames *Tradesmen a hard* race in Saturday's semi-final round, will be in Essen that weekend to defend their world under-23 title.

This year's Henley demonstrated what a wealth of rowing talent *there* is in the British Isles at present. On Friday our Grand crews sank without trace the United States Eastern *fleet*—Cornell, Yale and Boston—and on Saturday they scuttled Washington University from the Western seaboard. It would be a *pity if a formidable eight could* not be produced from our three Grand crews to represent Great Britain in the world championships, though time is rapidly *running* out for such an experiment.

Although it is difficult to single men out of the Oxford-Thames Tradesmen eight, the international experience of Wiggin and the superb technique, in an exceptional head-wind, of Whitwell *in the* bows were *vital factors* yesterday. The crew as a team also showed the crucial ability to press the accelerator again and again.

The *eight-year-old* wooden boat in which Oxford-Thames Tradesmen rowed has been a jinx to British national eights. The *United States used the shell* when they beat Great Britain to the world championship gold medal in 1974 and earlier this year it was used when Thames Tradesmen beat the *national squad* in the Head of the River. Thames Tradesmen's former captain bought the boat at Henley last year, when the Americans wanted to chop it up for souvenirs.

In the Thames Cup, the London lightweight eight gave an exceptionally *courageous display*. They beat Vesta yesterday morning in the semi-final round despite giving away three stone a man, though they stood little chance in *the final against the Charles River* Association, the under-23 American crew who are being groomed for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. A four-stone disadvantage was *too much* for the London lightweights, who went down fighting by two and a third lengths against a crew worthy of a place in the Grand and certainly the best American eight at Henley this year.

In the women's inaugural invitation events the British crews *disappointed* and went out in the first round. The Canadians and Americans contested the two titles—coxed fours and double sculls—*and shared one each*. While these final races, too, were disappointing, with easy verdicts recorded, the excellent technique demonstrated has surely done much for *women's rowing.*

With almost the full British team on show at this year's Henley, the invaders were repelled and all but one of the major trophies stay at home this year. The British won the Grand, the Diamond Sculls, the Stewards' and Prince Philip Cups, the Silver Goblets and the *Double Sculls.*

The superb West German crew, Ingelheim-Ulm, who but for the Olympic boycott would surely have taken a medal in Moscow, won the *inaugural Queen Mother* Challenge Cup for quadruple sculls and were arguably the best crew at Henley in terms of skill and technique.

American crews won the Thames and Princess Elizabeth Cups, Holy Spirit High School beating Emanuel School by one and a third lengths to win the latter. *Washington University* took the Ladies' Plate and the Wyfold Cup was won by Hanlan Boat Club, of *Canada*, who beat a plucky Leander four by one length.

Vesta took the Britannia Cup by beating Saxon, from Kingston, with the *stern four of their* Thames Cup eight, who went out in yesterday's semi-final round to the British lightweight eight; London University triumphed in the Visitors' Cup and the Race for Schools was won deservedly by Shrewsbury. It was a cold and sometimes wet *Henley, but that* did not deter record crowds yesterday.

The weekend's results from Henley Royal Regatta

Wyfold Cup
Final
Hanlan (Canada) beat Leander, 1l, 7min 54sec.

Visitors' Cup
Final
University of London beat *Durham* University. Durham disqualified. No time taken.

Diamond Sculls
Final
C L Baillieu (Leander) beat S G Howell (University of London), easily, 9min 38sec.

Double Sculls
Final
E R Simms and S G Redgrave (Maidenhead and Marlow) beat A M Riddle and B A May (Dart and Staines), easily, 8min 16sec.

Queen Mother Cup
Final
R V Ingelheim and URC Dona (WG) beat Maidenhead and Marlow, easily, 7min 25sec.

Ladies' Plate
Semi-final round
University of Washington (US) beat Trinity College, Hartford (US), 1⅓l, 7min 37sec.
Yale University (US) beat *Trinity College*, Dublin, 2l, 7min 15sec.
Final
University of Washington (US) beat Yale University (US), ¾l, 7 min 18sec.

Thames Cup
Semi-final round
London RC beat Vesta 1⅓l, 7min 21sec.
Charles River RA (US) beat Leander, 2⅓l, 7min 21sec.
Final
Charles River RA (US) beat London RC, 2⅓l, 7min 16sec.

Grand Challenge Cup
Final
Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beat Leander and Tyrian, ½l, 7min 15sec.

Britannia Cup
Final
Vesta RC beat Saxon BC, 1½l, 8min 13sec.

Princess Elizabeth Cup
Final
Holy Spirit High School (US) beat Emanuel School, 1⅓l, 7min 55sec.

Women's Double Sculls
Final
L Roy and J Mason (Adanac, Canada) beat *J Geer and C Geer* (Dartmouth, US), easily, 6min 21sec.

Stewards' Cup
Final
London RC and Thames Tradesman beat Vesper (US), easily, 7min 43sec

Prince Philip Cup
Final
Kingston beat Garda Siochana (Republic of Ireland), 3⅓l, 7min 46sec.

Women's Coxed Fours
Final
1980 Rowing Club (US) beat Adanac (Canada), *easily*, *5min 44sec.*

Silver Goblets
Final
T F Mossop and C J Jones (Kingston) beat J Macleod and N Christie (London RC), 1l, 8min 46sec.

Race for Schools
Final
Shrewsbury beat St Edward's, 2l, 5min 13sec.

Saturday

PRINCE PHILIP CUP: semi-final round: Kingston beat Charles River RA (US), easily, 7min 21sec; Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen RC beat University of London, 1l, 6min 27sec.
BRITANNIA CUP: semi-final round: Saxon BC beat Leander Club, 1⅓l, 7min 35sec; Vesta RC beat London RC, 1⅓l, 7min 37sec.
VISITORS CUP: semi-final round: Durham University beat Lady Margaret BC Cambridge, 3⅓l, 7min 30sec; University of London beat Goldie BC, 2⅓l, 7min 30sec.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH CUP: semi-*final round:* Emanuel School beat Eton College, ⅓l, 7min 3sec; Holy Spirit High School (US) beat Shiplake College, 2l, 7min 2sec.
SILVER GOBLETS: *semi-final round:* J Macleod and N Christie (London RC) beat P R Taylor and A N Jelfs (Tideway Scullers and Abingdon), 3⅓l, 8min 2sec; T F Mossop and C J Jones (Kingston RC) beat D R Crockford and D McDougall (University of London), *easily*, 8min 9sec.
DIAMOND SCULLS: Semi-final round: S G Howell (University of London) beat A C Rudkin (Bewl Bridge), easily, 8min 42 secs; C L Baillieu (Leander) beat V Nolte (Ruder Club Zaar, WG), easily, 8min 17sec.
DOUBLE SCULLS: Semi-final round: A M Riddle and B A May (Dart and Staines) beat M V Cushway and S J Redwood (Springhill Centre), 2l, 7min 56 sec; E R Simms and S G Redgrave (Maidenhead and Marlow) beat B McCullan and N A Staite (St Ives and Evesham), easily, 7min 57sec.
WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS: Semi-final round: J Geer and C Geer (Dartmouth RC, US) beat S Geha and N Hellemans (KRZV Het Spaarne and KGR de Hunze, Netherlands), 3⅓l, 5min 43sec; L Roy and J Mason (Adanac, Canada) beat S C McNuff and A R Ayling (Kingston), 2⅓l, 5min 36sec.
WOMEN'S COXED FOURS: Semi-final round: 1980 Rowing Club (US) beat Thames and Upper Thames RC, easily, 5min 34sec; Adanac (Canada) beat *Tideway Scullers and Weybridge*, easily, 5min 43sec.
LADIES' PLATE: Quarter-final round: Trinity College, Dublin beat Williams *College* (US), ⅓l, 6min 54sec; University of Washington (US) beat ASR Nereus, Amsterdam, 3⅓l, 6min 47sec; Yale University (US) beat *Durham University* 2⅓l, 6min 53sec; Trinity College, Hartford (US) beat Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, easily, 6min 36sec.
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP: semi-final round: Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beat University of London, 1l, 6min 27sec; Leander and Tyrian beat University of Washington (US), 2⅓l, 6min 34sec.
THAMES CUP: quarter-final round: Vesta beat Aurio, 2⅓l, 6min 58sec; Leander beat Thames, 3l, 6min 56sec; London RC beat Springhill Centre, 1l, 6min 40sec; Charles River RA (US) beat Trident (SA), 2⅓l, 6min 54sec.
QUEEN MOTHER CUP: semi-final round: Maidenhead and Marlow beat London RC and Tideway Scullers, 4l, 7min 11sec; R V Ingelheim and U R G Donau (WG) beat Poplar, Blackwall and District RC and St George's College, easily, 7min.
WYFOLD CUP: quarter-final round: Leander beat Trident RC (SA), easily, 7 min 37sec; Kew Meadows RC beat Thames RC, 2l, 7min 48sec; London RC beat Thames Tradesmen, 1⅓l, 7min 35sec; Hanlan BC (Canada) beat Bedford RC, 4l, 7min 38sec. Semi-final round: Hanlan BC (Canada) beat London RC 2⅓l, 7min 21sec; Leander beat Kew Meadows RC 3⅓l, 7min 57sec.

Cycling

Chief gains by three Frenchmen

By John Wilcockson

Rene Martens, aged 26, from *Belgium, won the 10th stage of* the Tour de France, 121 miles from Nantes to Le Mans, yesterday, but the chief gains of the day were earned by three Frenchmen, Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, Jean-Francois Rodriguez and Regis Clere, who all move into the first 10 on overall times.

These four men, along with two *other Frenchmen, Patrick Perret* and Bernard Becaas, and Theo de Rooy, of the Netherlands, finished two-and-a-half minutes clear of the main group. They broke clear some 40 miles from the finish, immediately after the French champion, Serge Beucherie, had outsprinted *Duclos-Lassalle in the* day's third "rush" classification at Sable-sur-Sarthe.

The pace was lively throughout the stage and there was some reluctance to chase the seven riders, who quickly established a lead of more than two minutes. Working the hardest were Perret and Duclos-Lassalle; both colleagues of *second placed Philip Anderson in* the Peugeot-Esso team.

In the snakes and ladders game of cycling tactics, it was clearly of long term benefit to Peugeot *and Anderson to allow a rider of* Duclos-Lassalle's calibre to improve his 6min 27sec deficit on the race leader, Bernard Hinault. Tactics are one thing; but it is another putting them into practice when racing at an average speed of nearly 28 mph. The lead *of the seven leaders* began to fall, but then Renault's team manager, Cyrille Guimard, decided that it would be profitable to Hinault if his two men in the breakaway, Rodriguez and Becaas, also contributed to its success. This added impetus at the front and allowed Hinault to enjoy a *peaceful time* in attacks, leaving the hard work of chasing to the teams not represented in the breakaway.

The constant forcing of the *Peugeot and Renault men* in the breakaway group allowed them to maintain their substantial lead, but the three individuals with them were having an easier ride *and looked likely* to be fresher on reaching the four miles finishing circuit at Le Mans.

Despite these predictions, it was Rodriguez who was the first rider to break for home. Martens, who has been trying to win a Tour de France stage for four years, immediately took up the chase and joined the Frenchman one kilometre from the finish.

In turn, Clere, a first-year professional, jumped away from the *other four, but although* he passed the tiring Rodriguez at the line, he was still 50 metres behind Martens. With time bonuses of 30, 20 and 10 sec for *the first three finishers*, there was a fierce sprint for third place, which was finally taken by Duclos-Lassalle. This means that he *is* now in third place overall, three and a half minutes behind Hinault, while Rodriguez moves up to fourth place.

Sean Kelly, of Ireland, led a massive sprint for eighth place but was passed in the final metres *by Freddy Maertens, of Belgium*, Yvon Bertin, of France, and Eugene Urbany, of Luxembourg.

After such a rapid and closely fought stage, followed today by the longest stage of 161 miles, the 145 survivors will be looking with trepidation at tomorrow's 12th stage. On the menu is an indigestible series of badly cobbled tracks in the final 70 miles of the 153 miles between Compiegne and Roubaix.

STAGE 10: 1, R *Martens (Belgium)*, 4hr 25min 09sec; 2, R Clere (France), 4:25:15; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (France), 4:25:15; 4, B Becaas (France), 4:25:15; 5, T de Rooy (Netherlands), 4:25:15; 6, J Rodriguez (France), 4:25:15; 7, P Perret (France), 4:25:15; 8, F Maertens (Belgium), 4:25:41; 9, Y Bertin (France), 4:25:41; 10, E Urbany (Luxembourg), 4:25:41. British placings: 11, S Kelly (*Ireland*) 4:25:45; 26, *R Sherwen*, 4:25:45; 79, G Jones, 4:25:45.
OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France), 34hr 20min 26sec; 2, P Anderson (Australia), 34:21:03; 3, Duclos-Lassalle, 34:23:57; 4, Rodriguez, 34:24:06; 5, M Laurent (France), 34:25:36; 6, Clere, 34:25:42; 7, R Claes (Belgium), 34:25:48; 8, L van Impe (Belgium), 34:26:04; 9, A Fernandez (Spain), 34:26:27; 10, C Criquielion (Belgium), 34:26:27. British placings: 18, Jones, 34:27:47; 55, Kelly, 34:34:50; 109, Sherwen, 34:50:09.

KRANJ: International tour of Yugoslavia (1,109km from Belgrade to Kranj): 1, P Ugryumov (USSR), 27hr 08min 36sec; 2, Sum (USSR), 27:33.53; 3, Poloncic (Yugoslavia), 27:34.00; 4, Ropert (Yugoslavia), 27:34.58; 5, Brdin (Italy), 27:36.30; 6, Averin (USSR), 27:37.38. Team placings: 1, Soviet Union, 82:29.19; 2, Yugoslavia, 83:44.56; 3, Italy, 85:18.13; 4, Hungary, 83:18.57; 5, Poland, 85:19.54.

Fencing

How Smirnov revived Soviet spirit

Clermont-Ferrand, July 5.—The Olympic champion, Vladimir Smirnov, of the Soviet Union, *today narrowly clinched the men's* individual foil title at the 39-nation world fencing championships. Smirnov defeated Romania's Petru Kuki 11—9 in a hard-fought final to also retain his World Cup title, assessed on performances in important competitions over the *season. The bronze medal went to* Italy's Angelo Scuri, a 10—7 third-place final winner over Hungary's Gyula Oroscz.

The Russian, fighting from a classically upright stance, had to come from behind to clinch the final against his fellow left hander.

West Germany's Cornelia Hanisch won the women's individual foil gold medal when she beat China's Jujie Luan 8—4 in the final. The bronze medal went to Dorina Vaccaroni (Italy), an 8-5 winner over *Brigitte Gaudin* (France).

INDIVIDUAL FOIL WORLD CUP: Final rankings: 1, V Smirnov (USSR), 48pts; 2, M Behr (W Germany), 47; 3, A Borella (Italy), 44; 4, A Scuri (Italy), 41; 5, P Kuki (*Romania*), 34; 6, A Romankov (USSR), 28.
Foil: Repechage second round: K Kotzman (E Germany) beat N Bell (GB) 10—8.

Yachting

Overseas visitors profit from national event

By John Nicholls

Overseas competitors, although not eligible for titles, were prominent in the Windsurfer national *championships at Weymouth* at the weekend. In spite of their presence, however, British helmsmen and women were outright winners of four out of the five *competing* classes. The reason for the visitors' presence was to give them practice for the European championships which start in the same location next weekend.

The outstanding performance in the series, of six races for the men, was achieved by Chris *Clements in class D* (heavyweight). He scored four first places and a second in his best five races and was an easy winner of his group. Penny Way managed three firsts *out of five races in the women's* class, but her total was spoiled by a 20 in Friday's blustery conditions.

The Caldwell brothers, David and Peter, were separated by a Dutchman, Jorgen Svendsien, in class C, *which D. Caldwell* won with a very low score. He was also easily first in the freestyle event, ably demonstrating the art of broadsailing to an appreciative *audience on the beach.*

Class B was won by a Dane, Frank Hippen, so the British title went to the man in second place, Ben Oakley. Hippen's score was *the best possible, zero points, and* he will clearly be one of the men to watch in next week's event. The lightweight class went to Nicholas Tillett, with the next two places being filled by overseas boats.

WOMEN: 1, P Way 20 points; 2, F McKay 27; 3, L Vincent 38.
MEN: Class A: 1, N Tillett 8.7; 2, F Hastman (Netherlands) 21; 3, P Bonello (Malta) 31.7. Class B: 1, F Hippen (Denmark) 0; 2, B Oakley 17; 3, P Vivian 38.4. Class C: 1, D Caldwell 6; 2, J Svendsien (Netherlands) 21.7; 3, P Caldwell 27.4. Class D: 1, C Clements 3; 2, I Sorensen (Netherlands) 17.4; 3, K Enevoldsen (Guernsey) 32.4.

Rough welcome to Clyde

By a Special Correspondent

On a grey Firth of Clyde, under the *lash of rain and a south-wester* blowing force five to six, yachtsmen had a rough welcome yesterday to the delights of Clyde Week, in which four of the smaller *classes failed to start. Yachts were* reefed until the main was below the crosstrees and storm jibs were not uncommon.

The Dragon, Jasmin and the *Excalibur* sloop, Siolta, split their genoas on the starting line. Grouse, *the* Etchells leader for the second time in a row, had full sail of 316 square feet and added a spinnaker of 400 for the run from Dunoon Bank to plane at 18 knots. The only other finisher in that class, Playgirl, went round under a jib only.

The IOR yachts were shaking out the reefs to full sail as the breeze veered and eased a bit. The one-tonner Helios was the winner of the 55-mile race round Bute in which the Toledo half-tonner, Club Djinn, took the *Vanora Trophy for IOR division* B and the Ballad, Zora, the Paton Jones Trophy.

IOR: DIVISION A: 1, Helios (E H Martin), 14.4; 2, *Desperado*, Dan (G A Howison) 14.23.58; 3, Liberline III (BA Roberts), 14.33.56; 4, Smokey Bear (I R Young), 14.36.51. Division B: 1, Club Djinn (N Stratton, A Poole), 14.16.46; 2, Fiskery (J T P Brownrigg), 14.22.9; 3, Enigma (D L Craine), 14.27.24.
HANDICAP: One and two: 1, Zora (H W Willacy), 11.9.20; 2, Scarabeη (T D McLure), 11.11.13; 3, Allez Cat (*A C Roberts, J McLennan*), 11.13.2; 4, Octopus (A Crowther), 11.17.42; 5, Greylag (R G Muir), 11.30.59.
HANDICAP: Three and four: 1, Unity (J W Gardner), 9.24.30; 2, Taransay (J W Galloway), 9.44.40; 3, Velum (G J Gregor), 9.54.4; 4, La Perla II (J G Wild), 9.55.19; 5, Clyde Rebel (D J Thomson), 10.1.4.
INTERNATIONAL ETCHELL: 1, Grouse (S C Pender, M P Hardey), 14.57.0; 2, *Supertramp* (D M Lyons, T M Lang), 14.58.20; 3, Playgirl (Mrs K Mandel), 16.54.45.
INTERNATIONAL SOLING: 1, Shadowfax (C and D Spy), 15.12.49; 2, Impulse (R W Heuchan), 15.19.30.
INTERNATIONAL DRAGON: 1, Moonbeam (W Parlane), 15.33.44; 2, Crackerjack (O S Roberts), 15.36.49.
PIPER: 1, Treya (M G McGregor), 15.30.28; 2, Kripie (A J Armstrong, A G Reid), 15.31.27; 3, *Piccolino* (W A Caldwell), 15.36.50.
LOCHLONG: 1, Vadanu (D McDonnell), 15.37.48; 2, Mim (E A Marshall), 15.40.20.
GARELOCH: 1, Circe (I J Scott), 15.41.28; 2, Thalia (J W Scott), 15.44.15.

Trampolining

Furrer holds on to world title

By a Special Correspondent

Britain retained both individual titles at the world championships in Woking, sponsored by Hermesetas, *fighting off stern challenges* from Ute Scheille and Ralf Pelle, the West German champions who are coached by Paul Luxon, a former British competitor and 1972 *world title winner.*

Carl Furrer, of Harlow, who was last year's men's winner, held on to his title, performing one triple and many double twisting *somersaults with a difficulty tariff* of 11.5 marks, while Sue Shotton won the women's event with her best ever British women's total of 96.6 marks. Last year's British *winner and world cup title* holder was Erika Phelps, daughter of the former Olympic diver, Brian Phelps, who withdrew last week because of a back injury.

Furrer is the son of Willi Furrer, who travelled the world in a family balancing act, and Sue Shotton is a pupil at Great Salterns School in Portsmouth.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL: 1, C Furrer (GB), 104.00; 2, R Pelle (WG), 97.70; 3, R Widra (WG), 95.9.
WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL: 1, S Shotton (GB), 96.6; 2, J De Reuter (Holland), 93.1; 3, Hennessey (US), 92.2.
MEN'S SYNCHRO (Pairs): 1, WG, 64.7; 2, GB, 62.5; 3, Switzerland, 59.4.
WOMEN'S SYNCHRO: 1, Holland, 61.1; 2, WG, 59.2; 3, GB, 51.95.

America's Cup style in the Solent

After an exciting day's match-racing in freshening force five south-westerly winds, Tony Smith, in Smiffy, beat Bob Cranmer-Brown, in Zephyros, in a final sail-off, each *having* won four races in the finals of the half ton series held off Hillhead in the Solent. Third came Mark Wynter in Alchemist, who won three races. *Smiffy is an early Stephen* Jones design, Zephyros a Rob Humphreys design, and Alchemist an Ed Dubois design.

This new series, organized by *the British Level Racing Association* and based on a trial last season, brought a spectator sport into Solent racing. The skills of top class skippers and the performances of varied designs of *half tonners were matched* two by two in America's Cup-style racing over a short course. Competing skippers found a good opportunity to sharpen up for the *open national championships* starting at Lymington the Monday before Cowes week. These form the selection trials for the hotly contested British entry to the half ton world *championships* at Poole in September.

Equestrianism

Prince Philip to lead British team in Europe

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, driving Her Majesty the Queen's Cleveland bays, which normally do duty on the streets of London, will lead the British team for the European driving championships at Zug, Switzerland, *from August 20-23. Supporting* him will be George Bowman, with his Cumbrian cobs, and Peter Munt, with Mr R. Colan's team. The two individuals who are going as first and second reserves are Alwin Holder, a member of the world championship winning team at Windsor last year alongside Prince Philip and George Bowman, with his Welsh cobs and John Parker with the Norwich Union team. Joe Moore is travelling as team manager.

Prince Philip is showing tremendous form, *having recently* won the Norfolk event overall. Bowman, who won the individual silver medal in the world championship, was second and finished third at Scone Palace and at Holker Hall.

The four-day meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England starts today at Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth, when the ridden show of the Hunters' Improvement Society will occupy the main ring throughout the day for the ultimate award of the cup presented by *Horse and Hound.*

Laser champions

Carnac, France, July 5.—Svend Myralf (Denmark) won the men's European Laser yachting championship after the seventh and final leg. Ann Fryer (Britain), *won the women's title.*—Agence France-Presse.

For the record

Yachting

COWES: Royal London Yacht Club *Solent points championship*, fifth race. Class One: 1, Dragon (B Saltery-Gooner); 2, Calmar II (G Jeriot); 3, Linnaine (Sir Maurice Laing). Two: 1, Rakau (M Lowson *and R. Ferris*); 2, Solent Oyster (J A Bassett); 3, Justine III. Three: 1, Ace (Dr C V Mauls); 2, Luv (A Bourdon and M Delmar-Morgan); 3, Savage (G Kaye). Four: 1, Smokey Bear (A A Taylor); 2, Rainbow; 3, Hy Flyer (D W and Mrs Handley). Five: 1, *Absolution* (E Reynolds); 2, Bold as Love (J S Fairchild); 3, Quillet (D Bates). Six: 1, Ductile (R D Jones); 2, Glass Onion (N Fletcher); 3, Red Tinds (M T Fountain).

COWES: OOD 34 class championships: Second race, abandoned. Third race: 1, Windsprite (B Banks); 2, Skyflash (RAYSA); 3, Innovation (P Johnson); 4, Riot (R Turner); 5, Hindustan (RN); 6, Hullabaloo (A Orton). Fourth race: 1, Twee Gezusters (R Zuiderbaan); 2, Quadrille (J Daws); 3, Skyflash (RAYSA); 4, *Riot* (R Turner); 5, Red Otter (R Kenney); 6, Hoodlum (C J Evans). Overall: 1, Skyflash 56 pts; 2, Windsprite 53 pts; 3, Riot 51 pts.

HAMBLE RIVER: Merlin Rocket, Benedictine Silver Tiller race: 1, Dire Straits (P. Rowsell, Exe); 2, Bat out of Hell (D. C. Robinson, Hamble River); 3, Blondie (J. Shorrock, Bristol *Corinthian*).

Croquet

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: Open singles: Draw, final: B G Perry beat A Cooper (+12); Process, final: Cooper beat Miss S G Hamason (+3); Playoff: Cooper beat Perry (+10). Restricted handicap singles: Final: Mrs A Ormerod (13) beat Dr G W Marshall (10) (+17). Open handicap singles: Final: T L Snergold (3) beat Mrs D M G Prichard (5) (+21).

Tennis

GALEA CUP: *Finland beat Luxembourg* 5—0; Egypt beat Japan 5—0; Hungary beat Turkey 2—1; Denmark beat Romania 2—1.

Football

NASL: Tulsa Roughnecks 3, Toronto Blizzard 0.

Basketball

SAO PAULO: World club championships: *Semi-final round*: Real Madrid 101, Francana (Brazil) 60; Sirio (Brazil) 111, St Kilda (Australia) 102; Clemson University (US) 103, Ferrocarril (Argentina) 97; Sirio 96, Ferrocarril 92; Real Madrid 138, St Kilda 103; Clemson University 81, Francana 85. Real Madrid to meet Sirio in final. Matches to decide minor placings: Maccabi (Israel) 94, Guaiqueries (Venezuela) 95; First of August (*China*) 96, Asia (*Senegal*) 68. *Final placings*: 5, Ferrocarril; 6, St Kilda; 7, Maccabi; 8, Guaiqueries; 9, First of August; 10, Asfa.

TAIPEI (Taiwan): Women's tournament: US beat Canada 89-55; Taiwan *beat Singapore* 91-34; Netherlands beat West Germany 53-46; Sweden beat Britain 72-32; South Korea beat Philippines 119-32; New Zealand beat Thailand 74-51.

Canoeing

New York: Cross-State Classic (515km): 1, A Husky (GB), 52hr 57min 8sec; 2, O Christy and M Lance (US), 56 38.26; 3, D Dubois and P Vartull (US), 58 3.39.

Table tennis

GLOUCESTER: Schools international championship: Boys, senior: A Skylet (England); Intermediate: C Prean (England); Junior: T Miller (Switzerland). Girls, senior: J Grundy (*England*); *Intermediate*: J Parker (England); Junior: L Haydon (England). Overall team championship: England A.

Gymnastics

CUMBERNAULD: *Women's international*: Great Britain 360.05 points; Sweden 351.0. Individual placings: 1, K Williams (GB), 72.65; 2, L Jackson (GB), 71.7; 3, L Young (GB), 71.55; 4, A Lorian (GB), 70.05; 5, L Adomal (Sweden), 70.40; 6, F Goff (GB), 67.65.

Clay pigeon shooting

HAVERFORDWEST: British Grand Prix (Universal Trench): 1, J Grice (Burton-on-Trent) 191 out of 200 after shoot-off; 2, I Coley (Cheltenham) 191; 3, K Rogers (Burton-on-Trent) 189. Women: R Lynch (Maidstone) 170. Veterans: G Jones (Mold) 167. Juniors: R Underwood (Sandy, Bedfordshire) 159.

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The victory smile on the face of Ballesteros

Athletics

British Stock raised to new heights

From Norman Fox
Helsinki, July 5

After arriving here for the men's Europa Cup athletics semi-final with forebodings about finishing in one of the top two qualifying places for the final next month, Britain finished as winners to inflict a rare six-point defeat on the Russians. They also beat the Finnish hosts by 18.5 pts, had seven individual winners over two days, won both relays and enjoyed a host of other satisfying performances.

While their three Olympic gold medal winners, Steve Ovett, Sebastian Coe and Allan Wells all gathered the victories that had been considered formalities, the most pleasing efforts came from those who had wondered whether they would be the ones to cause the predictions of defeat by Finland and the Soviet Union to be fulfilled.

Britain began the day remarkably well placed and maintained their position despite Finland's recovery from a poor first day. They had achieved an unexpected lift yesterday by finishing as leaders, five points ahead of the Russians. Commanding victories by Wells (100m) and Ovett (1,500m) were eye catching but the team effort was excellent.

In all but one of the first day's events British athletes finished in the top three and perhaps the outstanding contributions were by Roy Mitchell, who won the long jump, David Ottley, third in the javelin but ahead of Dainis Kula, the Russian Olympic champion, and the 4 x 100m relay team of Green, Wells, McFarlane and McMaster who also beat the Russians, including three of the winning four in Moscow.

After Coe, Wells, Barry Smith and, most surprisingly of all, Keith Stock in the pole vault, had won today, the 4 x 400m team supplied the final touch of pleasure by beating the Russians. For perspective, however, it must be said that the Russians, who have a match against the United States next weekend, may have been holding back in some events but that should not detract from the British team's performance.

Of course, the superior victory belonged to Coe, running his first race for a month and looking as fit as ever. He dismissed the challenge with an amazing surge of smooth acceleration over the last quarter of the 800 metres, having contented himself in the earlier part of the race by keeping his only possible rival, the Olympic bronze medal winner, Nikolai Kirov, in tow.

Because of the slow early pace, Kirov and the Finn, Harkonen, were able to stay with Coe until he chose to leave them as if they had no right to be on the same track. In the space of 30 metres off the final bend he opened a gap of 10 metres and though his time of 1min 47.57sec was six seconds outside his world record, the style of his success was breathtaking.

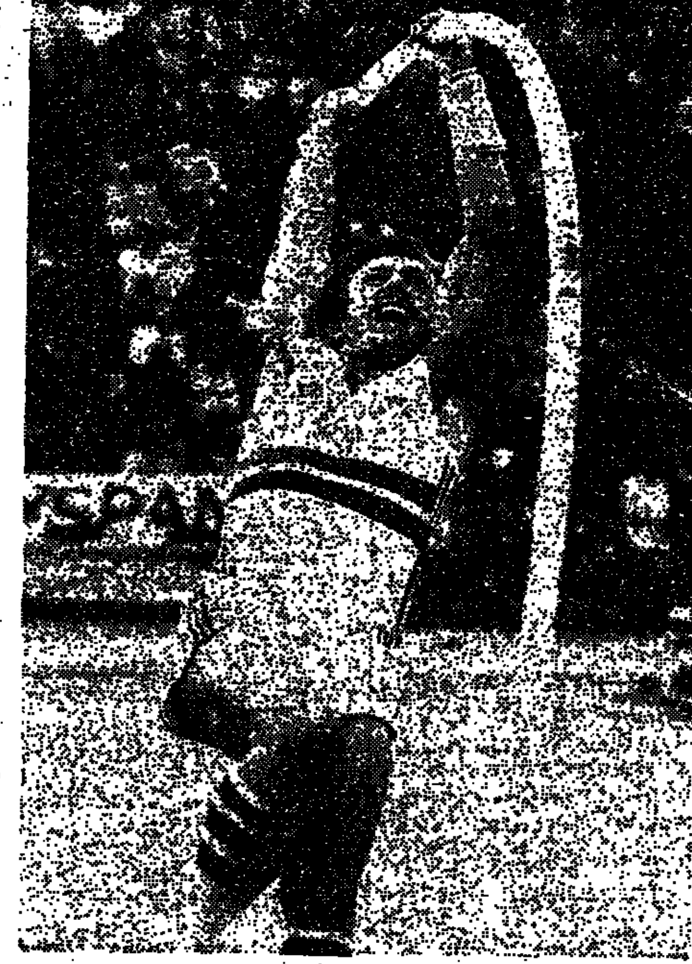
Other victories for Britain came in less expected places. In the pole vault, for instance, Stock not only won with a national record of 5.60 metres but beat the Russian Olympic silver medal winner, Konstantin Volkov who failed to clear 5.50 metres. Stock cleared 5.60 metres at his third attempt when running into the wind for the first time that he could remember.

No one typified the team effort more than Barry Smith in the 5,000 metres. The winner of the Golden 5,000 metres at Gateshead had to fend off Martti Vainio, the Finn who had won the 10,000 metres yesterday, and a persistent Russian, Valeri Abramov who had led off the final bend but was beaten on the line and by 100th of a second by Smith.

Aston Moore would have joined the ranks of winners had he maintained his lead going into the final round of the triple jump. Ultimately he was relegated to third place by the Olympic champion, Jaak Uudmae, of the Soviet Union, and Olli Pousi, of Finland.

Allan Wells who was finally persuaded to run the 200m after his impressive 100m win yesterday, displayed no signs of the after effects of a virus as he dominated the race from the blocks. He ran powerfully through the headwind round the turn to win in 20.21 sec. His own dissatisfaction with the effort seemed unjustified and so was the disappointment of Roger Hackney, the steeplechaser, who ran an important and courageous race to keep the Russian, Boris Nesterjuk, behind him, when Tommy Ekblom, of Finland, took a lead he was not to lose with three laps remaining.

Not all of Britain's athletes ended the day with quite such broad smiles. After several promising early season races, Mark Holtom's progress was curtailed when he pulled a groin muscle as he crossed the line second in the 110m hurdles. But even he had good news later when the damage was diagnosed as less serious than first thought.



Feeling the bends: Stock jumps to a record high.

Saturday's results

50.93; 3, R Kopitar (Yugoslavia) 51.04.
2, I Karanolov (Bulgaria) 10.71; 3, A Aksinin (USSR) 10.75.
400M: 1, J Alebic (Yugoslavia) 46.37; 2, S Scutt (GB) 46.64; 3, E Josjoe (Sweden) 46.74.
1,500M: 1, S Ovett (GB) 3min 46.47; 2, M Laine (Finland) 3:47.15; 3, V Pokrajcic (Yugoslavia) 3:47.34.
4 X 100M: 1, GB 39.78; 2, USSR 39.99; 3, Sweden 40.69.
10,000M: 1, M Vaino (Finland) 28:15.92; 2, J Goater (GB) 28:17.88; 3, V Anisimov (USSR) 28:51.50.

400M HURDLES: 1, V Arkhipenko (USSR) 50.28; 2, G Oakes (GB) 50.93; 50.93; 3, R Kopitar (Yugoslavia) 51.04.
HIGH JUMP: 1, V Granenkov (USSR) 2.24m; 2, D Temin (Yugoslavia) 2.17; 3, M Naylor (GB) 2.17.
LONG JUMP: 1, R Mitchell (GB) 7.91m; 2, J Janev (Bulgaria) 7.84; 3, M Rejovic (Yugoslavia) 7.77.
JAVELIN: 1, P Sinersaari (Finland) 86.78m; 2, R Lorentzen (Norway) 84.88; 3, D Ottley (GB) 83.46.
SHOT: 1, A Baryshnikov (USSR) 20.02m; 2, J Lazarevic (Yugoslavia) 19.96; 3, N Hristov (Bulgaria) 19.26; 7, M Winch (GB) 17.68.

Yesterday

110M HURDLES: 1, A Bryggare (Finland), 13.77; 2, M Holtom (GB), 13.92; 3, G Shabanov (USSR), 13.94.
200M: 1, A Wells (GB), 20.81; 2, V Murayev (USSR), 21.32; 3, D Zaric (Yugoslavia), 21.40.
800M: 1, S Coe (GB), 1:47.57; 2, N Kirov (USSR), 1:49.11; 3, J Haarkoenen (Finland), 1:49.50.
3,000M STEEPLECHASE: 1, T Ekblom (Finland), 8:26.80; 2, R Hackney (GB), 8:29.71; 3, B Nesterjuk (USSR), 8:34.07.
5,000M: 1, B Smith (GB), 13:47.02; 3, V Abramov (USSR), 13:47.03; 3, M Vainio (Finland), 13:51.82.
4x400M RELAY: 1, GB, 3:04.87; 2, USSR, 3:05.18; 3, Yugoslavia, 3:08.03.
HAMMER: 1, Y Sedyh (USSR), 76.38m; 2, J Tiainen (Finland), 71.86; 3, E Djulgerov (Bulgaria), 71.52; 5, R Weir (GB), 69.40.
POLE VAULT: 1, K Stock (GB), 5.60m (Commonwealth record); 2, T Haapakoski (Finland) and A Tarev (Bulgaria), 5.40.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, O Pousi (Finland), 16.76m; 2, J Uudmaee (USSR), 16.71; 3, A Moore (GB), 16.52.
DISCUS: 1, M Tuokko (Finland), 67.26m; 2, K Hjeltnes (Norway), 66.44; 3, D Kovtsun (USSR), 62.46; 6, R Weir (GB), 54.74.
FINAL PLACINGS: 1, GB, 134 points; 2, USSR, 128; 3, Finland, 118.5; 4, Yugoslavia, 88; 5, Bulgaria, 83.5; 6, Sweden, 75; 7, Norway, 64; 8, Turkey, 20.

Britain run away with it from the start

By Iain Mackenzie

Britain gained their expected easy win in the women's Europa Cup semi-final at Meadowbank, Edinburgh yesterday, finishing 28 points ahead of Bulgaria to go through to the final in Zagreb next month.

Not until well after the meeting was over did Bulgaria know for certain that they will also be competing in Yugoslavia, for their place depended on the outcome of a protest concerning the first two places in the 100 metres. A jury finally decided that the original result should stand, to disappoint The Netherlands, who could yet qualify should they win the "B" final in Italy.

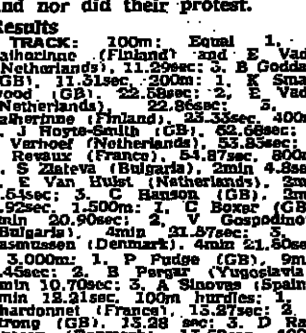
In the controversial race Bev Goddard's time of 11.13sec was the fastest by a British girl in the United Kingdom this season. The two girls who beat her produced the only dead heat of the afternoon although originally Miss Helinae Laihorrine of Finland was credited with an outright win in 11.28 with Miss Els ader of the Netherlands in second place on 11.29. Then an amended result was announced with both girls being given 11.29.

In mixed weather (there was sunshine, rain, a high wind and at times complete calm) only one record was broken. Meg Ritchie's 63.76 metres throw to win the discus is a Scottish native record.

Britain won ten of the 15 events, seven on the track and three in the field. They took first place in the discus, long jump and javelin; and in the 400 metres hurdles, 400 metres, 4 x 100 metres relay, 1500 metres, 200 metres, 3,000 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. The only one of the 15 events where the British failed to finish in the first three was the shot putt. Miss Ritchie tried to add that title to her success with the discus but finished fourth. It was not, however, a bad effort. Originally, Venissa Head was down for the putt but had to drop out.

It was a disappointingly one-sided contest for the unusually large crowd. With Britain in the lead from the start and clearly going to win the match, most of the excitement was reserved for the battle for second place. The Dutch held the number two spot for most of the afternoon but allowed the Bulgarians to slip past with three events to go. Neither a thrilling 4 x 400 relay when the Dutch came in behind the United Kingdom but a foot in front of Bulgaria, was enough to help them regain their position and nor did their protest.

Results



TRACK: 100m: Equal 1, H Laihorinne (Finland) and E Vader (Netherlands), 11.29sec; 3, B Goddard (GB), 11.31sec. 200m: 1, K Smallwood (GB), 22.58sec; 2, E Vader (Netherlands), 22.86sec; 3, H Laihorinne (Finland), 23.33sec. 400m: 1, J Hoyte-Smith (GB), 52.68sec; 2, T Verhoef (Netherlands), 53.85sec; 3, S Revaux (France), 54.87sec. 800m: 1, S Zlateva (Bulgaria), 2min 4.8sec; 2, E Van Hulst (Netherlands), 2min 5.54sec; 3, C Hanson (GB), 2min 6.92sec. 1,500m: 1, C Boxer (GB), 4min 20.90sec; 2, V Gospodinova (Bulgaria), 4min 21.87sec; 3, D Rasmussen (Denmark), 4min 21.50sec.
3,000m: 1, P Fudge (GB), 9min 4.45sec; 2, B Pergar (Yugoslavia), 9min 10.70sec; 3, A Sinovas (Spain), 9min 12.21sec. 100m hurdles: 1, M Chardonnet (France), 13.27sec; 2, S Strong (GB), 13.28 sec; 3, D Rasmussen (Denmark), 13.52sec. 400m hurdles: 1, C Warden (GB), 59.04 sec; 2, O. Commandeur (Netherlands), 59.89sec; 3, H Solkkeli (Finland), 60.34sec. 4 x 100m relay: 1, Great Britain, 44.05sec; 2, Bulgaria 44.66; 3, France, 45.68. 4 x 400m relay: 1, Great Britain, 3min 32.61sec; 2, Netherlands, 3min 35.08sec; 3, Bulgaria, 3min 35.34sec.

FIELD: High Jump: 1, M Vehmasto (Finland), 1.82m (5ft 11½in); 2, A Cording (GB), 1.82m; 3, M Overwater (Netherlands), 1.79m (5ft 10½in). Long jump: 1, S Earnshaw (GB), 6.41m (21ft ½in); 2, I Zapryanova (Bulgaria), 6.35m (20ft 9in); 3, E van Heezik (Netherlands), 6.26m (20ft 6½in). Javelin: 1, T Sanderson (GB), 65.05m (213ft 5in); 2, A Todorova (Bulgaria), 62.58 (205ft 4in); 3, T Lillak (Finland), 61.92 (203ft 2in). Shot: 1, T Kivi (Finland), 17.51m (57ft 5½in); 2, L Bertimon (France), 16.78m (54ft 11½in); 3, R Bakhtchevanova (Bulgaria), 16.52m (54ft 2½in); 4, M Ritchie (GB), 16.09m (52ft 9½in). Discus: 1, M Ritchie (GB), 63.76m (209ft 2in); 2, T Christova (Bulgaria), 62.12m (203ft 10in); 3, R Stalman (Netherlands), 57.94m (190ft 1in). Final standings: 1, Great Britain, 111pts; 2, Bulgaria, 83; Netherlands, 82½.

WARSAW: Europa Cup, men's semi-final (first day): 100m: Woronin (Poland), 10.15 sec. 400m: Skamrahl (WG), 46 sec. 1,500m: Gonzales (Spain), 3 min 48.22 sec. 10,000m: Dopez (Portugal), 28 min 11.89 sec. 4 x 100m relay: Poland 39 sec. 400m hurdles: Schmidt (WG), 49.9 sec. Long jump: Klimaszewski (Poland), 8.21m. High Jump: Trzepizur (Poland), 2.24m. Javelin: Nemeth (Hungary), 81.60m. Shot: Szabo (Hungary), 19.30m.

Yesterday: 200m: Woronin (Poland), 20.55sec. 800m: Wuelbeck (WG), 1min 49.47sec. 5,000m: Wessinghage (WG), 13min 50.65sec. 3,000m steeplechase: Maminski (Poland), 8min 33.98sec. 110m hurdles: Doergee (WG), 13.70sec. 4 x 400m relay: (WG) 3min 04.37sec. Triple jump: Bakosi (Hungary), 16.94m. Discus: Wagner (WG), 61.10m. Pole vault: Klimczyk (Poland), 5.50m. Hammer: Glophaus (WG), 76.86m. Team result: 1, Poland, 138pts; 2, WG, 126; 3, Hungary, 125; 8 Ireland, 40.

ATLANTA: Peachtree road race (10,000m): unofficial times: 1, C Virgin, 28min 3sec; 2, R Dixon (NZ), 28:13; 3, A Leak (Ireland), 28:17.

Europa Cup

BODO (Norway): Europa Cup, semi-final: Women: 100m, O Zolotareva (USSR), 11.88sec. 200m, N Bochina (USSR), 23.72sec. 400m, I Nazarova (USSR), 51.84sec. 800m, O Mineeva (USSR), 2min 00.51sec. 1,500m, N Marasescu (Romania), 4min 10.08sec. 3,000m, M Puica (Romania), 8min 41.08sec. 100m hurdles, M Kenenchedii (USSR), 13.31sec. 400m hurdles, A Kostetskaia (USSR), 57.1sec. 4 x 100m relay, 1, Soviet Union, 44.02sec (Bochina, Korotkova, Zolotareva, Nozonova). High jump, G Meier (Switzerland) and C Soetewey (Belgium), 1.82m. Long jump, T Proskurjakova (USSR), 6.52m. Discus: M Ionescu (Romania), 67.76m.
4 x 400m relay: Soviet Union, 3min 31.85sec (Nazarova, Chernova, Golstchik, Lianino). Final standings: Soviet ...
FRANKFURT: European Cup, women's semi-final placings: 1, EG, 112pts; 2, WG, 97; 3, Czechoslovakia, 80; 4, Poland, 80; 5, Sweden, 66; 6, Austria, 45; 7, Ireland, 38; 8, Portugal, 24. Results: 100m: Woeckel (EG), 11.20 sec. 200m: Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia), 22.26 sec. 400m: Kratochvilova, 49.17 sec. 800m: Steuk (EG), 1 min 59.73 sec. 1,500m: Schacht (WG) 4 min 10.52 sec. 3,000m: Friedmann (WG), 9 min 04.09 sec. 100m hurdles: Knabe (EG), 12.99 sec. 4 x 400m relay: EG, 3 min 27.03 sec. 4 x 100m relay: EG, 43.20 sec. 400m hurdles: Blaszak (Poland), 55.78 sec. High jump: Dedner (EG), 1.96m. Long jump: Ulbricht (EG), 6.85m. Shot: Fibingerova (Czechoslovakia), 20.34m. Discus: Jahl (EG), 67.24m. Javelin: Helmschmidt (WG), 60.56m.
LILLE: Europa Cup, men's semi-finals, first day: 100m: Emmelmann (EG), 10.33 sec. 400m: Gilsbers (Netherlands), 45.80 sec. 1,500m: Bayer (EG), 47.23 sec. 10,000m: Schildaner (EG), 28 min 21.58 sec. 400m hurdles: Kodejs (Czechoslovakia), jump: Di Giorgio (Italy), 2.26 min. 49.47 sec. 4 x 100m relay: EG, 39.05 sec. Long jump: Leitner (Czechoslovakia), 8.06m. High jump: Di Giorgio (Italy), 2.26m. Shot: Schmid (EG), 19.41m. Javelin: Michel (EG), 88.48m.
Yesterday: 110m hurdles: T Munkelt (EG) 13.55; 200m: B Hoff (EG) 20.92; 800m: P Dupont (France) 1:47.57; 3,000m steeplechase: M Scartezzini (Italy) 8:24.30; 5,000m: E Puttemans (Belgium) 13:50.27; pole vault: P Desruelles (Belgium) 5.30m; triple jump: P Piapan (Italy) 16.42m; discus: W Schmidt (EG) 68.64m; hammer: R Steuk (EG) 74.72m; 4 x 100m relay: Italy 3:03.22. Final standings: 1, EG, 143pts; 2, Italy, 125; 3, France, 109.

Rugby League

Newcomer the driving force in pack

Sydney, July 5.—Australia scored a hollow 43—3 victory over a lacklustre French touring team in the first Rugby League international at the Sydney Cricket Ground yesterday. The Australians piled on nine tries to one—a fair reflection of their total supremacy. But the most significant aspect of their triumph was the outstanding performance of a newcomer, Paul McCabe.

McCabe was the driving force in the Australian pack and his efforts were rewarded with two fine tries. He shared the try scoring honours with the halfback Mortimer, who opened the scoring in the first minute of play.

Australia led 30—0 at halftime but the Frenchmen opened the second half with a disputed try by Ratier. Australia's points came from tries by Mortimer (2), McCabe (2), Brentnall, Ribot, Rogers, Boustead and Masterman. Cronin kicked eight goals.—A.P.

O'Brien joins Cardiff

Chris O'Brien, the former Oldham Rugby League club winger, has signed for Cardiff on a free transfer. O'Brien joined Oldham nine years ago from junior Rugby Union in the Cardiff area and made more than 100 senior appearances for the club.

Motorcycling

FRANCORCHAMPS: Belgian Grand Prix: 50cc: 1, R Tormo (Spain), Bultaco, 33min 25.22sec; 2, H Van Kessel (Netherlands), Kreidler, 33:32.53; 3, T Timmer (Netherlands), Bultaco, 33:36.64; 4, R Blatter (Switzerland), Kreidler, 33:58.43; 5, H Hummel (Austria), Sachs, 34:22.24. Fastest lap: Tormo, 79.481 mph. World championship: 1, Tormo, 75pts; 2, S Dorflinger (Switzerland), 51; 3, Timmer, 40. 250cc: 1, A Mang (WG), Kawasaki, 50:37.74; 2, C Lavado (Venezuela), Yamaha, 50:45.47; 3, J-F Balde (France), Kawasaki, 51:16.59; 4, J-M Toffolo (Belgium), Armstrong, 51:19.24; 5, D de Radigues (Belgium), Yamaha, 51:21.24. Fastest lap: Mang, 93.741 mph. World championship: 1, Mang, 85 pts; 2, Balde, 67; 3, Lavado, 56.
500cc: 1, M Lucchinelli (Italy), Suzuki, 54:29.37; 2, K Roberts (US), Yamaha, 54:29.37; 3, R Mamola (US), Suzuki, 54:46.30; 4, B Sheene (GB), Yamaha, 54:47.54; 5, B van Dulmen (Netherlands), Yamaha, 55:10.56. Fastest lap: Lucchinelli, 99.317 mph. World championship: 1, Lucchinelli, 73 pts; 2, Mamola, 64; 3, Roberts, 58; 4, Van Dulmen, 47; 5, G Crosby (NZ), 46.
Side-car: 1, R Biland/K Waltisperg (Switzerland), 50:29.85; 2, J Taylor/T Johansen (GB-Sweden), 50:58.86; 3, Alain Michel/M Burkard (France-WG), 51:07.04; 4, S and M Vannoste (Belgium), 52:24.47; 5, D Jones/B Ayres (GB), 52:37.49. Fastest lap: Michel/Burkard, 65.34 mph. World championship: 1, Michel/Burkard, 72 pts; 2, Biland/Waltisperg, 67; 3, Taylor/Johansen, 65; 4, Jones/Ayres, 26; 5, M Kumano/Daveshima (Japan), 34.

Rugby Union

France fall to a Richards penalty near the end

Australia 17 France 15

Brisbane, July 5.—Australia beat France, the European five-nations rugby union champions, in a thrilling first international at Ballymore today. The French, badly hit by injuries on their tour, fought to the end and the Australian coach, Bob Templeton, admitted: "I thought we would have got there by a bigger margin."

France went ahead after two minutes when Blanco landed a 55-metre penalty. But Australia hit back to lead 10—9 at the interval with tries by Poidevin and O'Connor, one of which was converted by McLean.

France were penned in their own half for much of the game They kept in touch with a penalty goal by Gabernet and a dropped goal by Vivies but fell further behind five minutes after the interval when Moon went over in the corner. The French snatched a 15—14 lead when Gabernet converted a superb try by Mesny. But in the closing minutes the former Wasps full back, Richards, landed a 40-metre penalty to win the match.

Australia almost paid heavily for a succession of missed kicking chances. McLean kicked one goal out of seven before the job was given to Richards, who missed two penalties before landing the one that mattered.

There were no complaints about the Australian handling, however, with Loane setting up the first two tries. First, he carved the French defence open with a 30-metre run to leave Poidevin the simple task of touching down. Then he produced a magnificent scooped pass to Hipwell, who released O'Connor for the second try. O'Connor was the architect of Australia's third try when he combined with Hawker to leave Moon an unchallenged sprint to the line.

Mesny said after the match: "We made too many mistakes and we panicked at the second Australian try."

AUSTRALIA: Richards; Martin, O'Connor, Hawker, Moon; McLean, Hipwell; Curran, Carberry, D'Arcy, Hall, Williams, Poidevin, Loane, Shaw (captain).

FRANCE: Gabernet; Fabre, Mesny, Pardo, Blanco; Vivies, Elissalde; Paparemborde (captain), Dintrans, Salas, Revallier, Lorieux, Erbani, Carpentier, Rodriguez.—Agencies.

Shooting

CPO Brice takes target title

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Royal Navy target rifle championship was won at Bisley during the weekend by Chief Petty Officer Eddie Brice, of HMS Collingwood, Portsmouth, after a close contest in which the first three were separated by a single point. Brice scored 229 out of a possible 275, closely followed by CPO Alan Wombell, secretary of the Royal Navy Target Rifle Club, who is stationed in Portsmouth but entered this year as a private competitor.

In the RAF section of the Combined Services weapon meeting, Senior Aircraftswoman Karen Quartermaine, of Kinloss, won the WRAF target rifle championship, and Squadron Leader C. J. Hockley, of Uxbridge, took the lead after the first stage of the RAF target rifle championship.

ROYAL NAVY: Target rifle championship: 1, CPO E Brice (Portsmouth), 229; 2, CPO A Wombell (Portsmouth), 228; 3, CPO P H Hobson (Portsmouth), 227. Tyro championship: 1, Sub Lt A I Macdonald (Plymouth), 227; 2, Sub Lt A Davies (Portsmouth), 221. Air Command Cup: 1, Portsmouth and Medway, 756; 2, Air Command, 740; 3, Plymouth and Scotland, 736 (individual, PO C May, Air, 65). Target rifle team match: 1, North London, 728; 2, Royal Navy 726.
RAF: Target rifle championship (first stage): 1, Sqn Ldr C J Hockley (Uxbridge), 100; 2, M/Eng I Wilkinson (Lyneham), 99; 3, Sgt J E White (Benson), 99. WRAF target rifle championship: 1, SACW K Quartermaine (Kinloss), 89; 2, SACW D Haffenden (Kinloss), 88; 3, SACW J M King (Uxbridge), 88. Station teams: 1, Uxbridge, 382; 2, Brawdy, 379; 3, Abingdon, 374. Pistol championship (first stage): 1, Chief Tech A Warren (Coltishall), 106; 2, Chief Tech C W Barrand (Wattisham), 105; 3, M/Eng I Wilkinson (Lyneham), 102. Karachi Challenge Cup (vros): 1, PO D J White (Buchan), 93; 2, Sgt R Holloway (Locking), 92; 3, Cpl M H Thomas (West Drayton), 90.
ARMY: Rousell Cup: 1, Sgt W C Y Campbell (1 Black Watch), 160/152; 2, L/Cpl A M Evans (3 Parachute Regt), 160/148. Whitehead Challenge Cup: 1, WO2 M A Provall (School of Signals), 160/152; 2, L/Cpl Manbahadur Limbu (7 Gurkhas), 160/148. Association Cup: 1, L/Cpl Hayward (3 Parachute Regt) 185; 2, Cpl Dharmendra Gurung (6 Gurkhas), 185. Whittaker Trophy (moving target match): 1, L/Cpl Gurung Jhumprasad (2 Gurkhas), 48; 2, Gdsman A Smith (Grenadier Guards), 47.

Football

Four backroom staff sacked in United reshuffle

The arrival of Ron Atkinson as Manchester United's new manager has led to the sacking of four of the club's backroom staff. The men to go are two coaches, Harry Gregg and Jack Crompton, the physiotherapist, Laurie Brown, and the youth team manager, Sid Owen.

United's chairman, Martin Edwards, announced the decision on the recommendation of Mr Atkinson, who is away on holiday. Crompton, Brown and Owen heard the news on Saturday from Mr Edwards, but Gregg received the message in Malta, where he is on holiday, in a telephone call from Mr Edwards.

Changes were expected when Mr Atkinson brought in two of his former West Bromwich Albion colleagues, but they were not expected to be so far-reaching. Mr Edwards said yesterday that the decision had been taken "with great reluctance."

He added: "It was obvious our backroom staff was top-heavy after Ron Atkinson brought in two of his own men. He told me the four men involved didn't feature in his future plans

"The recommendation went before the board and after a lengthy discussion we felt we had to support the manager. I informed three of them, but unfortunately Harry Gregg was on holiday. I 'phoned him because I didn't want him to find out through a third party.

"We will look after all four men financially. I shall be meeting them to discuss the question of compensation in the near future."

United have already paid out around £100,000 to settle the contract of their former manager, Dave Sexton, and his assistant, Tommy Cavanagh. Last week United also settled on a compromise figure of £75,000 to compensate Albion for the loss of Mr Atkinson.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Seattle Sounders 3, Washington Diplomats 2; San Diego Sockers 2, Tampa Bay Rowdies 1; Fort Lauderdale Strikers 4, San Jose Earthquakes 1; Chicago Sting 3, Calgary Boomers 0; Edmonton Drillers 2, Dallas Tornado 1; Los Angeles Aztecs 1, Atlanta Chiefs 0; Vancouver Whitecaps 3, Portland Timbers 2.

Swimming

EAST BERLIN: Women's 200m individual medley: U Geweniger (EG), 2min 11.73sec (world record).

Cricket

An English collapse today or an Australian tangle tomorrow?

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Although they enjoyed a wonderfully successful 35 minutes before lunch at Lord's on Saturday in the second Test match sponsored by Cornhill, England must still have left the field at close of play wondering how, on good batting pitches, they are going to bowl Australia out twice. In the afternoon and evening England took only another two wickets for 172 runs. The two days left Australia, with four first innings wickets in hand, 58 behind.

It never does to resign oneself to the inevitability of a draw with a possible 12 hours left for play. England are well capable of collapsing today as Australia, should the ball be turning, are of going into a tangle tomorrow. The tempo, though, at which the game is being played makes the draw much the likliest outcome.

Australia, having won the first Test, would see that as taking them one step nearer the Ashes. England need to make the running now, though you might not have thought so from their batting. On Saturday morning when play was due to start a pall hung over the ground, with no wind to blow it away.

Anyone opening his eyes and seeing the covers in place and the forecourt full would have suspected at once that this was Lord's and England were playing Australia. Upon espying Kerry Packer talking to Irving Rosenwater he might have closed them again.

But there was play just after midday and Wood, who made such a good hundred in last year's Centenary Test, was soon banging the ball about as though he might well get another. He and Dyson had added 52 in only 50 minutes when England's hopes suddenly came alive. From 62 for no wicket at 12.55 Australia stumbled to 81 for four at lunch.

Wood was very well caught by Taylor off the inside edge; Dyson went to a nice catch by Gower at second slip; Yallop played on to Dilley, and off the fifth ball of the last over of the morning Chappell gave Taylor his second, more straightforward, catch. This was highly exciting—but too good to last.

The break for lunch came at the right time for Australia. When play restarted the ball was not moving about as much as it had, and England's bowlers had rather lost their momentum. Hughes, too, played very well and Border gave further proof of his considerable mettle.

England's reason for allowing Emburey, who had gone in as Thursday's nightwatchman, to bat for 185 minutes while making only 31 was their belief that the pitch would wear. Yet Australia's innings was in its forthy-seventh over before Botham brought Emburey on to bowl.

Here at Lord's, and a fortnight ago at Trent Bridge (where it could be justified), England had to bowl 187 consecutive overs of pace, medium pace and medium medium pace when Emburey came on and with his third ball had Hughes caught by Willis, running back from mid-off.

What would have been a reasonably simple catch had Willis not slightly misjudged it became a very good one when he did, if not quite in the class of Gatting's brilliant effort at second slip that ended Border's innings. Marsh batted throughout the evening inconveniently well, at a time when another wicket or two would have restored England's earlier advantage.

ENGLAND: First Innings 311 (P Willey 82, M Gatting 59; G F Lawson 7 for 81).

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
G M Wood, c Taylor, b Willis 44
J Dyson, c Gower, b Botham 7
G N Yallop, b Dilley 1
*K J Hughes, c Willis, b Emburey 42
T M Chappell, c Taylor, b Dilley 2
A R Border, c Gatting, b Botham 64
†R W Marsh, not out 43
R J Bright, not out 3
Extras (b 6, l-b 11, w 4, n-b 26) 47
Total (6 wkts) 253
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—62, 3—69, 4—81, 5—167, 6—244.
BOWLING (to date): Willis, 16—4—33—1; Dilley, 19—4—74—2; Botham, 21—8—51—2; Gooch, 10—4—28—0; Emburey, 14—7—20—1.
Umpires: K E Palmer and D O Oslear.

Mendis reinforces Sussex position

By Peter Marson

HOVE: Sussex (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 51 runs.

A splendid innings by Mendis, who made 125 not out stood at the centre of Sussex's fifth victory in the John Player League here yesterday. Thus Sussex reinforced their position as leaders, and Mendis, whose innings included three sixes and 10 fours, reestablished himself as the competition's outstanding batsman with an average of 114.

For the first hour the sun shone from a pale blue sky and in this period Sussex, as if to show their appreciation, played some brilliant cricket, Mendis and Gould hitting 119 runs in a blistering assault along the course of 17 overs. By that time both batsmen had made half centuries, and Graveney, Gloucestershire's acting captain, understandably showed a degree of concern. Gloucestershire, who had won the toss, were in some trouble before they walked out, for injuries of one sort and another deprived them of the services of two key players, Procter and Brain.

Gould had matched Mendis blow for blow, and when he fell Parker came to sustain Sussex's progress with some attractive strokes. Mendis and Parker took the score on by 59 runs in nine overs when Parker, and then quickly after him, Greig, fell to catches at mid-on by Hignell off Surridge's bowling.

Wells, too, made an admirable contribution helping put on 81 runs in 10 overs.

When Zaheer and Broad came to the crease, the clouds had closed in and there was a suggestion of rain. Gloucestershire's prospects looked less bright, too, as, they fell way behind the required rate of 7.2 runs an over. Broad fell to a fine catch in the 13th over at 108, Zaheer, who had an excellent half century was rounded up in the 20th over, beaten by Arnold's throw. Here on it became a matter of higher mathematics, with Gloucestershire pondering an improbable question to which only Sussex knew the answer.

SUSSEX
G D Mendis, not out 125
†I J Gould, b Broad 67
P W G Parker, c Hignell, b Surridge 30
I A Greig, c Hignell, b Surridge 7
C M Wells, b Wilkins 51
C P Phillipson, not out 13
Extras (l-b 13, w 5, n-b 1) 19
Total (4 wkts) 287
*J R T Barclay, A P Wells, A N Jones, G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—119, 2—178, 3—194, 4—272.
BOWLING: Whitney, 8—0—44—0; Surridge, 8—0—51—3; Bainbridge, 8—0—46—0; Wilkins, 8—0—66—1; Broad, 4—0—22—1; Graveney, 4—0—29—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Zaheer Abbas, run out 53
B C Broad, c Phillipson, b Arnold 26
P Bainbridge, run out 35
A J Hignell, b Jones 37
S J Windaybank, c Gould, b Barclay 0
M W Stovold, b Barclay 3
†A W Stovold, not out 37
*D A Graveney, not out 30
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 4) 15
Total (6 wkts) 236
A H Wilkins, D Surridge and M R Whitney did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—108, 3—135, 4—136, 5—146, 6—192.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—34—1; Jones, 8—0—57—1; Greig, 8—0—36—0; Barclay, 8—0—39—2; Wells, 8—0—55—0.
Umpires: W L Budd and L Palmer.

Performance of Rice equals great batsmen

Clive Rice, the Nottinghamshire captain, equalled some of the game's outstanding batting feats when he scored 105 not out in his side's total of 143 against Hampshire at Bournemouth on Saturday. Few batsmen have bettered his achievement of providing more than 73 per cent of the total in a complete innings.

The most dominant performance was V S Hazare's 309 in a score of 387 for the Rest against the Hindus, at Bombay, in 1943-44. W. G Grace once hit 126 out of 159 in a South and North game, at Hull, in 1876 and Sewell of Gloucestershire scored 63 not out in a total of 80 against Sussex, at Hove, in 1913.

Rice hit a six, a five and 16 fours in his fifth century of the summer. He scored 72 off Stevenson who finished with four for 86, while Marshall took four for 32. Hampshire made 146 for four in 55 overs.

Somerset's West Indians, Richards and Garner, overpowered Leicestershire at Grace Road, Garner took seven for 41 as Leicestershire were all out for 116 and Richards hammered 125 not out from 206 for six.

Eldine Baptiste, from Antigua, marked his second championship game for Kent by taking five Lancashire wickets for 37 at Maidstone. Lancashire were all out for 203, but Allott snapped up two wickets whilst Kent reached 22 in reply. Northamptonshire's medium pace bowler, Griffiths, took four wickets in his first nine balls when Glamorgan scored 71 for six in 24 overs.

Yorkshire were in trouble when Jackman took three for 14 at Harrogate. Roope's 63 boosted Surrey's total to 192 and Yorkshire ended at 71 for five in 43 overs.

Miller rescued Derbyshire with 81 against Worcestershire at Chesterfield, but they were dismissed for 248 and Pridgeon took five for 63. Worcestershire were 19 for no wicket at the end.

The Sussex openers, Mendis and Barclay, put on 117 against Gloucestershire at Hove, but their side ended the day at 286 for eight. Mendis hit 78 and Barclay 41.

Lloyd of Warwickshire hit 94 out of 289 for eight declared against Essex at Edgbaston. Hogg dismissed the Essex openers, Hardie and McEvoy as Essex finished at 28 for two.

Saturday's matches

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire 248 (G Miller 81; A P Pridgeon 5 for 63); Worcestershire 19 for no wkt.
BOURNEMOUTH: Nottinghamshire 143 (C E B Rice 105 not out; M D Marshall 4 for 32, K Stevenson 4 for 86); Hampshire 146 for 4.
MAIDSTONE: Lancashire 203 (E Baptiste 5 for 37); Kent 22 for 2.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire 116 (J Garner 7 for 41); Somerset 206 for 6 (I V A Richards 125 not out).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire 243 (W Larkins 57); Glamorgan 71 for 6.
HOVE: Sussex 286 for 8 (G D Mendis 78) v Gloucestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire 289 for 8 dec (T A Lloyd 94); Essex 28 for 2.
HARROGATE: Surrey 192 (G R J Roope 63); Yorkshire 71 for 5.
DUBLIN (60 overs): Middlesex 225 for 6 (J M Brearley 80); Ireland 113 (S P Hughes 4 for 15). Middlesex won by 112 runs.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)
SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Worcestershire.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire.
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Lancashire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).
HOVE: Sussex v Gloucestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Essex.
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Surrey.
OTHER MATCH
CANTERBURY: Kent II v Pakistan XI.
MINOR COUNTIES
DURHAM: CITY: Durham v Northumberland.
STONE: Staffordshire v Cheshire.
SLOUGH: Buckinghamshire v Berkshire.
FALMOUTH: Cornwall v Somerset II.

Minor counties

STONE: Cheshire 202 for 8 dec; Staffordshire 109 for 5.
FALMOUTH: Somerset II 185; Cornwall 33 for 1.
SLOUGH: Buckinghamshire 214 for 5 (M E Milton 95, J K S Edwards 56 not out and 9 for no wkt; Berkshire 196 for 2 dec (A Dindar 106 not out, J F Harvey 69 not out).
JESMOND: Northumberland, 176 for 6 dec (M Youll 51); Durham, 30 for 1.

Warwicks v Essex

AT BIRMINGHAM

Essex (4 pts) beat Warwickshire by 103 runs.

ESSEX
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Perryman 41
M S A McEvoy, b Small 13
K S McEwan, not out 83
*K W R Fletcher, c Hogg, b Ferreira 2
N Phillip, l-b-w, b Humpage 26
K R Pont, not out 55
Extras (l-b 11, w 6, n-b 2) 19
Total (4 wkts) 239
S Turner, R E East, D E East, J K Lever and D R Pringle did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—74, 3—85, 4—142.
BOWLING: Hogg, 8—1—44—0; Small, 8—1—55—1; Perryman, 8—0—29—1; Humpage, 8—0—47—1; Ferreira, 8—0—45—1.

WARWICKSHIRE
*D L Amiss, b Lever 0
T A Lloyd, c Hardie, b Pringle 31
†G W Humpage, l-b-w, b Turner 25
A I Kallicharran, run out 6
Asif Din, c D E East, b Pont 7
S H Wootton, c D E East, b R E East 22
A M Ferreira, l-b-w, b Pont 10
C Maynard, c D E East, b Pont 3
G C Small, l-b-w, b Pont 0
S P Perryman, b Pringle 12
W Hogg, not out 2
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, w 1, n-b 1) 18
Total (31.3 overs) 136
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—62, 3—72, 4—78, 5—88, 6—114, 7—118, 8—119, 9—126, 10—136.
BOWLING: Lever, 4—1—14—1; Phillip, 4—0—23—0; R E East, 8—0—36—1; Turner, 4—1—10—1; Pringle, 5.3—0—13—2; Pont, 6—0—22—4.
Umpires: W E Alley and D G L Evans.

Yorkshire v Surrey

AT SCARBOROUGH

Surrey (4 pts) beat Yorkshire by 15 runs.

SURREY
A R Butcher, c Bairstow, b Ramage 14
G S Clinton, not out 105
*R D V Knight, c Johnson, b Hartley 13
M A Lynch, c Sharp, b Dennis 70
Intikhab Alam, not out 35
Extras (l-b 4, w 4) 8
Total (3 wkts) 245
G R J Roope, D M Smith, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, T R Payne and P I Pocock did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—64, 3—180.
BOWLING: Ramage, 8—0—49—1; Dennis, 8—2—30—1; Johnson, 8—0—32—0; Whiteley, 7—0—54—0; Hartley, 7—1—61—1; Athey, 2—0—16—0.

YORKSHIRE
J H Hampshire, b Payne 38
C W J Athey, b Pocock 24
J D Love, st Richards 6
K Sharp, l-b-w b Pocock 8
*†D L Bairstow, c and b Thomas 78
S N Hartley, run out 7
A Ramage, c Clinton, b Roope 9
M D Moxon, c Clinton, b Thomas 20
M Johnson, not out 15
S J Dennis, run out 0
J P Whiteley, run out 3
Extras (l-b 17, w 3) 20
Total (39.5 overs) 228
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—66, 2—66, 3—77, 4—82, 5—101, 6—134, 7—203, 8—222, 9—223, 10—228.
BOWLING: Thomas, 8—0—41—2; Wilson, 7.5—0—52—0; Payne, 8—0—32—1; Pocock, 8—2—22—3; Roope, 4—0—23—1; Lynch, 4—0—38—0.
Umpires: R Aspinall and J Van Geloven.

Northants v Glamorgan

AT LUTON

Glamorgan (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by 6 wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
*G Cook, c Ontong, b Holmes 54
W Larkins, l-b-w, b Nash 0
A J Lamb, c A Jones, b Lloyd 21
†T J Yardley, st E W Jones, b Ontong 19
R G Williams, st E W Jones, b Nash 31
R Boyd-Moss, run out 16
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Nash, b Moseley 0
D J Wild, not out 11
N A Mallender, not out 8
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 4) 14
Total (7 wkts) 174
T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—51, 3—100, 4—109, 5—152, 6—152.
BOWLING: Nash, 8—0—31—2; Moseley, 8—0—31—1; Lloyd, 6—0—39—1; Barwick, 4—0—12—0; Ontong, 7—1—25—1; Holmes, 6—0—32—1.

GLAMORGAN
A Jones, st Yardley, b Williams 50
J A Hopkins, c T M Lamb, b Sarfraz 28
Javed Miandad, c Yardley, b Mallender 29
N G Featherstone, not out 45
G C Holmes, st Yardley, b Williams 2
R C Ontong, not out 15
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, w 1) 11
Total (4 wkts, 37.2 overs) 179
E A Moseley, *M A Nash, †E W Jones, B J Lloyd and S R Barwick did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—46, 2—102, 3—124, 4—133.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 8—0—19—1; Griffiths, 7.2—0—32—0; T M Lamb, 5—0—31—0; Wild, 4—0—24—0; Mallender, 7—0—46—1; Williams, 6—...
Umpires: R S Herman and B Leadbeater.

Kent v Lancashire

AT MAIDSTONE

Kent (2 pts) drew with Lancashire (2).

KENT
C J Tavaré, c Simmons, b Reidy 59
M Benson, c and b Simmons 50
*Asif Iqbal, l-b-w, b Hughes 34
J N Shepherd, c sub, b Simmons 8
A G E Ealham, c sub, b Holding 18
C S Cowdrey, b Allott 21
†A P E Knott, not out 12
G W Johnson, c Fowler, b Holding 9
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 3) 10
Total (7 wkts, 39 overs) 221
E Baptiste, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—112, 2—114, 3—156, 4—171, 5—195, 6—200, 7—221.
BOWLING: Holding, 8—0—31—2; Allott, 7—1—36—1; Reidy, 8—0—35—1; O'Shaughnessy, 5—0—39—0; Simmons, 8—0—46—2; Hughes, 3—0—24—1.

LANCASHIRE
A Kennedy, c Knott, b Cowdrey 69
†G Fowler, c Knott, b Shepherd 26
*C H Lloyd, b Johnson 24
D P Hughes, c Ealham, b Underwood 11
B W Reidy, c Baptiste, b Jarvis 21
J Abrahams, run out 34
J Simmons, c Jarvis, b Cowdrey 15
D Lloyd, l-b-w, b Jarvis 2
S J O'Shaughnessy, b Shepherd 2
P W J Allott, not out 17
M Holding, run out 0
Extras (l-b 5, w 4, n-b 1) 10
Total (39 overs) 221
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—103, 3—116, 4—127, 5—164, 6—191, 7—194, 8—197, 9—220, 10—221.
BOWLING: Jarvis, 8—0—51—2; Shepherd, 8—0—29—2; Baptiste, 8—1—42—0; Johnson, 5—0—30—1; Underwood, 3—0—15—1; Cowdrey, 7—0—44—2.
Umpires: P B Wight and P J Eele.

Leics v Somerset

AT LEICESTER

Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Somerset by 13 runs.

LEICESTERSHIRE
N E Briers, b Dredge 13
†M A Garnham, c Roebuck, b Popplewell 18
B F Davison, b Richards 13
*J C Balderstone, st Taylor, b Richards 10
T J Boon, st Taylor, b Popplewell 0
P Booth, run out 22
A M E Roberts, not out 50
J F Steele, run out 20
G J Parsons, run out 0
L B Taylor, not out 0
Extras (l-b 4, w 3, n-b 2) 9
TOTAL (8 wkts) 164
K Higgs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—34, 3—59, 4—61, 5—64, 6—109, 7—157, 8—160.
BOWLING: Garner, 8—1—29—0; Moseley, 8—1—35—0; Dredge, 8—0—42—1; Popplewell, 8—1—36—2; Richards, 8—2—23—2.

SOMERSET
P W Denning, b Roberts 7
P A Slocombe, c Steele, b Roberts 42
*I V A Richards, c Balderstone, b Parsons 1
P M Roebuck, c Garnham, b Taylor 9
N F M Popplewell, c Garnham, b Higgs 1
D Breakwell, run out 9
J Garner, c and b Parsons 20
V J Marks, b Steele 9
†D J S Taylor, b Taylor 31
H R Moseley, not out 13
C H Dredge, not out 6
Extras (l-b 10, w 3, n-b 1) 14
Total (9 wkts) 151
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—14, 3—29, 4—36, 5—62, 6—89, 7—105, 8—132, 9—132.
BOWLING: Roberts, 8—1—19—2; Parsons, 8—2—38—2; Taylor, 8—1—51—2; Higgs, 8—2—12—1; Steele, 8—0—37—1.
Umpires: H D Bird and D J Constant.

Derby v Worcester

AT CHESTERFIELD

Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Worcestershire by 8 wickets.

WORCESTERSHIRE
*G M Turner, c Wood, b Hendrick 8
Younis Ahmed, c Deakin, b Hendrick 6
P A Neale, c Kirsten, b Miller 20
E J O Hemsley, c Hendrick, b Wood 43
J D Inchmore, c Wright, b Wood 45
D N Patel, c Barnett, b Oldham 1
†D J Humphries, c Barnett, b Newman 5
N Gifford, b Newman 8
H L Alleyne, c Barnett, b Newman 18
A P Pridgeon, not out 0
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, w 2) 8
Total (9 wkts, 39 overs) 160
J Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—18, 3—61, 4—118, 5—126, 6—127, 7—134, 8—160, 9—160.
BOWLING: Newman, 8—0—24—3; Hendrick, 8—2—31—2; Miller, 8—0—38—1; Wood, 8—0—24—2; Oldham, 7—0—45—1.

DERBYSHIRE
J G Wright, not out 87
*G Miller, c Alleyne, b Gifford 36
P N Kirsten, b Patel 29
D S Steele, not out 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 4, w 2) 11
Total (2 wkts, 29.2 overs) 163
B Woods, A Hill, K J Barnett, †M J Deakin, M Hendrick, P G Newman and S Oldham did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—87, 2—150.
BOWLING: Alleyne, 7—0—26—0; Pridgeon, 4—0—15—0; Inchmore, 3—0—19—0; Cumbes, 7—0—33—0; Gifford, 5—0—24—1; Patel, 3.2—0—25—1.
Umpires: R Julian and A G T Whitehead.

Hampshire v Notts

AT PORTSMOUTH

Hampshire (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 8 wickets.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
P A Todd, st Parks, b Jesty 21
R T Robinson, c Pocock, b Stevenson 2
B Hassan, b Jesty 13
*C E B Rice, b Jesty 13
J D Birch, c Terry, b Malone 8
R J Hadlee, c Terry, b Tremlett 32
R E Dexter, b Malone 16
E E Hemmings, b Marshall 8
K E Cooper, not out 6
†M J Harris, not out 2
Extras (b 7, l-b 4, w 4) 15
Total (8 wkts, 35 overs) 123
M K Bore did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—41, 3—41, 5—58, 6—98, 7—112, 8—117.
BOWLING: Stevenson, 8—3—16—1; Marshall, 8—1—30—1; Jesty, 8—0—16—3; Malone, 6—0—32—2; Tremlett, 5—0—24—1.

HAMPSHIRE
C L Smith, run out 7
D R Turner, c Bore, b Hadlee 37
N G Cowley, not out 64
T E Jesty, not out 4
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 4, n-b 1) 13
Total (2 wkts, 26.1 overs) 125
*N E J Pocock, V P Terry, T M Tremlett, M D Marshall, †R J Parks, K Stevenson and S J Malone did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—110.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 6.1—4—10—1; Cooper, 6—0—29—0; Rice, 6—1—22—0; Hemmings, 5—0—27—0; Bore, 3—0—24—0.
Umpires: B J Meyer and Shakoor Rana.

Essex and Derby keep up the pressure

Essex maintained their John Player League challenge with a comfortable win by 103 runs over Warwickshire, at Edgbaston. Warwickshire's limited attack, lacking Bob Willis, kept a tight rein on the Essex batsmen in the early stages.

Brian Hardie bloomed briefly before falling leg-before to Perryman for 41, and when Fletcher (2) was caught off Ferreira, Essex were only 85 for three off 20 overs. Phillip (26) and McEwan put on 57 in nine overs before Pont joined the South African to attack the flagging Warwickshire bowlers for 97 in 11 overs as Essex reached 239 for four.

Pont hit a career best score in John Player league of 55 not out including six fours and a six and McEwan had eight boundaries in his unbeaten 83.

Dennis Amiss was bowled in Lever's first over and although Lloyd (31) and Humpage (25) put on 61 in 11 overs Warwickshire then lost their last eight wickets for 74, and were all out for 136 after 31.3 overs. Pont completed a fine afternoon with his best league bowling figures of four for 22.

Chesterfield

Derbyshire's New Zealand opening Test batsman John Wright, hit an unbeaten 87, his best in the League this season, to steer his side to a victory over Worcestershire which maintained their place near the top of the table.

Derbyshire were set a target of 161, but scored 163 for two for a victory by eight wickets with more than 10 overs to spare.

Portsmouth

Nigel Cowley's 64 not out helped set up Hampshire's win by eight wickets over Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire were restricted to 123 for eight from 35 overs after two stoppages for rain.

Trevor Jesty destroyed the heart of the Nottinghamshire batting by taking three wickets in six balls. He finished with three for 16. Hadlee was the only visiting batsman to offer any resistance hitting 32 including a six off Malone over long on.

Luton

Glamorgan earned their fourth League win in succession as they beat Northamptonshire by six wickets with three overs to spare, scoring 179 for four in reply to 174 for seven in their 39 overs.

They were put on course by a valuable 50—his first Sunday half century of the season—by the opener, Alan Jones, who shared a second wicket stand of 56 with Javed Miandad. Javed hit fours off two successive balls from Mallender and was caught behind off the next ball for 29.

Maidstone

Lancashire, requiring 11 runs off the last over to beat Kent, managed ten of them in a thrilling finish to tie the match. Allott (17 not out) hit two successive fours before Abraham (34) was run out.

Holding joined Allott at the wicket and scampered through for a single as the ball was thrown in wide of the wicket, but returning for the second run Holding was run out.

Leicester

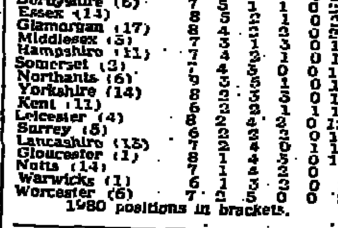
Somerset, chasing a modest 165, slid to an unexpected defeat against Leicestershire at Grace Road. They were always behind the required rate except when Garner struck two sixes off successive balls from Steele. After he was sixth out for 20 with the score on 89, the task proved too much despite a defiant 42 from Slocombe. By the close they had reached 151 for nine.

Scarborough

Graham Clinton scored an unbeaten century as Surrey beat Yorkshire by 15 runs. Surrey totalled 243 for three with Clinton (two sixes and ten fours in 105 not out) and Lynch (five sixes in 70) adding 136 for the third wicket in only 17 overs.

Yorkshire, despite a dashing 38 by Hampshire seemed to have no chance of victory when their sixth wicket fell at 134 but 78 from acting captain Bairstow with two sixes and eight fours left them with a chance but a target of 25 runs off two overs was beyond them.

John Player League



	P	W	L	NR	Tie	Pts
Sussex (9)	8	5	1	2	0	24
Derbyshire (6)	7	5	1	1	0	22
Essex (14)	8	5	2	1	0	22
Glamorgan (17)	8	4	2	2	0	20
Middlesex (5)	7	3	1	3	0	18
Hampshire (11)	7	4	2	1	0	18
Somerset (3)	7	4	3	0	0	16
Northants (6)	9	3	5	1	0	14
Yorkshire (14)	8	2	3	3	0	14
Kent (11)	6	2	2	1	1	12
Leicester (4)	8	2	4	2	0	12
Surrey (5)	6	2	2	2	0	12
Lancashire (13)	7	2	4	0	1	10
Gloucester (1)	8	1	4	3	0	10
Notts (14)	7	1	4	2	0	8
Warwicks (1)	6	1	3	2	0	8
Worcester (6)	7	2	5	0	0	8

1980 positions in brackets.

Schools matches

*Allhallows 187—6 dec; Huish's 115—6. *Aylesbury GS 162; Wellingborough 163—4 (A Harlow 102 no). Band of Brothers 229—5 dec; *Tonbridge 230—7. Barnwood 148—8 dec; *Pangbourne 86—6. *Bedford 155; Bedford Modern 105 (S P Clayton 7—57). *Bishop Vesey's GS 117; Abbot Beyne 121—4. Bishop Wordsworth 147—7 dec; *Portsmouth GS 145—9. Blundell's 212—5 dec (H Morris 118 no); *Sherborne 128—8. Botham 173; *St Peter's, York 176—4. Borden GS 103; *Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 105—7. *Bournemouth 153—5 dec; *Hardye's 84—5. *Bristol GS 197—3 dec (P Woolley 102 no); St Brendan's 165—7. *Bryanston 159; Canford 106 (D J Titchener 10—41). *Charterhouse 154; XL Club 137—4. Cheltenham 216—5 dec; *Clifton 219—4 (J S Brooks 118 no). Colchester RGS 195—6 dec; Berkhamsted 157—5. *Dulwich 153—9 dec; St Paul's 132. Eastbourne 173; *Lancing 141. *Enfield GS 138—8 dec; Watford 154. *Exeter 138—6 dec; Wellsway 63—8. Forest 46; *Desborough 49—1. Free Foresters 165; Winchester 167—7. *Hampton 219—3 dec (C Baker 124 no); John Lyon 220—9. Harrow Wanderers 187—4 dec and 204—6 dec; *Harrow 180—5 dec and 171—5. Headmaster's XI 241—7 dec; *The Leys 232—4. High Wycombe RGS 152—4 dec; *Abingdon 112—3. John Fisher 54; *Guildford RGS 60—6. *King Edward's, Bath 157—7 dec; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 161—0 (M Clements 100 no). *King's, Canterbury 158; Incogniti 159—5. *Kingston GS 176—6 dec; Glyn 151—8. *Kingswood 197—9 dec; Old Boys 108—8. *Judd 129—9 dec; St Dunstan's 84. Llandovery 117; *Christ Brecon 111.
MCC 261—4 dec (L R I Baker 101); *City of London 265—3 (P A Townson 104). MCC 228—6 dec; *Lord William's, Thame 150—9. MCC 228—6 dec; *Worksop 229—9. Merchiston Castle 145 and 147; *Edinburgh Academy 179—5 dec (M G Robertson 7—75) and 118—3. *Milton Abbey 93; King's, Bruton 95—8. *Newcastle RGS 77; Durham 78—6. *Oakham 211—3 dec (I Thorne 103 n.o.); Loughborough GS 137—7. Old Ardinians 200—5 dec; *Ardingley 167—7. Old Boys 212—6 dec; *Reading 199—9. Old Manwoodians 69; *Sir Roger Manwood's 70—4. Old Stamfordians 200—5 dec; *Stamford 189—8. Old Warwickians 224—6 dec; *Warwick 205. *Purley HS 75; Wilson's 77—1. Ruislip 200—7 dec (C Bullen 112 n.o.); Emanuel 82.
*St Albans 156—8 dec (A P Latham 107); Invitation XI 77. St Edmund's, Canterbury 180—1 dec (R C Walton 105 n.o.); *Norton Knatchbull 64. St Edward's, Oxford 147; *Rugby 104—8. *St George's, Weybridge 250—9 dec (D Hamer 101); Whitgift 211—6. *Shiplake 165—9 dec; Leighton Park 155. Sussex Martlets 155; *Hurstpierpoint 141—8. *Taunton 77; Monmouth 78—5. *Tiffin 227—6 dec; Reigate GS 196—9 (P Downman 100). Trinity, Croydon 204—8 dec; *KCS Wimbledon 180—8. W Lorum's XI 77; *St Edmund's, Ware 120—8. *Woolverstone Hall 236—3 dec (C L Gibbons 115 n.o.); Duke of York's 120—7.
Ashville 176—7 dec; *Durham 57—6 (rain). Emeritl 131; *St Edmund's Ware 119. *Old Chigwellians 158; Chigwell 68. Wallington HS 64; *City of London Freemen's 67—3. Cranleigh 204; Christ's Hospital 70.
*Home team

Motor racing

Unexpected boost for Prost's turbo

From John Blunsdon
Dijon, July 5

Alain Prost won the French Grand Prix here this afternoon to the delight of Renault, but both had to agree that they had had more than a little assistance from the weather. A violent rainstorm brought out the red flag to halt the race after 58 of the scheduled 80 laps, with Nelson Piquet and his Brabham heading the field, as they had done from the first corner.

Under the new Concorde Agreement, if a race has run less than three-quarters of its full distance when it is halted, a second race must be run over the remaining laps. Renault were able to exploit the situation to the full with their powerful turbo-charged cars, for Prost had been less than seven seconds behind the leader when the original race was halted, despite his loss of fourth gear.

For the restart his team fitted super-soft tyres, turned up the turbo boost and even laid paper where the Renaults would line up on the grid to soak up remaining moisture from the rapidly drying track. This time Prost, as well as his team partner Arnoux, who had made a terrible start from pole position in the original race, made excellent getaways, whereas it was Piquet's turn to suffer from excess wheel-spin and be overwhelmed in the first few yards of the race.

The running order at the end of 58 laps had been Piquet, Prost, Watson, Reutemann and Arnoux with Rebaque, Laffite, de Cesaris and Pironi leading the remainder, all a lap behind. The finishing order from the second part of the race was Prost, Watson, Arnoux, Pironi, Piquet, de Angelis, Andretti, Jones, Mansell and de Angelis. Computing the aggregate times of all the drivers gave a final finishing order of Prost, Watson, Piquet, Arnoux, Pironi, and de Angelis at the head of the 17 survivors.

Inevitably the stoppage assisted some drivers but ruined the expectations of others. Reutemann, who was involved in an incident with Rebaque on the first lap of the second race, dropped steadily behind with an ill-handling car and eventually was reduced to a cruise with a badly misfiring engine.

Jones, on the other hand, was in good shape in the second race, but all to no avail because he had had to make three stops in the first part.

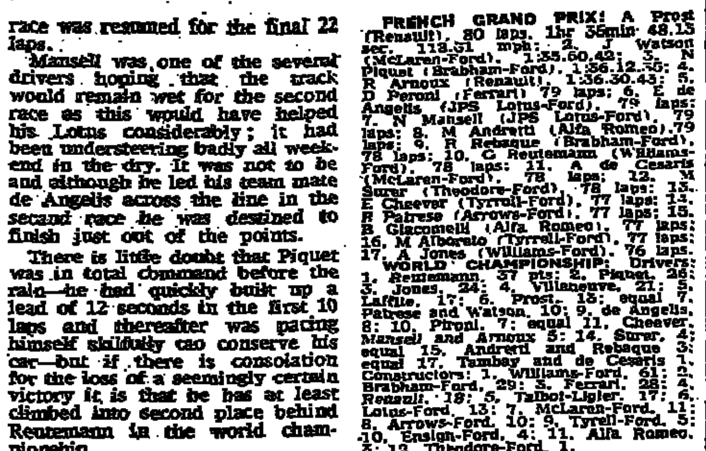
The original race had been surprisingly widely strung out with all but the first five being at least a lap behind by the forty-seventh lap. This was due in part to Villeneuve's Ferrari, which until its engine died into silence on lap 42, had been leading the battle for sixth place but had been slow through the corners although fast enough on the straight to maintain its place.

The surprise was the impressive competitiveness of the latest Marlboro MP4s of the McLaren team. Watson was in top form all weekend and thoroughly deserved his second place, but the calibre of the new cars was underlined further by the relatively [illegible] fastest in practice and running competitively in the top 10 of the race [illegible] race was resumed for the final 22 laps.

Mansell was one of the several drivers hoping that the track would remain wet for the second race as this would have helped his Lotus considerably: it had been understeering badly all weekend in the dry. It was not to be and although he led his team mate de Angelis across the line in the second race he was destined to finish just out of the points.

There is little doubt that Piquet was in total command before the rain—he had quickly built up a lead of 12 seconds in the first 10 laps and thereafter was pacing himself skilfully to conserve his car—but if there is consolation for the loss of a seemingly certain victory it is that he has at least climbed into second place behind Reutemann in the world championship.

FRENCH GRAND PRIX: A Prost (Renault), 80 laps, [illegible] ... 3, Jones, 24; 4, Villeneuve, 21; 5, Laffite, 17; 6, Prost, 15; equal 7, Patrese and Watson, 10; 9, de Angelis, 8; 10, Pironi, 7; equal 11, Cheever, Mansell and Arnoux 5; 14, Surer, 4; equal 15, Andretti and Rebaque 3; equal 17, Tambay and de Cesaris 1. Constructors: 1, Williams-Ford, 61; 2, Brabham-Ford, 29; 3, Ferrari, 28; 4, Renault, 18; 5, Talbot-Ligier, 17; 6, Lotus-Ford, 13; 7, McLaren-Ford, 11; 8, Arrows-Ford, 10; 9, Tyrell-Ford, 5; 10, Ensign-Ford, 4; 11, Alfa Romeo, 3; 12, Theodore-Ford, 1.



Turning on the turbo power: Prost and his Renault run away with the French Grand Prix after a boost from the weather.

Swimming

The next few races could prove crucial for Miss Brownsdon

From Athole Still
Kiev, July 5

After three days of often uninteresting, but never uninteresting competition, the Soviet Union duly overwhelmed a much under-strength British swimming team by the crushing margin of 212 points to 132.

Yesterday's results were particularly disappointing from the British viewpoint, not only because of our solitary victory in the women's 200 metres butterfly, but more so because of the eclipse of Susannah Brownsdon in the 100 metres breaststroke.

For the first time since she joined the senior national squad a year ago, Miss Brownsdon failed to produce what could have been reasonably expected of her on the evidence of her brilliant winning performance over 200 metres on Friday, when she set a new senior Commonwealth record of 2min 34.43sec and moved to second place in the world rankings.

On that occasion she led through the first 100 metres in 1min 13.5sec and still had enough aggression left to drive herself to victory as a reaction to being headed by Aishkute Buzelite a few metres from the finish. Yesterday she could manage only 1min 13.3sec for the individual 100 metres and visibly "tied up" while vainly trying to hold off the fast finishing Buzelite, who won in 1min 12.46sec.

The explanation could lie in the fact that Miss Brownsdon's achievements to date have been a succession of delicious surprises, when not too much was expected of her, and her own attitude was still therefore refreshingly innocent. Perhaps this weekend the realisation of her own talent has finally dawned on her, bringing with it the weight of public and personal expectation. Her next few races will be crucial to the fullest development of her potential.

The British camp was well pleased with its total of six victories and some 16 personal best performances, but the Russian chief coach, Sergei Vaitsekovski, was less happy about the strength of the British squad. He accepted the circumstances which rendered about 20 of our leading swimmers not available for the match, nevertheless he now intends to send only a Ukranian team to Blackpool for the return match next year. He added ominously, that a full-[illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

Saturday's results

[illegible] ... metres butterfly: [illegible] 3min 03.65sec; 2, S Fesenko 2:04.00; 3, Y Shapovalov 2:04.77; 4, S Poulter (GB) 2:04.86. 200 metres individual medley: 1, A Shekhtel 2:07.65; 2, A Fedorenko 2:07.73; 3, S Poulter (GB) 2:13.50; 4, D Bryant (GB) 2:17.28. 1,500 metres freestyle: 1, V Salnikov 15min 40.25sec; 2, A Chayev 15:49.71; 3, P Easter (GB) 15:55.27; 4, A Bourne (GB) 16:38.97; 4 x 200 metres free-style relay: 1, Soviet Union 7:40.55; 2, Britain 7:56.85.

Women: 100 metres butterfly: 1, J Graysmark (GB) 1:03.33; 2, J Osgerby (GB) 1:03.79; 3, O Klevakina 1:05.26; 4, I Gerasimova 1:07.63. 200 metres backstroke: 1, L Gorchakova 2:17.37; 2, I Orlyuk 2:23.18; 3, A Hefford (GB) 2:25.53; 4, A Horsfield (GB) 2:26.58. 200 metres freestyle: 1, I Laricheva 2:06.42; 2, N Strunnikova 2:07.32; 3, N Fibbens (GB) 2:09.07; 4, H Doyle (GB) 2:09.30. 400 metres individual medley: 1, G Stanley (GB) 5:03.07; 2, L Tate (GB) 5:04.04; 3, S Alimbayeva 5:09.65; 4, A Buzelite 5:09.77.

CHIASSO (Switzerland): Eight-nation competition: Men: 100m free-style, M Taylor (Wales), 53.17sec; 5, G Wilson (Scotland), 54.06. 100m breastroke, G Torrijos (Spain), 1min 6.19sec; 6, L Atkinson (Wales), 1min 9.48sec; 7, R Brew (Scotland), 1min 10.07sec. 200m butterfly, P Morris (Wales), 2min 5.57sec; 3, W Goldrick (Scotland), 2min 8.63sec. 200m backstroke, R Aldabe (Spain), 2min 9.51sec; 4, D Campbell (Scotland), 2min 14.52sec; 6, N Rogers (Wales), 2min 16.36sec. 400m free-style, A Borgstroem (Norway), 4min 4.??sec; 6, G Wilson (Scotland), 4min 13.50sec; 7, B Perry (Wales), 4min 14.77sec. 4 x 100m medley relay, Spain, 3min 57.95sec; 4, Scotland, 4min 4.12sec; 7, Wales, 4min 7.13sec. Women: 100m free-style, C Zierold (Switzerland), 1min 0.09sec; 6, N Ramsay (Scotland), 1min 0.64sec; 8, T Davies (Wales), 1min 2.42sec. 100m breaststroke, K Jones (Wales), 1min 15.53sec; 4, M Campbell (Scotland), 1min 17.1?sec. 200m butterfly, C Brook (Switzerland), 2min 17.7?sec; 3, C Finlay (Scotland), 2min 23.00sec; 6, A Dix (Wales), 2min 26.61sec. 200m backstroke, K Vanbauwen (Belgium), 2min 20.41sec; 5, H Perry (Wales), 2min 25.95sec; 8, R Bowerey (Scotland), 2min 28.45sec. 4 x 100m medley relay, Norway, 4min 39.??sec; 5, Scotland, 4min ??.02sec; 6, Wales, 4min 57.25sec. 400m free-style, N Schroeter (Switzerland), 4min 27.??sec; 7, E Dover (Wales), 4min 36.??sec; 8, K Smith (Scotland), 4min 56.40sec. Standings: Spain, 93pts; equal 5, Wales and Scotland, 57pts.

YESTERDAY: Men: 400m medley: R Brew (Scotland), 4min 42.79sec; 2, P Morris (Wales), 4min 44.17sec. 1,500m free-style: A Bergstroem (Norway), 16min 10.30sec; 5, D Cruikshank (Scotland), 16min 37.43sec; 6, A Day (Wales), 16min 43.15sec. 4 x 100m free-style: Spain, 3min 36.61sec; 2, Wales, 3min 37.20sec; 6, Scotland, 3min 41.05sec. Women: 400m medley: K Ronstad (Norway), 5min 0.32sec; 5, N Ramsey (Scotland), 5min 18.25sec; 8, A Dix (Wales), 5min 27.02sec. 800m free-style: N Schroeter (Switzerland), 9min 9.12sec; 6, E Dover (Wales), 9min 30.64sec; 7, A Hamilton (Scotland), 9min 32.64sec.

Racing

Swinburn could lose a Diamond

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Master Willie was a thoroughly worthy winner of the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park on Saturday, but sadly his victory, gained in the most admirable manner, was almost forgotten in the wake of a stewards' inquiry. It soon became clear that Walter Swinburn had fallen foul of the stewards for the second time in as many months, this time because of the way that he rode Hard Fought into second place in the big race.

At Royal Ascot he had been deemed guilty of careless riding in the King Edward VII Stakes and his punishment was a suspension lasting six days which cost him that lucrative ride on Shergar in the Irish Derby. Swinburn returned to the fray only on Friday, and 24 hours later he was in hot water yet again. After he had finished second on Hard Fought, the stewards immediately announced an inquiry during which they disqualified Hard Fought for interfering with the third horse, Vielle. And they reported Swinburn to the stewards of the Jockey Club for riding recklessly.

Swinburn will not know the severity of his punishment until the disciplinary stewards hear his case. When and where they will meet has still to be decided, but it is already clear that the identity of the man who will ride Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot later this month is now very much in the melting pot. Having won the Irish Derby on him, Lester Piggott would obviously be the logical alternative were Swinburn to be undergoing another suspension, always assuming that the disciplinary stewards take an equally dim view of his riding as their counterparts did at Sandown. However, it is not quite as simple as that because Piggott could easily be required by Henry Cecil and Mr Jim Joel to team up with last year's St Leger winner, Light Cavalry, always assuming that he comes through his test at Newmarket tomorrow with flying colours.

Only those directly involved were permitted to see the camera patrol film taken from head-on on Saturday, because the case is now sub judice. However, that did not stop the stewards from disqualifying Hard Fought. Nor did it stop those of us who not only saw the race live from the stands, but also watched a recording on television taken from head-on, from forming the opinion that Swinburn did make a cardinal error.

Sadly he allowed himself to fall into the classic trap of being boxed in on the rails behind a resolute front-runner and imprisoned by one going equally as well on his outside. Eventually exasperation overtook him and he tried to barge his way out. I doubt whether he would have beaten the winner, but in hampering Vielle he did her cause no good whatsoever. Swinburn is an admirable young man in many ways. He takes the ups and downs of life philosophically, and he will in my opinion be the champion jockey one day. But he is still only 19, and inevitably he will make mistakes.

His predicament, not to mention the pattern of the race, was easy to predict. Philip Waldron and Master Willie had to force the issue from the word go if they were to avoid playing into the hands of those who had proved themselves over shorter distances. So, with Swinburn committed to biding his time on Hard Fought, the question was would he have a trouble-free run.

In Swinburn's case this was not one of his good days, and no one will sympathize with him more than the former jockey, Geoff Lewis, who experienced similar difficulties in 1969 when he was trying to ride a waiting race on Park Top. At Sandown, more than most courses, everything has to go right for those coming from behind. Confidence in Master Willie's ability to win was kindled by the knowledge that his jockey was free from the shackles of restraint. Waldron certainly rode Master Willie to perfection by increasing the pace gradually. In turn, Master Willie responded magnificently to every call, and his record this season is a tribute both to himself and to his trainer, Henry Candy.

What is fascinating is that Waldron is adamant that he will be even better when he is ridden with more restraint than the situation demanded on Saturday. In the circumstances, his clash with Shergar and company at Ascot has all the makings of being the race of the season. Master Willie is owned now by Robert Barnet, and his sister Elizabeth Roberts, and, already they have had an open offer for their colt from the United States

Rivals: eclipsed: Master Willie and Waldron return in triumph.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor: Good to firm. Wolverhampton: Good to firm. Pontefract: Firm. Edinburgh: Good to firm. Newmarket (tomorrow) Good. Chepstow: Firm.

The Aga has a pair of aces to play

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 5

The Aga Khan almost certainly owns the two best three-year-old colts in Europe after Akarad's fine victory in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud this afternoon. Akarad is unlikely to mee the Aga Khan's brilliant Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 25, but the pair could clash in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in October. The Englihh trained Prince Bee finished sixth in today's race, but came into the unsaddling enclosure minus his two fore shoes.

Akarod reversed the form with Bikala, whom he beat by two lengths. When the colts last met in the Prix du Jockey-Club (French Derby), Bikala slipped the field before the turn and defeated Akarad by four lengths. There is little doubt that Akarad, a half brother to the 1978 Prix Lupin and Jockey Club winner Acamas, is improving with every race and that is not surprising as the colt was only racing for the fourth time today.

Akarad was the favourite at 27-10, but the heavily backed Argument, who won the Prix Ganay in May, was a disappointing seventh. Lester Piggott commented: "He's not the horse he was." Argument sweated up in the paddock where Prince Bee looked a picture. Willie challenge with Akarad as the field turned into the straight, but the colt did not respond. Carson said: "I should have walked all over this lot. To lose one shoe is bad enough but two in unbelievable."

A miserable crowd of about 5,000 turned out to watch the fine racing at Longchamp yesterday. The fact that the weather was dull, the Borg-McEnroe final was on the television and that many French people had already departed for their lengthy summer holidays certainly had an effect on the attendance. Those present witnessed the first English trained horse winning the Grand Prix de Paris for 60 years when Lemonora was first past the post. Yesterday it was the turn of Glint of Gold, who is rained by Ian Balding and was immaculately ridden by John Matthias.

Taking the advantage from the long-time leader Tow with two furlongs left to run, Glint of Gold sormed clear of his rivals o win by three lengths from Tipperary Fixer with Vayrann a length and a half away, third. Nearly 10 years ago Glint of Gold's sire, Mill Reef, landed another notable victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. He too, was owned by Paul Mellon and trained by Balding at Kingsclere.

Balding sees the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York and the Doncaster St Leger as the main targets for Glint of Gold, who may also come back to France for the Prix Royal-Oak (French St Leger) at the end of September. But there is still a good chance that Glint of Gold may again tackle Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot later in the month. When they met in the Epsom Derby Shergar beat Glint of Gold by 10 lengths. John Fellows will next race Tipperary Fixer in the Prix Kergorlay and Vayrann will return to shorter distances.

Recitation was a disappointing sixth behind The Wonder, North Jet, Cresta Rider, Cracaval and Hilal in the Prix d'Ispahan. Cresta Rider was asked by Philippe Paquet to make all the running in this event and the colt was still bowlin galong in front when the field reached the straight. At this point Bruce Raymond brought Recitation to challenge but the English colt had little more to offer. Unhappy on the soft ground, Cresta Rider ran on gamely but had no answer to the late challenges of North Jet and then The Wonder, who went on to win by two lengths at odds of a shade over 13-1.

Recitation had twice beaten Cresta Rider before the Prix d'Ispahan but as five and a half lengths adrift after yesterday's race, Guy Harwood was adamant when stating the reasons for his colts below-par display. "The colt's been here for 10 days due to the tote strike. He arrived in cracking form but obviously the change of food, water and air have unset Recitation."

Sir Philip Payne-Galwey, who manages the Stavros Niarchos string, said that the colt would next turn out for the Sussex Stakes as Goodwood prior to the Prix Jaques le Marois at Deauville.

Polo

Hipwood is rewarded for his effort

By John Watson

In the first of three matches for the British Open championship, played at Cowdray Park over the weekend, La Ipanema defeated Southfield by 7—6 in extra time. The fluent cooperation of Juni Crotto and Alvaro Pieres was the telling factor in the victory, although Southfield are looking core formidable now that Alfredo Harriot, a ten-goal handicap dlayer who is a recent arrival in this country, is integrating more closely.

Yesterday was mostly Guy Wildenstein's ponies that carried Les Diables Bleus to a well-deserved 9—4 win against a Cowdray Park. Les Diables harmonise more impressively than individualistic Cowdray. Julian Hipwood, the Diables lynch-pin and captain, at once ubiquitous, tireless and quick, scored five goals for his team; Prince Charles and Robert Graham scored one each and Wildenstein, who has mastered the number one position quite admirably, managed two goals.

Graham, who is mounted by his father-in-law, Hap Sharp, still suffers occasionally from the concussion he incurred earlier in the season and so played back again. But that is clearly not the best arrangement for Les Diables in the long run.

Next to the Cowdray Park Lawns ground, where the Centaurs beat Foxcote 9—4. The Centaurs played classic team polo, preading down the ground and marking like leeches. In particular, Alan Kent kept a wary eye on Foxcote's Argentin pivot man, Pielo Guerrico. The dominating figure on the ground, Mexican nine-goal Antonio Herrera, played a successful mtual game with fast galloping Kent, while the American, Jack Oxley, proved a sharp and vigilant number one. Mark Vestey tried his best to cover Herera but, for the most part, failed.

A Pieres (6); 3, H Crotto (9); Back, LA IPANEMA: 1, L Ellis (4); 2, R de Lima (3).
SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (2); Back, D Yeoman (5); 2, J J Alberdi (7); 3, A Harriot (10);
[illegible]stein (3); 2, The Prince of Wales
LES DIBLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (4); 3, J Hipwood (9); Back, R Graham (6).
COWDRAY PARK: 1, C Pearson (2); 2, C Juaregui (8); 3, P Withers (7); Back, A Harper (4).
CENTAURS: 1, J Oxley (7); 2, A Kent (6); 3, A Herrera (9); Back D Jamison (2).
FOXCOTE: 1, P Brant (2); 2, M Vestey (4); 3, E Guerrico (8); Back, B Gutierrez (5).

CIRENCESTER: Maple Leafs 8, Stowell Park 4; Falcons 9, Sladmore 5. Non-playing Members Cup: Coln Valley 4½, Corinium 4.

Best waterski jump

Michael Hazlewood had the longest jump in Europe, at 190 feet 9 inches in the British national waterski championships, sponsored by Peter Stuyvesant, at Kirtons Farm club. The results were:

MEN: Slalom: 1, M Hazlewood; 2, J Battleday; 3, P Bryant. Tricks: 1, J Battleday; 2, M Hazlewood; 3, A Mapple. Jump: 1, M Hazlewood; 2, D Frost; 3, P Bryant. Overall: 1, M Hazlewood; 2, Battleday; 3, A Mapple.
WOMEN: Slalom: 1, K Morse; 2, P Roberts; 3, K Hulme. Tricks: 1, J Rubear; 2, T Curd; 3, K Hulme. Jump: 1, K Morse; 2, K Hulme; 3, P Roberts. Overall: 1, K Morse; 2, P Roberts; 3, K Hulme.

Longchamp

PRIX DE LA PORTE MAILLOT: 1, Gosport; 2, Mistra; 3, Manjam. 13 ran.
GRAND PRIX DE PARIS: 1, Glint of Gold; 2, Tipperary Fixer; 3, Vayraar. 11 ran.
PRIX D'ISPAHAN: 1, The Wonder; 2, North Jet; 3, Cresta Rider. 11 ran.
PRIX DE MALLERET: 1, Leandra; 2, Landresse; 3, La Pompadour. 9 ran.
PRIX DAPHNIS: 1, Dunphy; 2, Big John; 3, Buisson Rose. 10 ran.

Saint Cloud

GRAND PRIX DE SAINT-CLOUD: (Group I: £74,074: 1m 4f 110yd)
AKARAD, br c, by Labus—Licata (Aga Khan), 3-8-9 Y Saint-Martin 1
Bikala S Gorli 2
Lancastrian M Philipperon 3
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 3.70 fr; pl 1.80, 2.10, 4.60. Forecast: 8.40. F Malhol. 2l, ½l. April Run 4th. 10 ran. 2min 38.9sec.

Riding plans

Wednesday

NEWMARKET: B Raymond, T Ives, J C Leonard, B Jago, P Waldron, Seagrave, R Still, P Eddery, P Cook, E Hide, B Taylor, G Duffield, C Francois, J Reid, W Carson, J Matthias, P J Mercer, G Alcock, L Piggott, P Young, G Baxter, S Payne, E Johnson, J Lowe.
BRIGHTON: N Carlisle, N Howe, H Ballantine, B Rouse, G Ramshaw, R J Blanks, I Jenkinson, W Newnes, B Jago, Curant, I Johnson, G Dickie, B Jago, M L T Rogers, R Weaver, W Higgins, M L D Thomas, D Atkinson, D McKay, A Bond, M Brown, R Curant, R Fox, A Bond, M Rimmer, G Sexton.

Thursday

NEWMARKET: R Curant, T Ives, P Eddery, B Raymond, L Piggott, B Rouse, B Jago, P Waldron, J Seagrave, R Still, P Young, W Carson, G Madden, R Taylor, J Mercer, J Duffield, W Newnes, J Matthias, J Reid, E Johnson, E Hide, G Dwyer, K Leason, E Hide, J Lowe.
BRIGHTON: I Jenkinson, N Howe, I H Ballantine, M Rimmer, R Curant, B Jago, R Johnson, D McKay, G Dickie, G Ramshaw, T Rogers, G Sexton, A Weaver, W Higgins, M L Thomas, A Bond, S Payne, G Baxter.

Pontefract programme

2.45 SMEATON HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £603: 1½m)
2 44-40 Sallametti, J Hindley, 9-4 M Hills 5 2
3 -0010 Crimson Flash, S Norton, 9-4 Lowe 1
4 2040 Audit, G Richards, 9-4 Hide 9
6 00-00 Shenoula, W Haigh, 9-1 — 11
7 000-0 Dixielander, P Rohan, 9-1 Dwyer 7
9 0-440 Maher, T Kersey, 8-11 — 3
10 0400 Pontet, D Ancil, 8-11 Paul Eddery 4
11 40-00 Sing Baby Sing, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 8-9 — 12
12 00-00 Crusty Pie, J Walker, 8-7 — 8
13 0000 Copt Again, R Hollinshead, 8-7 Perks 10
15 -0040 Makbuba's Girl, S Mellor, 8-4 Wigham 6
16 00-00 Baldingstone Boy, A Balding, 8-4 Nesbitt 5 8
9-4 Sallametti, 3-1 Audit, 4-1 Crimson Flash, 7-1 Makbuba's Girl, 8-1 Copt Again, 14-1 Pontet, Maher, 16-1 others.

3.15 HOUGHTON HANDICAP (£2,500: 1¼m)
2 3214 Norfolk Flight (D), W Hastings-Bass, 4-8-12 D McKeon 5 4
4 2223 Higham Grey (C), D Chapman, 5-8-4 Charnock 1
5 -0431 Helandy, J Berry, 4-8-2 Horsfall 7 6
8 40-01 Peter the Butcher (CD), S Nesbitt, 4-7-13 Nesbitt 5 5
9 10-03 Nobleu (C), P Asquith, 4-7-11 Lowe 2
10 13-00 Kifissia, M Albina, 4-7-10 Paul Eddery 3
2-1 Norfolk Flight, 100-30 Helandy, 4-1 Higham Grey, 6-1 Peter the Butcher, 7-1 Nobleu, 12-1 Kifissia.

3.45 SPINDRIFTER SPRINT STAKES (2-y-o: £2,570: 6f)
1 3010 Changalu, R Hollinshead, 9-3 Perks 1
3 1334 Final Strike, F Durr, 9-3 Robinson 4
4 0131 Major Irish, E Eldin, 9-3 Thomas 3
5 414 Pass No Remarks, B McMahon, 9-0 Duffield 2
6 2000 This One's For You, G Toft, 8-11 Bray 5
13-8 Final Strike, 5-2 Major Irish, Changalu, 10-1 Pass No Remarks, 20-1 This One's For You.

4.15 WEBSTER'S PENNINE MILE (Qualifier: 3-y-o: £1,449: 1m)
4 0040 Galibier, L Cumani, 9-0 Guest 12
5 000-4 Hasel R'mel, F Yardley, 9-0 Shrive 6
6 0-000 Hinisbrook, B McMahon, 9-0 — 8
7 00- Important, W Wharton, 9-0 Wharton 1
11 -0400 Mr Sinclair, M H Easterby, 9-0 Hodgson 5 13
12 000-0 Nasrudin, B Wilkinson, 9-0 Webster 2
13 04-02 Northern Minstrel, J FitzGerald, 9-0 Connorton 5 4
15 0-000 Royal Orleans, E Carr, 9-0 Charnock 7
16 3304 Scarlet Town, R Hollinshead, 9-0 Perks 9
17 000-0 Alice Town, R Sheather, 8-11 — 11
18 0 Kalpton Lady, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-11 Bond 8
19 -0043 Linmill, P Calver, 8-11 Lowe 10
21 0- Sweet Tango, P Durr, 8-11 Robinson 3
5-2 Galibier, 3-1 Mr Sinclair, 6-1 Northern Minstrel, Linmill, 7-1 Scarlet Town, 10-1 Royal Orleans, 14-1 Sweet Tango, 16-1 others.

4.45 BROTHERTON HANDICAP (£1,926: 6f)
3 0030 Davidgalaxy Affair, P Yardley, 4-9-9 Duffield 4
6 4003 Irish Commandment, F Durr, 4-9-4 Robinson 10
8 0000 Skin Deep (D), W Musson, 8-9-5 Cook 1
9 2142 April Lucky, C Crossley, 6-9-0 Webster 11
10 0203 Magnolia Lad (C), R Hollinshead, 8-8-13 Wigham 14
12 0140- Holdall (D), P Asquith, 3-8-12 Dwyer 6
13 10-02 Lady Sister (CD), J Walker, 4-8-11 — 9
14 02-24 Welsh Noble, A Balding, 3-8-10 Balding 12
15 0000- Courageous Buzzy, B McMahon, 5-8-9 — 7
19 2010 Java Tiger (D), J W Watts, 3-8-8 Connorton 5 2
21 00-02 Compound (D), Mrs N Kennedy, 7-7-13 Dickie 7 8
22 40-42 Music Night (C), D Chapman, 4-7-12 Paul Eddery 3
24 -0003 Babas Baily, Peter Taylor, 3-7-9 Clark 5 8
25 0-000 Danny La Rue, J Berry, 4-7-9 Myers 7 13
7-2 April Lucky, 5-1 Lady Sister, 6-1 Skin Deep, 8-1 Irish Commandment, Music Night, 10-1 Magnolia Lad, 12-1 Java Tiger, 14-1 Davidgalaxy Affair, Compound, 16-1 others.

5.15 WRAGBY STAKES (2-y-o: Maiden fillies: £690: 5f)
3 00 Chestnut Pale, Hbt Jones, 8-11 Charnock 7
4 Double Vie, M Prescott, 8-11 Duffield 5
5 030 Flighty Francis, K Stone, 8-11 Wigham 1
8 42 Pleasant Dream, Thomson Jones, 8-11 Cook 3
10 Red Beret, P Asquith, 8-11 Dwyer 2
13 00 Royal Invitation, L Cumani, 8-11 — 6
15 4 Wimbledon's Pet, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-11 Bond 4
1-2 Pleasant Dream, 5-1 Double Vie, 6-1 Royal Invitation, 12-1 Flighty Francis, 16-1 Chestnut Pale, 20-1 others.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Audit. 3.15 Norfolk Flight. 3.45 Final Strike. 4.15 Mr Sinclair. 4.45 Lady Sister. 5.15 Pleasant Dream.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Sallametti. 3.15 Norfolk Flight. 3.45 Final Strike. 4.15 Galibier. 4.45 Irish Commandment. 5.15 Pleasant Dream.

Windsor programme

6.45 ALBANY STAKES (2-y-o c & g: £897: 6f)
2 041 Mullins Bar, G Hunter, 9-4 Day 11
3 14 Never So Lucky (C), G Harwood, 9-4 Piggott 15
4 02 Be Bo of Kuwait, J Sutcliffe, 8-11 P Eddery 10
5 00 Bishops Ride, R Baker, 8-11 Wernham 5
9 Dem ab Doze, R Hannon, 8-11 — 1
10 0 Garfunkel, P Mitchell, 8-11 W Swinburn 9
13 02 Macmillion, Mrs B Waring, 8-11 McKay 2
15 Mummy's Game, W Gorman, 8-11 Ives 13
17 32 Open the Box, G Balding, 8-11 — 3
19 Press Baron, J Dunlop, 8-11 Carson 6
20 00 Prince Gleam, E Eldin, 8-11 Madden 7
21 0 Rookery Hill, D Whelan, 8-11 Raymond 8
22 Rumpole, M Blanshard, 8-11 Johnson 4
25 0 Strass Chanderlier, C Williams, 8-11 Williams 14
27 0 Too Often, W Charles, 8-11 Cochrane 12
30 Zircon's Son, D Laing, 8-11 Fox 16
5-2 Never So Lucky, 7-2 MacMillion, 5-1 Mullins Bar, 11-2 Be Bo Of Kuwait, 6-1 Open The Box, 10-1 Press Baron, 16-1 Mummy's Game, 20-1 others.

7.10 CLAREMONT HANDICAP (Selling: £820: 1m)
1 0000 Can-do-More (B), N Callaghan, 4-10-0 P Eddery 2
2 2200 Roybirdie (B), G Balding, 4-9-8 Carson 7
4 0-000 Master's Voice, J Douglas-Home, 3-9-5 Tulk 5
6 0003 Park Bridge, D H Jones, 4-9-6 Crossley 5 19
8 0000 Coney, C Wildman, 3-9-4 Peerless 7 16
9 3000 Praed Street (B), R Atkins, 4-9-3 Fox 11
11 0/00- Praetorian, G Thorner, 4-9-2 Cochrane 17
12 2201 Saddle Rock Road (B), J Hindley, 3-9-0 Taylor 9
13 -0000 Sovereign Tower, W Charles, 4-8-11 Ives 6
17 00-00 Misterelf, R Mason, 4-8-11 M Hills 5 1
18 00-00 Norwich Boy, D Weedon, 4-8-11 P Young 3
20 0000 Lore Wasscam, S Matthews, 3-8-9 Baxter 12
21 00-00 Crown Julos, P Cundell, 3-8-9 Carter 13
24 0040 Fair Sara, K Ivory, 3-8-4 Leason 10
26 0000- Wee Geefaye, Mrs R Lomax, 3-8-3 — 4
27 0000- Boxlaw, H O'Neill, 3-8-3 A McGlone 5 15
28 -0000 The Patchard, Rex Carter, 3-8-3 — 8
29 3020 Maurice's Tip (B), M Tompkins, 3-8-3
31 000-0 Riverhill Lad, C Wildman, 3-8-0 — 14
7-4 Saddle Rock Road, 3-1 Park Bridge, 5-1 Roybirdie, 7-1 Can-Do-More, 10-1 Maurices Tip, 14-1 Master's Voice, 16-1 Praed Street, 20-1 others.
McKay 5 18

7.35 BEAUMONT HANDICAP (£2,225: 1½m)
1 1023 Tolstoy (C), M Jarvis, 5-10-0 Raymond 1
2 0440 Champ d'Avril, D Whelan, 4-9-5 W Swinburn 2
5 -0003 Karaberry, R Head, 4-8-8 Mercer 7
8 0312 Butosky, C Benstead, 4-8-3 Rouse 11
9 401-3 Gaylos Bambina, G Harwood, 4-8-0 Muddle 10
10 04-40 Kamencha, D Kent, 7-8-0 Carson 6
11 3-000 Buffoon, D Elsworth, 6-7-11 Fox 4
13 0000 Red Jay (CD), S Matthews, 5-7-9 Jenkinson 3
14 22/0 Bad Love, W Charles, 7-7-8 McGlone 5 3
15 0003 Luz Bay (CD, B), T Gosling, 6-7-7 McKay 9
16 0-420 Queen's Royale (C), M Bolton, 6-7-7 M Hills 5 8
9-4 Gayles Bambina, 9-2 Butosky, 5-1 Tolstoy, 6-1 Luz Bay, 8-1 Karaberry, 12-1 Champ d'Avril, 16-1 Red Jay, 20-1 Kamencha, 25-1 others.

8.5 CAMPERDOWN STAKES (2-y-o c & g: £1,134: 5f)
2 1003 Prairie Dunes (D), G Hunter, 9-5 Day 5 11
3 0140 Windy Lad (CD), S Matthews, 9-5 Baxter 6
4 0412 Best Bold (D), M Jarvis, 9-3 Raymond 9
5 31 Burnbeck (D), P Cole, 9-3 Piggott 7
6 31 Childown Blue, M Stoute, 9-3 Swinburn 3
7 010 Four Marks (D), N Callaghan, 9-3 P Eddery 1
12 Monaco Dancer, D Elsworth, 8-11 Fox 2
13 Red Tapo, W O'Gorman, 8-11 Ives 4
15 Running Bold, A Ingham, 8-11 Ramshaw 10
17 Sporting Painting, E Eldin, 8-11 Madden 8
18 0 Steers, Peter Taylor, 8-11 McGlone 5 3
15-8 Burnbeck, 11-4 Childown Blue, 6-1 Best Bold, 13-2 Prairie Dunes, 10-1 Four Marks, 14-1 Windy Lad, 16-1 Red Tapo, 20-1 others.

8.35 ALMA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,429: 5f)
2 120-0 Salt (D), Thomson Jones, 9-5 R Hills 5 11
3 -0320 Pariscene (D), N Callaghan, 9-2 P Eddery 10
4 1144 Heavy Weapon (D, B), W Hastings-Bass, 9-1 Carson 8
5 32-40 La Belle Sorciere (D), J Sutcliffe, 8-10 Raymond 7
6 3000 Steel Garrison (D), G Hunter, 8-9 Piggott 5
7 0-400 Ballylingo (D), G Lewis, 8-9 Sexton 4
8 000-0 Mummy's Treasure (D), P Haslam, 8-8 Jago 1
16 20-00 Mexican Link (D), J Holt, 7-7 Street 12
19 -0000 Warwick Trailer, J Holt, 7-7 Dawe 7 3
20 00-00 Lady Acquiesce, C Williams, 7-7 Fox 9
21 -0400 Dame's Lady (B), R Hannon, 7-7 McGlone 5 2
23 0004 Sovereign Castle, K Ivory, 7-7 Leason 6
9-4 Heavy Weapon, 5-1 La Belle Sorciere, 6-1 Salt, 7-1 Pariscene, 8-1 Ballylingo, 10-1 Steel Garrison, 12-1 Mexican Link, 14-1 Mummy's Treasure, 16-1 others.

9.5 GARFIELD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,035: 1¼m)
5 212 Quality of Mercy, G Harwood, 9-6 Piggott 3
7 0-221 Football, P Walwyn, 9-3 Mercer 8
12 0 Marcom Boy, P Mitchell, 9-0 Jago 2
14 0400 Rockstone, C Benstead, 9-0 Rouse 7
17 20-00 Whillington, G Balding, 9-0 — 9
19 Barley Birch, M Tompkins, 8-11 Madden 16
20 0 Bastella, J Dunlop, 8-11 Carson 12
21 Claire's Legend, R Atkins, 8-11 Weaver 15
22 034 Crimson Royale, P Cole, 8-11 Raymond 14
23 -3030 Footrest, B Hobbs, 8-11 Baxter 1
24 Gladys Ellen, P Bailey, 8-11 P Eddery 11
27 00 Kentucky Lady (B), B Swift, 8-11 Ramshaw 6
29 0-040 Orange Valley, G P-Gordon, 8-11 Taylor 5
30 0 Smart Ambition, C Wildman, 8-11 Rogers 4
33 000- The Grockall, D Laing, 8-11 Fox 10
34 30-00 Triology, D Weeden, 8-11 Young 13
13-8 Football, 2-1 Quality Of Mercy, 11-2 Crimson Royale, 8-1 Bastella, 12-1 Footrest, 16-1 Whillington, 20-1 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Never So Lucky. 7.10 Saddle Rock Road. 7.35 Luz Bay. 8.5 Burnbeck. 8.35 Salt. 9.5 Quality of Mercy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Mummy's Game. 7.10 Saddle Rock Road. 7.35 Tolstoy. 8.5 Childown Blue. 8.35 Heavy Weapon. 9.5 Footrest.

Wolverhampton Card

6.40 DR ABERNETHY STAKES (2-y-o Maiden fillies: £690: 7f)
4 000 Busy Bobbie, D Thom, 8-11 Miller 1
5 0 Coney Dell, I Balding, 8-11 Matthias 6
6 3 Con O'Mora, B Hobbs, 8-11 Hide 5
11 0 Headway, J Gilbert, 8-11 — 7
12 0 Heron's Rose, J Peacock, 8-11 Perkins 3
17 00 Lausanne, N Gaselee, 8-11 Thomas 9
19 0420 Lucky Joker, R Hollinshead, 8-11 Perks 8
25 Slimpia, J Czerpak, 8-11 Atkinson 2
26 Stopover, B Hills, 8-11 Cauthen 10
28 0 Wollotten, G Hunter, 8-11 Reid 4
7-4 Con O'Mora, 5-2 Lucky Joker, 4-1 Stopover, 6-1 Coney Dell, 8-1 Wollotteen, 14-1 others.

7.5 HOPEFUL STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £672: 5f)
4 0 Etoile D'Or, R Hobson, 8-11 — 8
7 0 Sir Prize Sing, P Felgate, 8-11 Muller 6
9 3 Anniversary Waltz, D H Jones, 8-8 Lowe 3
12 000 Gentle Touch, D Thom, 8-8 — 7
13 00 Ginny-Go-Go, R Morris, 8-8 Moore 7 1
14 00 Golden Venture, J M Bradley, 8-8 Matthias 4
15 000 Hasty Dale, K Bridgwater, 8-8 Dinsley 2
16 003 Hunny Nel, M Tompkins, 8-8 Curant 9
21 0402 Heavenly Scent (B), G Blum, 8-1 Rimmer 3 5
13-8 Anniversary Waltz, 11-4 Heavenly Scent, 3-1 Hunny Nel, 10-1 Etoile D'Or, 12-1 Gentle Touch, 16-1 others.

7.35 JOSEPH SUNLIGHT CUP (Handicap: 3-y-o: £1,772: 2m 192 yd)
1 0140 Shooting Butts (CD), R Hollinshead, 9-7 Perks 4
3 0-102 Legal Gambol, B Hills, 9-5 Cauthen 8
4 3-202 Castelnau, P Cole, 8-12 Reid 6
5 -2032 Navajo Brave, G Hunter, 8-9 Rimmer 3 7
7 3-041 Minsden's Image (B), J W Watts, 8-7 Hide 5
8 0-000 Raceway, C James, 7-12 — 3
14 0014 Lawnswood Miss (C), R Hollinshead, 7-7 Miss Thorpe 2
16 3040 Top Reef, D Leslie, 7-7 P Eddery 5 9
18 -0000 Mr Money Bags, R Morris, 7-7 Lowe 1
100-30 Castelnau, 4-1 Legal Gambol, 9-2 Navajo Brave, 5-1 Minsden's Image, 6-1 Shooting Butts, 10-1 Lawnswood Miss, Top Reef, 16-1 others.

8.5 KINGSWOOD STAKES (3-y-o £1,035: 1½m)
2 4431 Prince Maj (B), M Stoute, 9-9 Hide 3
7 0-201 Tofique, C Nelson, 9-6 Matthias 2
9 0-221 Eastern Air (D), H Candy, 9-3 Waldron 4
12 000 Leonidas (B), R Houghton, 9-0 Reid 5
14 0-0 Norfolk Storm, H Cecil, 9-0 — 1
15 2123 Northern Prince, P Walwyn, 9-0 Howe 5 7
22 Kathenco, R Hollinshead, 8-11 Perks 8
24 Prairie Queen, B Hills, 8-11 Cauthen 6
13-8 Prince Maj, 11-4 Northern Prince, 4-1 Eastern Air, 6-1 Tofique, 9-1 Prairie Queen, 16-1 others.

8.30 DAISY BANK HANDICAP (3-y-o £1,342: 1m)
2 3020 Swedish Rhapsody, G P-Gordon, 9-2 Rimmer 3 11
5 3330 Airship, R Hollinshead, 9-1 Perks 12
7 220-0 Train Of Thought, R Armstrong, 8-11 — 8
11 0014- Martelli (D, B), Thomson Jones, 8-9 Cook 1
12 01-00 Glanautri, P Walwyn, 8-9 Howe 5 7
16 0002 Rikasso Beauty, D Thom, 8-6 Cauthen 5
18 4001 Scirocco, W Clay, 8-4 — 10
19 00-02 Hot Press (C), R Houghton, 8-4 Reid 13
23 000 Varnham Street, H Candy, 8-1 Newnes 3 3
24 0-024 Deutzia, I Balding, 8-0 Payne 5 9
25 3-020 Abalight (B), W Wharton, 7-13 Thomas 2
28 00-01 His Master's Voice, M Prescott, 7-13 Duffield 6
31 00-00 Little Birdie, D Hanley, 7-11 — 4
3-1 Hot Press, 4-1 Swedish Rhapsody, 5-1 Airship, 13-2 Train Of Thought, 7-1 Rikasso Beauty, 9-1 Scirocco, 10-1 Abalight, 16-1 others.

9.0 ST SWITHINS HANDICAP (£1,109: 5f)
1 0040- Bri-Eden (CD), J Berry, 7-10-0 Hide 7
3 3040 Ascot Blue (CD), J M Bradley, 8-8-10 Johnson 5
4 0400 Pit Stop (D), R Stubbs, 5-8-5 A Mercer 3
7 0030 Little Atom (D), D Leslie, 4-8-2 Dinsley 6
9 0-004 Dutch Girl (D), M W Easterby, 4-7-13 Duffield 4
10 00-00 Zaharoff (B), J M Bradley, 6-7-7 Newnes 3 1
13 4410 Brians Star (D, B), A Balding, 6-7-7 Fozzard 7 9
14 02-40 Puy-De-Vent (B), M Tate, 4-7-7 Thomas 2
17 0004 Burglars Boy (CD, B), L Barratt, 7-7-7 — 10
18 0-003 Sky Talk (D), A W Jones, 6-7-7 P Eddery 5 11
19 0-008 Mercy Cure (D), D Dale, 5-7-7 Blake 7 8
100-30 Ascot Blue, 4-1 Dutch Girl, 5-1 Pit Stop, 13-2 Bri-Eden, 7-1 Little Atom, 8-1 Brian's Star, 10-1 Burglars Boy, Sky Talk, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.40 Con O'Mara. 7.5 Anniversary Waltz. 7.35 Legal Gambol. 8.5 Prince May. 8.30 Hot Press. 9.0 Brians Star.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.40 Con O'Mora. 7.5 Hunny Nel. 8.5 Prince Maj. 8.30 Swedish Rhapsody.

Edinburgh programme

2.0 DUNBAR STAKES (3-y-o: £846: 5f)
1 4331 Wembley Market, T Craig, 8-12 Murray 5 1
2 0-000 Bold Eagle, T Fairhurst, 8-7 Beecroft 8
3 00 Burn's Monument, W H Williams, 8-7 Longair 5 3
5 3-431 Sami, G Huffer, 8-12 Black 2
6 0003 Blochairn Skolar, V Mitchell, 8-4 Brown 4
7 4-000 Christinas Folly, S Nesbitt, 8-4 Griffiths 6
8 403 Contraris, N Callaghan, 8-4 Willey 5
10 Lady Peggy, T Taylor, 8-4 Howitt 5 7
11-8 Sami, 9-4 Contraris, 4-1 Wembley Market, 6-1 Blochairn Skolar, 12-1 Bold Eagle, 25-1 others.

2.30 GLENFUIR STAKES (2-y-o: £1,003: 5f)
3 0000 Allan Wells, T Craig, 8-11 — 3
6 0200 Karen's Gem, S Nesbitt, 8-11 Gray 4
7 0 Keep Smiling, N Callaghan, 8-11 Willey 1
8 000 Orp Baltic, J Berry, 8-11 Rogers 2
12 0033 Six Legs (B), Denys Smith, 8-11 Kelleher 8
14 0300 Will George, K Stone, 8-11 Skilling 5
17 00 Coralie Reef, G Richards, 8-8 Seagrave 6
21 0 Naughty Twinkle, W H Williams, 8-8 Longair 7 7
2-1 Six Legs, 3-1 Keep Smiling, 9-2 Will George, 6-1 Karen's Gem, 8-1 Coralie Reef, 10-1 Allan Wells, 20-1 others.

3.0 LE GARCON D'OR HANDICAP (£1,749: 5f)
2 0010 Dafydd (CD), S Norton, 5-10-0 — 6
4 2102 Ramboro Again (CD), P Haslam, 4-8-11 Jago 1
8 3111 Caledonian (D, B), J Calvert, 5-8-5 Jones 5 2
9 -0000 Rambling River (CD), W A Stephenson, 4-8-3 — 4
10 01-00 Twixt 'Tween (D), W H Williams, 4-8-3 Carlisle 5 3
11 00-14 Kaimlaw (D), C Bell, 7-8-2 Gray 5
13 2000 Relative Ease (CD), D Chapman, 10-8-2 Proud 5 7
16 0210 Melba Toast (CD), T Taylor, 7-7-7 Howitt 7 8
7-4 Caledonian, 3-1 Ramboro Again, 9-2 Melba Toast, 6-1 Kaimlaw, 10-1 Dafydd, 12-1 Relative Ease, 16-1 others.

3.30 FORTH ROAD BRIDGE HANDICAP (£897: 1m 7f)
1 -0000 Quiet Cannon (B), J Berry, 4-10-0 Rogers 2
2 0000 Something Special, F Durr, 4-9-0 W McKern 10
3 2433 Winter Sunshine (C), P Haslam, 5-8-11 Carlisle 5 7
4 0-020 Wild Rosie (D), C Thornton, 5-8-9 Seagrave 4
8 400-0 Rolling River, K Morgan, 6-7-13 Gray 6
9 /0-01 Splendid Again, N Tinkler, 6-7-8 Fotheringham 7 3
10 0-000 Faldor, J Calvert, 4-7-7 Jones 3 9
11 0030 Boreas (B), S Nesbitt, 6-7-7 Griffiths 7 5
13 004-0 Grey Eagle, T Craig, 5-7-7 Murray 7 1
14 040/ Golden End (B), R Cross, 10-7-7 Proud 5 8
15-8 Winter Sunshine, 7-2 Splendid Again, 4-1 Wild Rosie, 6-1 Boreas, 10-1 Something Special, 12-1 Rolling River, 14-1 others.

4.0 NEWBATTLE HANDICAP (Selling: £592: 7f)
1 0000 Rehoboam, T Craig, 3-10-0 — 7
2 -2401 Good On You (C), R Johnson, 4-9-12 Rogers 12
4 00-00 Sir Jester, R Johnson, 3-9-9 — 1
5 0004 Hypnotherapist, J Calvert, 4-9-8 Ruckton 7 8
6 0-041 Eliza de Rich, R Hollinshead, 4-9-8 Jones 5 13
7 -3000 Sallord (D, B), J Berry, 5-9-8 Berry 7 14
8 000-0 Major Day (B), J S Wilson, 4-9-7 Hutchinson 5
10 /0-00 Eight Ball, G Richards, 4-9-5 Coray 11
11 00-00 Virginia Heights, W A Stephenson, 4-9-5 — 2
13 200-4 Hylili, J FitzGerald, 4-9-5 Carlisle 5 6
14 0-002 Some Cherry, T Taylor, 5-9-5 Seagrave 9
18 00-00 Failig Schnell, S Wiles, 5-9-5 Lucas 10
19 -1003 Island Walk (D), W Haigh, 5-9-3 Proud 5 4
20 00-00 Kellet Lane, R Stubbs, 3-9-0 — 3
3-1 Eliza de Rich, 4-1 Hylili, 6-1 Good On You, Some Cherry, 8-1 Island Walk, 10-1 Rehoboam, Sallord, 12-1 Sir Jester, 16-1 others.

4.30 PENTLAND STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £703: 1m)
1 0304 Alfie Dickins, R Hollinshead, 9-0 Houlker 7 1
2 -0020 Anvil Inn, T Craig, 9-0 Graham 7 10
3 0-00 Aries, M Camacho, 9-0 Gray 11
5 00 Brockle Law, C Bell, 9-0 Carlisle 5 8
7 3000 Foxy Fellow (B), C Nelson, 9-0 Rogers 9
8 4040 Helvic (B), G Richards, 9-0 Seagrave 6
11 2-02 Prionsaa, W H Williams, 9-0 Kelleher 4
12 -0000 Sun Diver (B), Denys Smith, 9-0 Campbell 5 5
13 0000 Tread a Measure, J Douglas-Home, 9-0 Lucas 7
15 040-0 Amanda Mary (B), R Stubbs, 8-11 Hall 7 3
20 000-0 Playboy Bunny, F Durr, 8-11 — 2
13-8 Alfie Dickins, 5-2 Helvic, 4-1 Prionsaa, 8-1 Foxy Fellow, 10-1 Playboy Bunny, 12-1 Anvil Inn, 20-1 others.

5.0 NEW HAILES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £832: 1m 3f)
2 11-04 Glenbank Lass, H Wharton, 9-4 Nicholls 2
3 4014 Target Path (D), C Nelson, 9-3 Rogers 3
4 000-0 Bloak Moss (B), M Prescott, 8-11 C Nutter 5
6 1232 Unique Lady, N Tinkler, 8-8 Beecroft 7 1
8 -0014 Hego's Hero, G Richards, 8-0 Carlisle 5 4
9 -0000 Justice Pao, P Haslam, 7-7 Leonard 6
2-1 Unique Lady, 3-1 Target Path, 4-1 Hego's Hero, 11-2 Glenbank Lass, 8-1 Bloak Moss, 10-1 Justice Pao.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Sami. 2.30 Six Legs. 3.0 Caledonian. 3.30 Winter Sunshine. 4.0 Eliza de Rich. 4.30 Alfie Dickins. 5.0 Glenbank Lass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Sami. 2.30 Keep Smiling. 3.0 Ramboro Again. 3.30 Winter Sunshine. 4.30 Playboy Bunny. 5.0 Justice Pao.

Sandown Park results

1.45: 1, Colean (16-1); 2, Blakesware County (11-8 fav); 3, Hithermoor Lass (12-1). 11 ran.
2.15: 1, Princes Gate (6-1); 2, Teamwork (5-4 fav); 3, Tugoflove (6-1). 8 ran.
2.56: 1, Master Willie (6-4 fav); 2, Vielle (18-1); 3, Fingal's Cave (25-1). 7 ran.
3.30: 1 Santella Man (11-10 fav); 2, Beldale Bid (9-4); 3, Pacific Sparkler (4-1). 6 ran. NR: Regent Leisure.
4.0: 1, Champagne Charlie (7-1); 2, Simette (15-2); 3, Broad Principle (4-1). Double Florin 11-8 fav. 9 ran.
4.30: 1, Miss Mirabelle (7-2 jt-fav); 2, Molon Lave (20-1); 3, Royaber (6-1). Honey Baron 7-2 jt-fav. 11 ran.

Haydock Park

1.30: 1, Woodcutter (13-8 fav); 2, Harris Tweed (7-2); 3, Sign Dancer (9-2). 12 ran. NR: Demmy Manchester.
2.0: 1, Piperhill (100-30); 2, Rollin Hand (6-1); 3, Sauvage (100-30). Composer 5-2 fav. 8 ran.
2.30: 1, Dogberry (100-30); 2, Lafontaine (5-1 jt-fav); 3, John O'Groats (12-1). Russian George 3-1 jt-fav. 8 ran.
3.5: 1, Rheir Bridge (10-1); 2, Royal Realm (20-1); 3, Sextant (9-2). Leap Lively 15-8 fav. 7 ran.
3.35: 1, Swiftfoot (evens fav); 2, Sasol (8-1); 3, O-Rose Fortunata (6-1). 6 ran.
4.5: 1, Touch Boy (100-30 fav); 2, Tom Dowdeswell (5-1); 3, Friendly Fun (8-1). 8 ran.

Beverley

2.15 1, Wishing Rose (6-1); 2, Bare Essentials (5-2 jt fav); 3, Towngate Cross (5-2 jt fav). 8 ran. NR Peter and Dud.
2.45 1, Navigational Aid (10-11 fav); 2, Tentworth (9-4); 3, Ribble Rouser (4-1). 5 ran.
3.15 1, Buzzards Bay (3-1); 2, Chrome Mag (10-1); 3, Middlin Throng (Evens fav). 14 ran. NR Capvista, Strike Again and Drakes Lady.
3.45 1, Ballywackmacroo (6-4); 2, Jamshid (11-8 fav); 3, Silly Twist (7-2). 5 ran.
4.15 1, Francesco (6-4); 2, Weaver's Pin (14-1); 3, Queen of the Kop (14-1). Fine Son, 11-10 fav. 15 ran.
4.45 1, Singing Sailor (5-2 fav); 2, Challesion Park (11-4); 3, Dragunn (11-1). 7 ran.
5.15 1, H. R. Micro (14-1); 2, Ruswarp (100-30); 3, Khaleel (6-1). Royal Duty, 9-4 fav. 13 ran. NR Westering Breeze.
5.40 1, Jamestino (6-4 fav); 2, Fairy King (20-1); 3, Copt Hall Royale (11-1). 14 ran.

Bath

2.0 1, Hethermal (33-1); 2, The Knife (7-1); 3, Polly's Brother (2-1 fav). 17 ran. NR Hiya Judge.
2.30 1, Oratavo (13-8 fav); 2, Green Memory (11-4); 3, All Moss (7-1). 6 ran.
3.0 1, Kiss (4-1); Maryland Cookie (4-1); 3, Boldly Go (6-1). Persian Pact, 5-2 fav. 11 ran.
3.30 1, My Dad Tom (1-3 fav); 2, Justicia (7-1); 3, Annsome Boy (15-2). 4 ran.
4.0 1, Taher (8-13 fav); 2, Up Country (33-1); 3, New Continent (11-4). 5 ran. NR St Bride.
4.30 1, Martialis (11-2); 2, Idle Market (Evens fav); 3, Uncle Dai (13-1). 10 ran.
5.0 1, Ramannolie (11-4); 2, Arrowhead (11-4); 3, Nutty Slack (50-1). Sheer Delight (Evens fav). 15 ran.

Nottingham

7.0: 1, Tomaschek (1-4 fav); 2, Sarsfield (9-1); 3, Farsound (9-1). 9 ran.
7.25: 1, Tune Up (9-2); 2, Stubbington Green (3-1 fav); 3, Celia's Halo (8-1). 10 ran.
7.50: 1, Pavilion (5-2 fav); 2, Russian Romance (8-1); 3, Miss Twiggy (20-1). 9 ran.
8.15: 1 Bustello (12-1); 2, Northorpe (33-1); 3, Houghton Weaver (16-1). Count du Barry (1-2 fav). 23 ran.
8.40: 1, Sterlonia (7-1); 2, Dockland (8-11 fav); 3, Mousehold (11-2). 12 ran.
9.05: 1, Sami (7-4 fav); 2, Steel Son (8-1); 3, Toccata (12-1). 12 ran.

Busy Cook

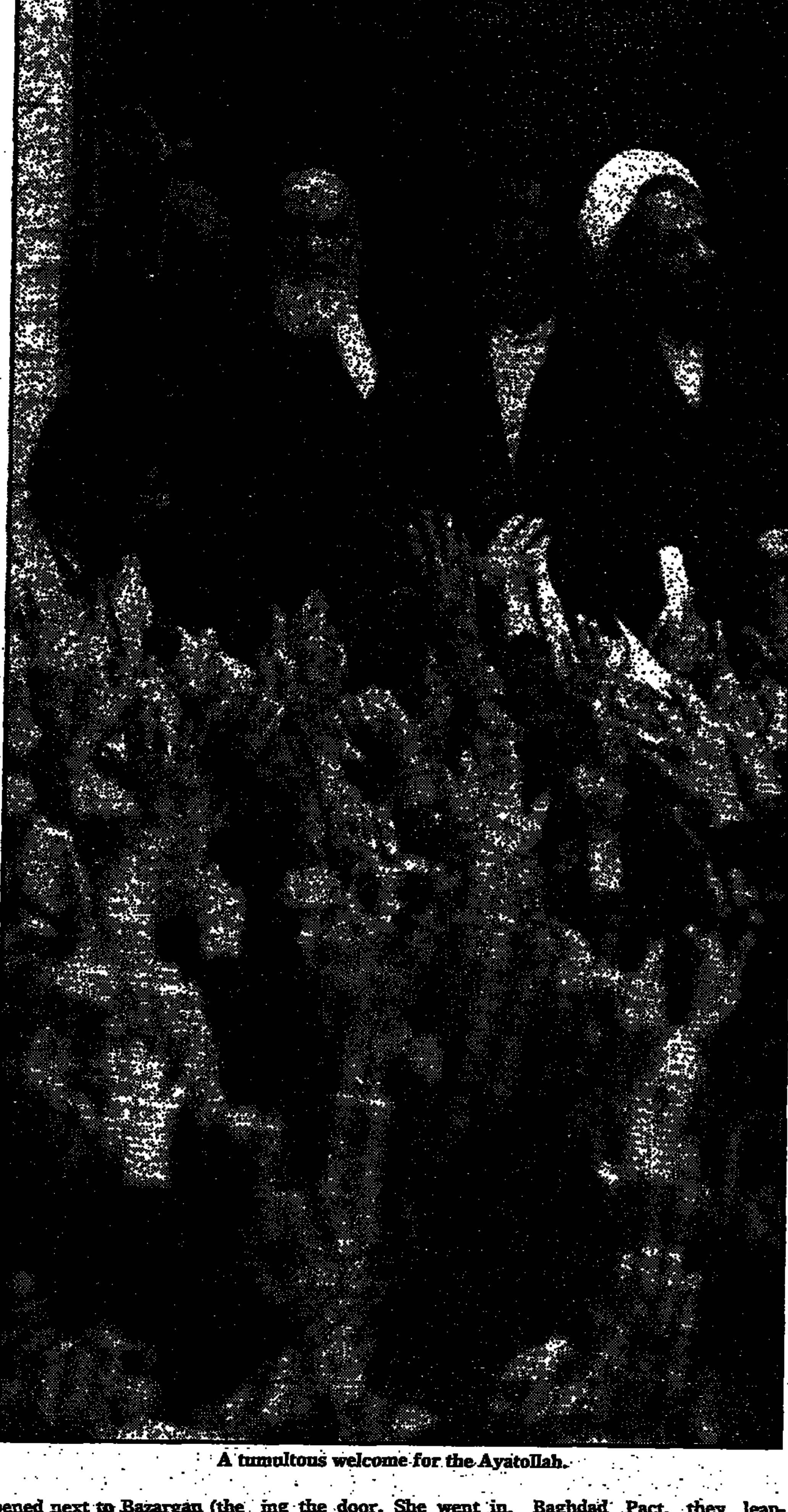
Paul Cook's treble at three separate meetings on Saturday—Sandown Park, Bath and Nottingham—took him into fourth place in the Amoco Jockeys Association championship table, with 527 points. Lester Piggott (933 points) leads the table from Willie Carson (793 points).

In his last desperate hours the Shah ordered that no one — even the Empress — should be admitted without being searched

The Shah goes-and the Ayatollah comes home

The upheaval that drove the Shah from his throne and installed an Islamic government dominated by his arch-enemy the Ayatollah Khomeini remains as little understood in the West as it was unexpected.
The distinguished Egyptian writer and editor Mohamed Heikal is outstandingly equipped to be its interpreter, combining understanding of the Moslem world with a Western perspective. His full account, *The Return of the Ayatollah*, from which these exclusive extracts are taken, is to be published by André Deutsch at £9.95 on November 12.

One of Mohamed Heikal's first foreign assignments was to cover the Iranian oil crisis of 1950-1. It was then that he first met the Shah. His first book, published in 1951, was called Iran on a Volcano, and in the 30 years since he has followed events there with particular interest. In 1975 he was invited to Tehran by the Shah and had long conversations with him and his ministers, and with his opponents. Three years later he came to know Khomeini in Paris, an acquaintanceship renewed — as these extracts will show — after the Revolution. Heikal begins with the events that led to the fall of the Shah, in the autumn of 1978 . . .



A tumultous welcome for the Ayatollah.

A sad farewell for the Shah.

The Israelis were the first to start ringing the alarm bells. Hardly anybody had more to lose than they by the collapse of the Shah's regime. He was an ally of long standing and shared interests, an invaluable partner in the exchange of intelligence and in trade, now running at about $400 million a year.

The Shah's Iran was also a considerable purchaser of Israeli arms; even at a time when the Shah was busily coordinating oil policy with his OPEC partners, he was placing an order in Israel for small arms worth $600 million. Khomeini, on the other hand, had already established close relations with the Palestinians, some of whom were serving in his bodyguard, while others were helping to smuggle arms into Iran for use by the Mujahiddin Khalk, and even for the Fedayin Khalk [both left-wing militant groups].

The Israeli mission in Teheran, headed by the former Mossad (Israeli security service) official Uri Lubrani, was called a "Liaison Office", not an embassy, but it was more of a fortress than anything else. It was protected by barricades and steel doors, and there was an emergency escape route provided by an iron staircase which led to the roof and then across to an adjacent building which offered a descent into another street. The Israelis reported their apprehensions over what was going on, but when this was relayed to the Shah via General Afshar he sent the Israelis a message by Savak, the secret police, that they were to stop spreading alarmist rumours.

It is now known that four principal courses of action were under consideration by those in and around government. The first was that the Shah should make a genuine effort to liberalize the regime. The second was to hit hard and to crush the incipient revolution by force. It was generally assumed, however, that it was too late for any move towards liberalization to be credible or successful, and by now army discipline was so suspect that coercion would be at best extremely hazardous.

So a third course, which had many supporters, was that the Shah should take a long vacation, handing over to a regency council headed by the Empress Farah. If conditions improved, the Shah would be able in due course to return; if they did not, the Empress would continue to rule until the Crown Prince came of age.

This solution was thought to be the one preferred by the Israelis, and by the Empress, who felt that the Shah's family (mother, sisters, brothers), with whom she had never been on good terms, were giving him bad and possibly fatal advice. It fitted in with her overriding concern to preserve the throne for her son. This solution was also favoured by the influential head of the Pahlevi Foundation, Jaafar Sherif Emami; he calculated that he would probably be prime minister if such a regency were formed, which would enable him to play the role of *eminence grise* behind the throne.

A fourth solution, which appealed to some CIA elements, was for a military coup, rather on the lines of Ayub Khan's in neighbouring Pakistan. If the people wanted a republic, ran this argument, let them have it — the Shah would go into exile, a good Moslem general would be made president, and the ground would be cut from beneath the feet of the revolutionaries.

The CIA was formulating its own policy, which often differed from that of the State Department. The Pentagon was also involved, because the American defence chiefs looked on Iran as one of their principal garrison outposts, as well as being of course a lavish purchaser of American arms. So the American Military Mission assumed an importance equal to that of the Embassy or the CIA.

In this connexion it is interesting to note that the Congressional Committee set up to supervise intelligence activities should have released, after the Shah had gone into exile, a report from the mission dated September 28, 1978, which expressed the opinion that the Shah would face no serious danger for at least 10 years because nothing would challenge the basis of his authority, which was the army.

So the Americans were speaking with several voices. The Empress was uncertain what the Americans wanted, but she felt that they were not keen on her project for a regency. Some time around the beginning of August she was persuaded by Emami that the situation was so serious that it was her duty to try to awake the Shah to realities.

They were not seeing much of each other in those days, the Shah keeping to his own wing of the Palace, but she went to visit him, primed with information about the demonstrations supplied by her family and friends. He brushed her pleas aside, assuring her that he had his own private souces of information and that her relatives were being deceived. But she insisted, and begged him to check.

Shouting in the streets

Reluctantly, the Shah agreed, but looking around him he found there was nobody he could trust absolutely except his old valet. So this man was sent into the town to see what was going on. He made his reconnaissance and brought back his report: "Your Majesty, there are some people in the streets shouting, it is true, but they are obviously all communists who have been paid by somebody to demonstrate."

The Shah went to Farah and told her that he now had his first-hand report, which showed that her apprehensions were greatly exaggerated. She burst into tears and left the room.

All the same, the Shah must have been to some extent shaken, because the next day he summoned his personal pilot and went alone with him on a helicopter journey over the capital. The streets were full of demonstrators. "Are all those people demonstrating against me?" he asked his pilot, incredulously.

The pilot refused to answer, but his silence was sufficient. The Shah returned to the Palace completely shattered. He began to think that there was nobody left he could trust.

This journey had a bizarre sequel the same night. The Shah went to his private suite, summoned the two officers from the Royal Guard who were always in attendance, and gave them strict instructions that nobody was to be allowed in without first being searched. One of the officers later described what happened next to Bazargan (the first Prime Minister after the Revolution), who was curious to find out everything he could about the last days of the Shah.

According to this officer, the Shah repeated with significant emphasis: "You understand, *nobody* is to be allowed in without being searched." The officer, whose thoughts immediately turned to the one person most likely to appear, repeated "Nobody?" "Yes", said the Shah. "Nobody; not even the Empress."

Guessing something of what the Shah must be feeling after his helicopter journey, the Empress decided at about 8 o'clock to go to see him, if possible to comfort him. She was wearing a cloak over her nightgown, but found to her great surprise that the doors leading to the Shah's suite were locked, with an officer standing guard in front of them.

The officer, with tears in his eyes, explained that the Shah had given the strictest instructions that she was not to be allowed in without being searched. She indignantly refused to be searched, and went back to her own quarters.

However, after a while she changed her mind and went back. "Go ahead search me", she told the guard. She was weeping, and the guard, equally moved, could not bring himself to touch her. "Go inside", he told her, unlocking the door. She went in. What happened after that is not known.

During that summer and autumn unrest grew in Iran, with strikes, and demonstrations. The Shah promised a series of democratic reforms, including the holding of new elections. The Ayatollah Khomeini moved from exile in Iraq to Paris, and gathered around him an entourage devoted to the cause of Islamic revolution. On Iran's northern border the Soviet Union was watching these events with a mixture of interest and puzzlement.

The first official Russsian comment on the crisis came on November 19 when *Pravda* reported a warning by Brezhnev that any interference by the United States, "especially military interference", in the internal affairs of Iran "would be regarded by the Soviet Union as affecting the interests of its security".

Moscow's previous silence reflected the Russian leaders' continuing difficulty in working out a policy towards their southern neighbour which would be consistent both with communist ideology and with traditional requirements of Russian security in Asia.

They had, it seemed, achieved a breakthrough in the middle and late 1950s when, with the Egyptian arms deal, the revolution in Iraq and the collapse of the Baghdad Pact, they leapfrogged the "northern tier" of states aligned with the West — Turkey, Iran, Pakistan.

But with the Arabs' defeat in 1967, and later with Sadat's anti-Soviet stance, they began to look with renewed interest at the "northern tier". Turkey and Pakistan ceased to be bastions of pro-western stability. Afghanistan moved leftwards, new Soviet outposts to the south emerged in Aden and Ethiopia. And now there appeared to be promising symptoms in Iran.

But symptoms of what? To begin with, Moscow assumed that opposition to the Shah was along the classic lines of bourgeois revolutions — liberals demanding an end to autocracy and the restoration of the 1906 constitution. But by the beginning of 1978 it became clear that this simple interpretation would not do.

I recall one high-ranking Soviet official saying to me: "In the Middle East revolution always seems to come from the most unexpected quarters. The Egyptian revolution of 1952 came from the army, and as armies are there to protect the status quo you don't expect them to be the seedbeds of revolution. And then the Iranian revolution emerged from religion, and Marxists have to assume that religion is by its nature reactionary."

Moscow was obliged to believe that sooner or later the religious trappings of the Iranian revolution would be dispensed with and a proper secular leadership would emerge. So it continued its traditional support for the Tudeh Party.

Then one day in late summer a most curious incident occurred. The Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, Vladimir Vinogradov, received a message that the Shah would like to see him. The Shah had tried to keep on good terms with the Soviets, supplying them with gas and oil and returning any defectors who sought asylum in Iran to their fate.

His personal relations with Vinogradov had always been cordial; he had enjoyed the chance of an occasional informal discussion with him when he would let off steam about the Americans or chide Vinogradov about the so-called testament of Peter the Great, with its advice that Russia must expand southwards to the Gulf (a document which Vinogradov told him was a forgery concocted by the eighteenth-century transvestite French diplomat, the Chevalier d'Eon). But this time more serious matters were to be discussed.

Almost at once the Shah asked Vinogradov a direct question: "What do you think of what is happening?" Somewhat taken aback, Vinogradov answered: "Sir, I think your majesty knows better than I do."

"But I want to hear your analysis," said the Shah. "Sir, I am sorry, but my analysis would have to be a Marxist analysis, and this might not please you."

"I want to hear your Marxist analysis," said the Shah. "I don't mind hearing it."

So Vinogradov, as tactfully as he could, began to talk about the class struggle in Iran, about the poor who were disappointed in their expectations of better things, the petite bourgeoisie, and the higher bourgeoisie who resented the foreign multi-nationals and being deprived of any share in government. He did not, however, say anything about corruption or the charges that the Shah was acting as an agent for the United States.

The Shah remained intent for a while, and then fired a question at Vinogradov which he was not prepared for: "What would you do in my place?"

Vinogradov felt obliged to answer: "Sir, I was never a shah in my life, I am afraid I cannot be of any help to you." But he did assure the Shah that the Soviet Union had no quarrel with him and would try to help Iran as much as it could.

He pointed out that as far as contracts were concerned, the Soviets had been content with the leftovers of the West — things like iron and steel mills, power stations and railways, all of which needed a lot of hard work and yielded small profits. He quoted a Russian proverb to the effect that a strong neighbour is a security against trouble because he will be able to keep out intruders.

How the exile ended

Vinogradov thought that the Americans were using the Shah against the Soviet Union, and that though the Shah sometimes tried to rebel against their tutelage, in the end he had to obey. He felt that in his heart the Shah thought the Americans despised him and that he tried to pick quarrels with them on minor issues as a way of releasing his frustrations and complexes.

American policy on Iran was now in disarray, with Washington refusing to accept the advice of its Ambassador, William Sullivan, that the Iranian army would disintegrate if Khomeini returned. In January 1979, the Shah left Iran for a "holiday", leaving the government in the hands of Shaphour Bakhtiar, the Prime Minister. In February, with serious rioting in Tehran and Tabriz, and army units in a state of mutiny, Ayatollah Khomeini left Paris to return home after 14 years' exile.

Khomeini boarded the Air France jet on the evening of February 1 and went straight to the upper section, where he performed his ritual ablutions (*wudu'*), said the prayers for those facing death, ate a little yoghurt, spread his *doshak* on the floor, and went to sleep. In the main section of the plane was his entourage (he had forbidden his wife or any of his supporters' wives to make the journey), as well as a large contingent of journalists, about a hundred people in all.

There was a good deal of nervousness. "Are they going to fire at us?" the crew wanted to know. Nobody could be sure.

Alone in his part of the aeroplane the Ayatollah slept till 5 o'clock, when he again performed the *wudu'*, repeated the dawn prayers and the prayers of those who expect to die, and ate a little more yoghurt. As the plane neared Tehran, one of the returning exiles, who had been unable to sleep all night, went up to Khomeini and drew his attention to the view through the window over the city which he had not seen for nearly fourteen years.

In the capital it was an occasion of unbridled religious rejoicing, for which there has probably been no parallel in the modern world. If the Hidden Imam had in truth reappeared after eleven hundred years, the fervour could hardly have been greater.

People were shouting "The soul of Hussein is coming back!", "The doors of Paradise have been opened again!", "Now is the hour of martyrdom!" and similar cries of ecstasy — though, as the Ayatollah Shariatmadari sardonically remarked, nobody had ever expected the Hidden Imam to return in a *jumbo* jet. When this comment was reported to Khomeini he was not amused.

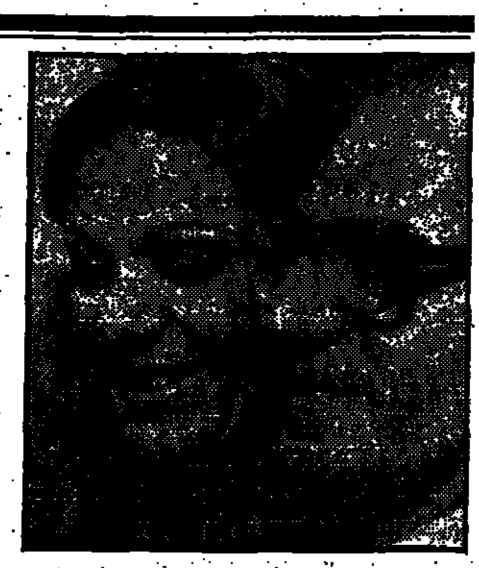
Seeing the whole population of the capital in such a ferment, the government and army announced that they could not be responsible for the Imam's reception or for his security, perhaps calculating that, surrounded by a mob of millions, a frail old man of eighty stood little chance of survival, an outcome which would not have been wholly unwelcome to them — better he should be killed by his supporters' love than by the army's tanks.

But the local Komitays [activists] took over and acted as guards around Khomeini, and the people showed a surprising discipline. However, the streets were so crowded that there was no hope of Khomeini's being able to make his way through them, so it was decided that he should continue his journey by helicopter. Although there had been a mutiny at the air force base a helicopter and crew were produced and Khomeini flew low over the heads of his wildly cheering supporters to the Husseiniyeh School, whence he was to stay.

As a last resort Bakhtiar proclaimed a curfew. When he heard this Khomeini took a piece of paper and wrote on it "With the help of God, defy the curfew!" The paper was taken to the television station, and before it was occupied by some remnants of the army a picture of the piece of paper was shown on the television screens. The people poured out.

It was the last day before the Islamic Revolution finally took over.

The pride of Empress Farah



Many people, including court officials and even generals, came to feel they had a better chance of getting their point of view listened to if they spoke to the Empress Farah than if they made a direct approach to the Shah. The Shah himself became almost completely unresponsive.

There were many forms of silence in this complex and moody man — the silence of the inscrutable autocrat, who would listen but would only speak to give orders; the silence of the melancholy father of his people, who viewed the world and its follies with an eye clear of illusion; and finally the silence of frustration, of a man trapped and bewildered. He spent hours staring out of the window of his office, and answered those who spoke to him with grunts rather than with words.

The Empress, on the other hand, become even more preoccupied than the Shah with the need to keep the throne for her son, the Crown Prince. She was a proud and intelligent woman. Sometimes, angered by her husband's continuing random infidelities, she contemplated leaving him, as she did again during their Mexico exile. But she knew well that her marriage had never been intended as a love match. As she once said in a moment of bitterness: "I was only valuable to them because I got pregnant. I was a good cow." But her pride kept her loyal.

Tomorrow:
With the students inside the American Embassy

The Times Profile

Keeping prisoners' creative spirit alive, the man who spent 100 days in the shadow of death

Arthur Koestler, the writer, will be guest of honour at a party thrown by Sir Hugh Casson at the Royal Academy this week to celebrate the anniversary of an award scheme started by Koestler 20 years ago to encourage writers, artists and craftsmen. Few of the recent beneficiaries will be able to attend; most are still in prison.

Some 4,000 creative inmates of Her Majesty's prisons and borstals and patients in special hospitals have benefited from Koestler Awards since their patron took his scheme to the Home Office in 1961. The prizes are modest, mostly of £3 or £5, but then a quid in the nick is worth 50 outside. A handful of winners have gone on to pursue the comparatively straight career of professional painter or writer.

Until now Koestler has almost never talked publicly about his awards, an unusual attitude for a man once described by his friend Philip Toynbee as an incompatible mixture of brilliant talker and naive boaster. But for once, sitting in the lounge of his tall, dark Georgian house in a quiet Knightsbridge square, the room decorated with prisoners' abstracts and matchstick models of Viking longships, he relented.

To Koestler, giving prizes to prisoners is no mere philanthropic do-gooding, no vicarious love affair with the ideals of prison reform. He has known the death cell, and is on first-name terms with the state of mind that inhabits an incarcerated body. "The main problem of the prisoner is not fear of the hangman. It is apathy, depression and gradual dehumanization. The spark dies."

It was as a committed Communist, and as a Spanish Civil War correspondent of the late *News Chronicle* (a common combination that for a while earned that paper the sobriquet *Novy Chronicle*) that he smelled prison at first hand. He was jailed by Franco's men for 100 days, and spent most of his internment expecting execution. The Koestler spark was clearly not snuffed out.

"I am a so-called intellectual and therefore was not a typical prisoner. I had reserves to fall back on. I made for myself a school timetable: an hour of French every day an hour of mathematics, and so on. Then I was eventually allowed paper and a stub of pencil; that was an enormous event."

He squeezes reminiscence from his memory in carefully-formed drops, strained through the filter of heavy-accented mid-European English that belies nearly 40 years of British nationality. There are long pauses, and each nugget has the stamp of being hand-finished before delivery.

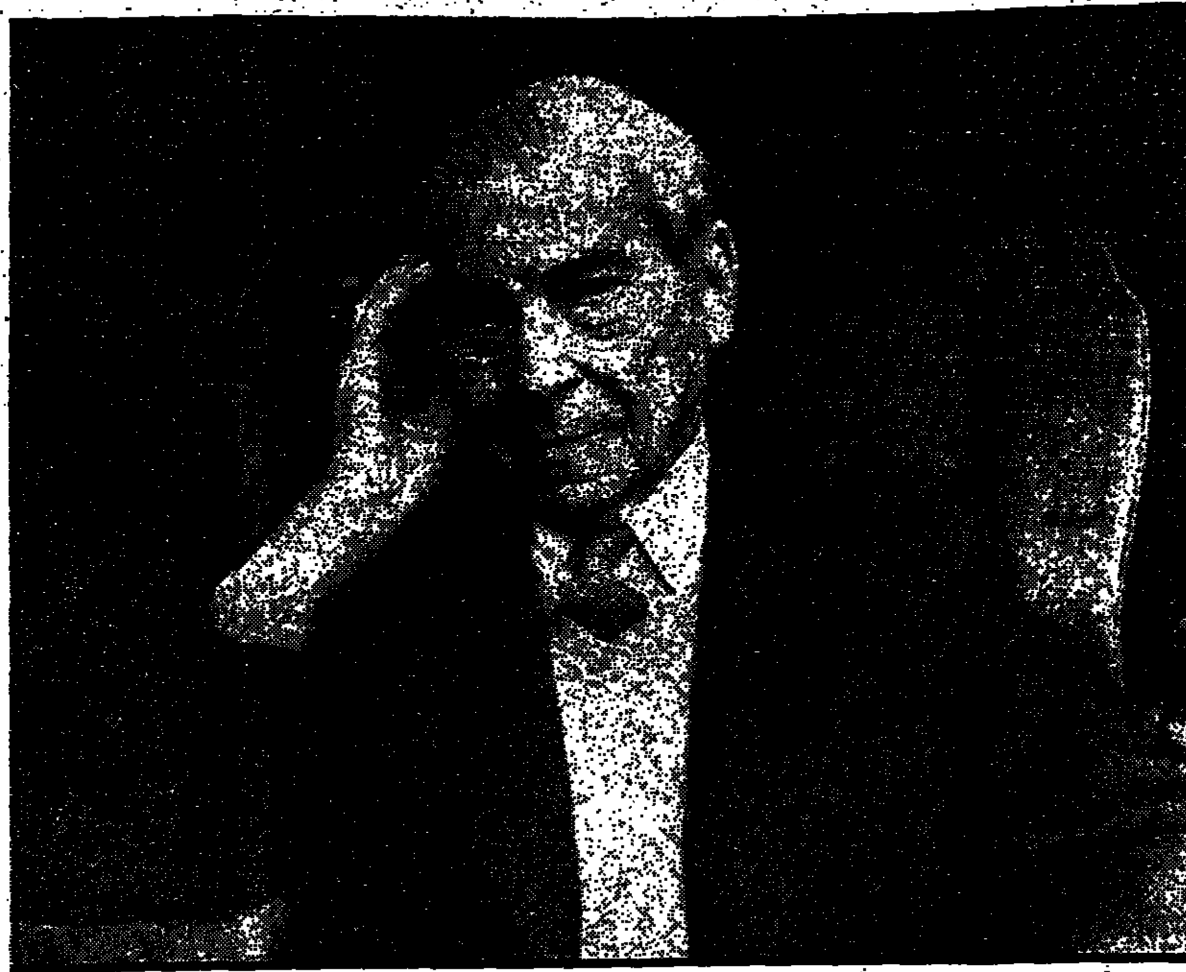
Man's trouble — too big a brain

It was while behind Franco's bars that Koestler experienced his mystic vision. The committed Communist, *apparatchik* to a philosophy that promises a rational, earthly answer to every question, experienced a Pauline glimpse of the immortal and the infinite. The experience did not transform the Budapest-born Jew into a Muscular Christian, but it did help to turn the rationalist intellectual into something of a futurologist and celebrated scientific divine, who predicted in this newspaper in 1969 that by 1980 Britain would be run not by a talented meritocracy but by a new class of the safely mediocre (arguably correct) and that he would look forward to solving *The Times* crossword number 15,691 (wrong; unforseen events mean that today we are only at no 15,570).

The duality of Koestler's work has been widely remarked upon by critics. That he is well aware of it himself is suggested by the title of his last major original work, *Janus: a Summing Up*, published in 1978, in which he takes the misanthropic view that man's chief trouble is that his brain is too big, and that he will soon destroy himself.

That view may well be true; it is certainly a further example of Koestler's duality that he can take such a dyspectic view of the human race while at the same time paying from his own pocket to donate money, goals and hope to convicted criminals.

His experience of jail did not end with his fortuitous release from Franco's dungeons. Finding himself in France at the outbreak of the Second World War he was interned again.



Arthur Koestler: "No Oscar Wildes but some real talent."

Being Hungarian he was neither friend nor foe, so the French locked him up as a dubious alien just to be on the safe side.

In 1940 he escaped to England with the persona and papers of Albert Dubert, a mythical Swiss taxi driver from Berne. But the British authorities were as sceptical as the French, it being the period of the great Fifth Column scare, and Koestler spent six weeks in Pentonville until the Home Office were satisfied as to who he really was.

Since then he has lived respectably on the right side of the bars, become a naturalized Briton, and has become a member of the British literary establishment. During a small argument with the Metropolitan Police in 1957 over an allegation of dangerous driving, he was granted bail and finally acquitted by a jury.

But the feel, the smell, the hopelessness of prison never left him. About 1960 he became active again as a leading protagonist in the late Sydney Silverman's campaign for the abolition of the death penalty. He is still strongly opposed to what he calls "the quick death of the body as compared with the slow death of the spirit." He would still not favour the return of hanging, even for terrorist crimes.

"The death penalty is not a deterrent. On the contrary, it might invite imitation. Therefore the only remaining motive is revenge, which one naturally rejects." And, he adds, there is always the awful possibility that you will hang the wrong man.

Having helped to shell the entrenched conservative bastin of Home Office bureaucracy with the heavy artillery of reasoned liberal argument against hanging, Koestler was therefore surprised and pleased at the alacrity with which they acted upon his suggestion for an award scheme to keep alive the spark of prisoners' creativity.

Something to keep quiet about

"From my initial suggestion to their agreement to the scheme took only a year," he said, still after 20 years struck with wonder at the speed. Perhaps they were impressed by his credentials. As long ago as 1940 he had published *Darkness At Noon*, an account of a condemned man in one of Stalin's jails which remains one of the century's outstanding political novels.

It also remains the supreme work of Koestler the polemicist; having divorced Stalinism in 1937, he proceeded to attack it in that book with all the ardour with which he had once embraced it. He never actually did time in any of Stalin's jails, but as a one-time agent of the notorious Ogpu, forerunner of the KGB, he knew well enough what went on in the purges.

Koestler the polemicist has been curiously self-effacing about his prison awards; it is as though he was so well aware of his reputation for opinions, even arrogances, in other directions, that he needed something to keep quiet about.

"I originally wanted this scheme to be anonymous, without the smell of self-advertisement about it." For the first 10 years, he paid the £1,000 of annual prizes from his own pocket; for the second decade, half the money has been contributed by sympathetic donors, both individual and corporate. Now more are needed, and Wednesday's party at the RA will have a strong fund-raising element.

Koestler has written into his will a codicil which ensures that the awards will continue for at least 10 years after his death. "When I first thought of the scheme, I thought of something which might counteract the death of the soul which prisoners experience: I wanted something more constructive than prison — something to compete for, something creaative. And I hoped that by making it competitive some creative potential, unknown even to the prisoner, might be actualized.

"I had no illusions about discovering an Oscar Wilde. But we have discovered some real talent, like the novelist Zeno and the painter Robert Farquar. And quite apart from these visible success stories, I know from fan letters that a great many prisoners have been helped and cheered. The aim was not charity, but incentive." Every year a top award of £100 is offered for really outstanding work; it has yet to be won.

Koestler takes no part in the administration of the awards, which has recently passed from Sir Hugh Casson to the Hon David Astor, nor in the judging, which is left to a distinguished artistic panel. But he hints that, given a free hand, he might do things differently.

"The judges take a populist rather than an elitist approach, giving small prizes to a large number," he said, leaving the unspoken feeling that he would perhaps prefer it the other way round.

There has been one major embarrassment during the 20 years of prizegiving; in 1964 a Dartmoor inmate won the £25 top literary prize with a novel called *Young and Sensitive*, which was acclaimed by the critics as a work of great and original talent. The author later admitted he had copied most of it from an existing published novel, and shamefacedly returned the prize money. But not before Hutchinson had sold 3,000 hardback copies.

A face lined with experience

Arthur Koestler does not look like an ex-prisoner. He is small, swarthy, and sharp, with a head of grey hair that shows no hint of recession. Despite his 76 years, his face is that of a young man; the lines appear to have been imprinted by experience rather than age.

It is, of course, almost half a lifetime since he was on the wrong side of the bars. Since then his obsession has been with psychology and science, his self-confessed first loves which he studied as a young man at the University of Vienna, but abandoned before attaining his degree. He finally achieved his first formal academic scientific qualification only last month, when Manchester University awarded him an honorary doctorate of science.

He has been involved with most of the great political upheavals of the twentieth century, either inside or outside prison. He is the last Koestler of his line, not only because he is childless despite three marriages, but also because an aunt and several cousins were taken to Auschwitz, and did not return.

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

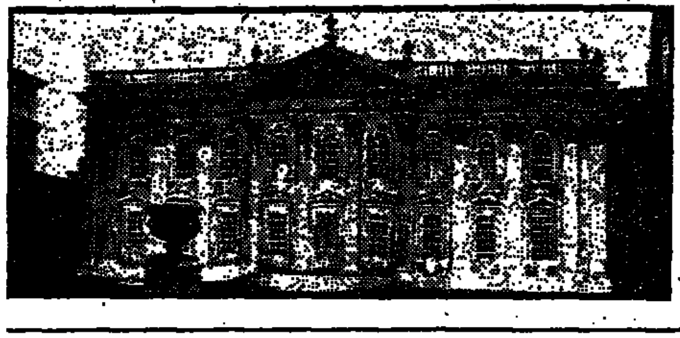
The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.

* denotes Distinction

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, PART 1B

Class 1: P Alexander, Brighton, Hove and Sussex SFC and Trin; J F Annett, Coventry (Bablake) and Clare; M G Baker, Dover GS and Jesus; N E Baker, Launceston C and Churchill; J W Barrett Whitgift, Croydon and Clare; C S Baxter, Lowlands ...

Sidney; M T Blagrove, Windsor GS and Fitzw; C B Boothroyd, Formby HS and Churchill; T J Borer, Chesham and Churchill; K A Bradbury, St Paul's London and Churchill; P N Brassett, St Olave's and St Saviour's GS, Orpington and Down; C E Brinklow, Bedford and Sidney; J K M Brown, Rugby and Trin; S R Brown, Haywards Heath and Fitzw; J A Bunting, Peterborough Co and Fitzw; J T Burton, Leeds GS and Joh; J S Busby, South Craven Comp, Keighley and Churchill; A L Carberry, Collingwood and Selw; C Cartwright, Whitgift, Croydon and Caius; P G Chapman, High Wycombe HGS and Emm; M R Chappelle, Chesterfield and Churchill; B E Clarke, King Alfred's, Wantage and Clare; D R ...



CAMBRIDGE

United World C of the Atlantic, Glam and Christ's; D R Shanks, Felsted and Joh; A M Sharkey, Oratory, Reading and Christ's; G P Sheldon, Mill Hill and Magd; S M C Sherwood, Bishop's Stortford C and Sidney; C M Shone, King's Chester and Christ's; P M Slater, K Edward's, Birmingham and Queen's; F J Smith, Pilgrim, Bedford and Clare; L M Smith, Lady Eleanor Holles and Newn; M Smith, Dover GS and Jesus; N N Smith, Hymers, Hull and Joh; M P Songi, Hampton GS and Churchill; S C Spencer, Coopers' Company's and Coburn and King's; B A Sprockley, Marlborough and Caius; C E Staughton, Benenden and Caius; H S Stevenson, Stockton SFC and Trin; H; L J Stewart, Croydon HS and ...

BA
ARCHITECTURE

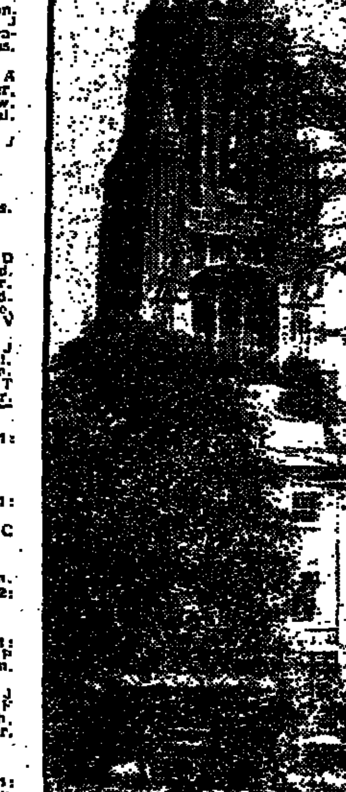
Class I: C G Callaghan, Mary E Hood.

Class II, division 1: P A Appleton, Sally E Bayly, M C D Burgess, P J Cook, W B Hulbert, G M Machlouzarides, J N Murdoch, Rebecca J Phillips, K M Phipps.

Class II, division 2: V J Abbott, I A Anton, A T K Dewberry, A D Gollifer, P N Hadaway, M H Hall, A G Law, E J Pack, S J Palmer, E G Percival, P A Potts, R A Pratt, B S Vickery.

Class III: R C M Alexander, Anna J Gardner, D H Wriglesworth.

Pass: P M Batchelor.



BRISTOL

Division 2: Helen O Agholor, L N Akamagwuna, J I Akhadelor, M T Balden, Y-W A Chan, A S Daflogho, N J Ibama, J I Idehen, R Igbigbi, M Y Igbolo, J W Mabonga, A M Melhama-Kirema, M K Muzambi, J J Ochieng Konsango, J E Uduangho, R A Usuanlele (all College of St Paul & St Mary).

Third Class Honours: Agnes O Adelakun, S O Alu, Anastasia F Okomalor, Elizabeth U Owandulu (all College of St Paul & St Mary).

Pass: E O I Osula (College of St Paul & St Mary).

B.SC IN ENGINEERING
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

First Class Honours: N Moyssidis; ...

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They like him, but will they vote for him?

Warrington

When nominations close today we shall know whether Mr Anthony Keane, a Manchester barrister with a grievance concerning the Social Democratic Party's alleged breach of the copyright of the title, makes good his reported threat to change his name by deed poll to "Roy Jenkins" and stand as a Social Democrat in this by-election.

If he does so, interesting aesthetic and philosophical issues will intrude into the campaign. How will it affect the real Roy Jenkins? Furthermore, can the real Roy Jenkins—the grand, stupendously distinguished and largely incomprehensible magnifico from another world who has been introducing himself with a courtly bow of his smooth, shiny head to incredulous passers-by in this town all week—in any sense be regarded as real? Will *both* candidates be real? Will *both* be make-believe? Here is a theme worthy of the great Pirandello. Nearly all of his plays, it may be remembered, about whether we are who we seem to be and, indeed, whether we are who we are pretending to be. What is truth?, they ask. What is fable? And, for all one knows, who is Ruth? Where the hell is Mabel? To return to the Warrington by-election.

The surprising news perhaps after this first week of campaigning, is that the people rather like Mr Jenkins. That does not mean a majority will vote him in. The one opinion poll so far strongly suggests that they will not. Rather, it means that he is seen as a figure above and outside politics, like the Queen. Certainly, he is seen as a less contentious and "political" figure than, say, the Duke of Edinburgh.

How else can folk explain the extraordinary Jenkins carry on? That incomparable voice, beside which Sir John Gielgud sounds like rough trade! That distinction of manner! People may not know precisely for what he is distinguished, but it must be for something. "Roy Jenkins, a miner's son . . ." began one of the campaign leaflets. True, certainly; but only in the way that it is true to describe Mrs Jacqueline Onassis as the widow of a Greek merchant seaman. It simply does not do justice to Mr Jenkins' position in café society.

Mr Jenkins spreads the Social Democrat message in a Warrington brewery

Photograph by John Manning

Nor was it really necessary for the leaflet to brandish Mr Jenkins's sole proletarian credential. Those who wrote it must have assumed the Warringtonians to be inverted snobs. This seems not to be so. They like an aristo. They see characters like Mr Jenkins engaged in idle, brittle chatter with groups of bejewelled bosoms, in the salon scenes of series like Edward VII. He's the one to whom some heaving duchess exclaims: "You're so *clever*, Lord Melbourne."

Frank Johnson

Sadly for Mr Jenkins, he is engaged in Warrington in politics. And politics is something which the people associate with less graceful figures such as the Labour candidate. He goes under the blunt, utilitarian-sounding name of "Doug" Hoyle. He is short, grey-black-haired, has a small moustache and is somehow both round and compact, so that he resembles, as Alice Roosevelt Longworth said of the hapless Governor Dewey, "the man on the top of the wedding cake." One suspects that, to the people of Warrington, Mr Jenkins is some sort of ideal vision. Mr Hoyle is your husband, or yourself, and you vote for reality.

Mr Jenkins has turned out to be much more famous among the people than many of us thought. It is because of the European Community. This has nothing to do with, say, his activities in the cause of European monetary union. It is to do with his activities in the cause of European money. He is thought to possess an enormous amount of it which, relatively speaking, is correct. But the local attitude to this is not what might be expected. "What did you think of him", I asked Mr Alexander Done, of Dickenson Street, after he had been approached by Mr Jenkins in the shopping centre.

"A gentleman, and educated man," he replied.

Why educated? "Well, the Common Market."

Was Mr Done in favour of the Common Market? "No, detest it."

What was this about Mr Jenkins and the Market, then? "Well, he got paid a lot of money by it, didn't he?"

Did Mr Done disapprove of that, then? "No, everybody's got to get what they can, haven't they?"

Mr Done was not untypical.

I rather warmed to this non-moralistic, rollicking, eighteenth-century attitude towards these matters, although I doubt if Mr Done's was the line of defence which Mr Jenkins would prefer.

It all goes to confirm a theory of the crusty Tory backbencher, the late Charles Curran, who used to say that the British working class did not object to vast wealth provided it was of a random or windfall nature. What they couldn't stand were people who had worked for it. Mr Jenkins' fabled riches seem to be regarded as being in the same category as those of pools winners or of the Aga Khan or of Lady Docker in the 1950s.

Here is a theme on which the SDP must build if they are to have any chance of winning here. They must convince the voters that Mr Jenkins is not too good to be true at all, but is a bit of a card—with even a touch of the rascal about him. Look at all that swag he got paid in Europe.

I have long seen him in that way myself, believing that over the years he has been rather spoilt by the quality press. He has been depicted as the courageous liberal, a man more honest than *other* politicians.

There is rarely much courage required to be liberal, *outside* places like the Soviet Union, South Africa or Haiti. That is not to say it is wrong to be liberal, just that it is not courageous. In the Labour Party, Mr Jenkins was often a consummate politician. At the despatch box, he was invariably superb—but to be superb at the despatch box requires a considerable measure of low-minded demagoguery designed to impress selected people. This is true of Mr Enoch Powell, seeking to impress the masses on immigration, but also of Mr Jenkins, seeking to impress polite society, on race relations.

Meanwhile Mr Jenkins challenges Mr Hoyle to say who he is for: Mr Benn or Mr Healey. Mr Hoyle replies that he and the people of Warrington are interested in issues not silly challenges, but while he is about it, he challenges Mr Jenkins to say who he thinks should be SDP leader.

Mr Sorrell, the Londoner who is the Tory candidate, says he is concerned about, among other things, crime and immigration. There is not much crime in Warrington and hardly any immigrants. Still, Mr Sorrell seems content. Perhaps that is why. Mr Jenkins produces the saturnine Mr William Rodgers who says that a vote for Mr Hoyle is a vote for Mr Benn. Mr Hoyle says he is not going to indulge in personalities, especially with a traitor like Mr Rodgers.

Lonrho: verdict on a takeover

The Observer, at the height of its ownership crisis, lost most of its print run on Saturday night because of a dispute in the machine room. We reprint yesterday's main editorial by The Observer's *editor, Mr Donald Trelford.*

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to be objective about an official report into the affairs of one's own newspaper. So first let us consider some outside opinions about the Monopolies Commission's report on the sale of *The Observer* to Lonrho which was given conditional assent last week by the Secretary for Trade, Mr John Biffen.

"Muddleheaded and potentially dangerous" was the verdict of *The Guardian*: "It is difficult, in all honesty, to consume this bland and pompous pudding of a report without resort to hollow laughter." *The Financial Times* wrote: "The Monopolies Commission has wrapped itself into a series of self-tightening knots over the issue of Mr Rowland's suitability to be the proprietor of a national newspaper. In doing so, it has recommended conditions that should attach to the merger which in our view represent a potentially damaging attack on press freedom."

The Times recognized the risk of "a potential conflict of interest" with Lonrho's commercial activities which had led the Commission to conclude: "Having weighed all the considerations, we find that the transfer in question might operate against the public interest. To safeguard the public interest, the Commission puts its unquestioning faith in a named group of 'independent' directors proposed by Lonrho." *The Times*, which itself has national directors, commented: "Independent directors certainly have a useful role to play, but by their very nature they are not in day-to-day touch with the running of the paper. By themselves they cannot provide an adequate safeguard."

By common consent of the serious press, then—we have seen no favourable comments at all on the report and several more damning than the ones quoted here—the safeguards are inadequate, and potentially dangerous. We agree. In fact, we go further. The so-called safeguards *proposed by the Commission* offer less editorial freedom than Lonrho offered in their *own submission, less than Mr* Biffen gave to the editors of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*—and less than the Editor of *The Observer* currently enjoys. They are illiberal, unworkable, unacceptable.

Are they acceptable to Mr Biffen? It hardly seems consistent with his "minimalist" approach to Government involvement to impose eight named directors on a private company. Or to protect editorial freedom, which the Fair Trading Act requires him to do in the case of newspaper mergers, by ordering unwelcome procedures on the people whose freedom he is meant to protect. Yet these are conditions that the Commission regards as indispensable.

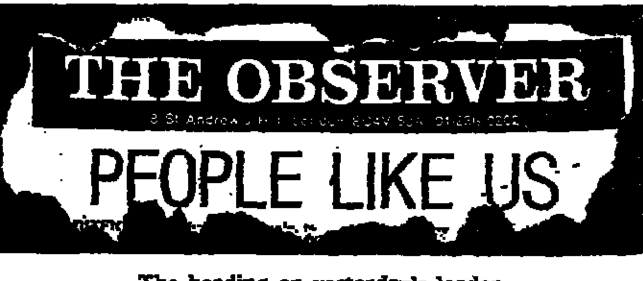
So the Secretary of State faces a dilemma—a dilemma he has brought on himself by his error in giving premature consent to the Commission's recommendation before any discussion of the safeguards on which that recommendation is uncertainly based. We warned of this danger last week. The Commission states unequivocally: "We recommend that consent to the proposed transfer be NOT given UNLESS the following conditions are attached to it." If the conditions are not attached to it, then . . . The conclusion seems inescapable: yet Mr Biffen has already given consent.

The real blame for this situation does not lie with Mr Biffen, however. Nor even with Lonrho, who can hardly be blamed for wanting to own *The Observer* and accepting it when offered. It lies first with Mr Robert O. Anderson's decision to dispose of *The Observer* without proper concern for its future or any reference to the people who entrusted it to him. This created the atmosphere of distrust, alarm and hostility in which the debate has since been conducted. Blame lies also with the unsatisfactory nature of the Monopolies Commission procedures for handling newspaper mergers, which *involve more subtle and sensitive* issues than the Fair Trading Act was designed for.

Most blame, however, lies with the Commission itself, which has produced a shoddy report. Its conclusions, as *The Guardian* pointed out, do not flow from the evidence. It contains no serious analysis of the central issues involved. It dodges all the awkward questions. It takes all the easy options. It lacks intellectual rigour or a convincing urge for the truth. It allows obvious inconsistencies to go unchecked. It rests its final conclusion on a concept of independent directors which has never been tested or even discussed. It is as though it had made up its mind in advance and wriggled uncertainly to its destination past minefields of inconvenient fact.

Even worse, however, *it* claims a faulty and dangerous knowledge of how newspapers ought to work. This amounts, broadly, to an implicit belief that news*papers are too important to* be left to Editors and journalists. They should be *controlled* by people of "character and standing," "presence and influence," *people like* . . . well, like the Monopolies Commission itself. So it emerges with a magic rabbit: people like us, a quango of independent directors, culled from the great and the good, who are patently not independent at all, nor great and good enough.

The Observer's Editor and journalists cannot settle for such a specious solution. There is another group of people to convince: the readers, on whom the newspaper's future depends even more. They need to be reassured that *The Observer's* integrity will be respected and maintained, that they will continue to read the honest opinions of free men and women. They should not be reassured by what is proposed so far. *There must be* a better way.



The heading on yesterday's leader

Scargill's battle plan

Jersey

The miners are drawing up a pay claim for an extra 25 per cent—giving a minimum of £100 a week—that will jeopardize the Government's policy of halving wage settlements right at the start of the winter-wage round.

The hard-line left-wingers in the National Union of Mineworkers are confident of winning a motion down for debate at the union's policy conference, opening here today. This *would instruct the national* executive to recall delegates, if their pay demand is not met, to consider industrial action.

This year the miners will be among the first in the pay queue as a result of their successful campaign to return to their pre-1972 anniversary date of November 1. After two successive 10-month wage deals, they have moved from the tail end of the bargaining season to their traditional place at the top.

Consequently they are more likely to influence pay bargain*ing elsewhere, particularly in* the public sector.

Mr Joe Gormley, in his last year as president, would prefer not to be burdened with a large, specific cash claim. The £100 a week target is already *union policy, and he is un*happy about "threatening people with what will happen if we don't get what we want".

However, Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader and standard bearer of the left, made clear yesterday he will stand on a platform of high wage demands backed by militancy.

Mr Scargill is already behaving like a king in waiting, and if the miners do not elect him national leader in the coming secret pithead ballot, it will be the electoral upset of the decade. At present, the Scargill camp reckons on a 20,000 majority over his moderate rival, Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the white collar colliery officials' union.

Mr Scargill: like a king in waiting

Mr Bell is likely to run on a "quiet life" ticket, arguing that a Scargill presidency would drag the miners into needless industrial strife, risking jobs and pits in pursuit of ideological aims. His gospel may appeal to many more miners than expected. Their pay has gone up substantially since the big strikes of the early Seventies and they have a stake in continuous production because earnings are sup*plemented by output bonuses.*

There is constant speculation that Mr Scargill will move to the right, or at least be such a prisoner of the executive, in which moderates have a 14-11 majority, that he could not *carry out his policies.* He has said of this possibility: "If the price of winning the presidency is to compromise my views or prostitute my principles, I don't want the job."

If he is elected he has a strategy to get round the executive. He told *The Times*: "My mandate would be from the rank and file. The members would be giving me the power to preside over the union, not just be chairman of the executive. I would rule that there could be no discus*sion to violate* or vary any conference decision without going back to a special conference."

This, Mr Scargill argues, is Benn-style accountability. The conference, the NUM's supreme policy-making authority, is almost evenly divided between left-wing and moderate coalfields. But when the militants have won a *conference* decision, for instance on pay, the executive has ignored it and gone directly to the members with a plebiscite.

Mr Scargill's attempt to change the rules so that proportional representation is brought into national executive voting is not expected to *obtain* the required two-thirds majority, and his attempt to swing the NUM's 244,000 block vote behind Mr Benn for the Labour Party deputy leadership also faces uncertain prospects.

By striking over threatened pit closures in February, the miners have already inflicted one defeat on Mrs Thatcher's administration.

This victory has whetted the appetite of the NUM militants, who now want to lead a general revival of confidence among trade unionists in the tactics of direct action. The NUM's policy decisions therefore take on an even greater significance than usual, and so far the moderates show few signs of being able to deliver after Mr Gormley—"the old fox"—retires in less than a year's time.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Justice of appeal

Two Australian scientists have been putting the decisions of Test match umpires through the computer. Their analysis of nearly 1,000 Test scoresheets *shows that in most cricketing* countries, especially India and Pakistan, visiting batsmen get a raw deal, or seem to.

The figures, published in the current issue of *New Scientist*, suggest that New Zealand pro*vides the safest creases* for a visiting batsman. Everywhere else fewer home batsmen than visitors are given out leg before.

Should the average of the past 103 years hold good, 13.1 per cent of the wickets which Australia lose this summer will fall to lbw decisions against 8.6 per cent of England's. In Australia, the figures would be England 8.5 per cent and Australia 7.2 per cent. In India next winter 18.13 per cent of England's wickets will fall to Law 36 ("The striker shall be out lbw if he first intercepts with any part of his person . . .") against 9.58 per cent of India's.

"I can well believe it", I hear the batsmen saying. There never was a losing touring side that was satisfied with the home *umpiring. Even in New Zealand* recently the West Indies blamed it, openly, for their defeat; when Pakistan were last in India they said they were cheated. England teams that lose in Australia are known as *the "whingeing Poms". Yet in* the 300 or so Test matches that I have reported I have seldom doubted an umpire's integrity.

Man under pressure

To anyone whose suspicions have been aroused in, for example, the West Indies, I always cite the closing overs of the last Test at Georgetown in 1968 when England had only to draw the match to win the series. Through the last hour of play Lance Gibbs, bowling off-breaks, must have appealed on average twice an over for lbw as England's tail-end batsmen padded him away. Cortez Jordan, umpiring in dark glasses, gave them all not out in what was as severe a test of character as an umpire ever faced. In Jamaica, on the other hand, it can be more than an umpire's life is worth to give out the local favourite.

More widespread than improbity is incompetence. Even in the present match at Lords two of the England side have had contrasting fortunes, one of them almost certainly being given out when he was not, another not out when he was. Yet as every first class cricketer who has played in England will agree, the standard of umpiring here is by far the best in the world. In every other country I have known players believe, fatalistically, that they are involved in some sort of numbers game: That it is purely a matter of chance whether they will be given out or not.

Then there is the question of interpretation. In Australia in 1974-75 Fred Titmus must have had a dozen appeals for lbw turned down, against batsmen trying to sweep him, that might well have gone in his favour *in England. In New Zealand* —which is why the researchers found the percentages there were low—it is practically against the law of the land to give a batsman out when he is on the front foot.

One last but important aspect: the pressure which umpires are under. What has always been a fiendishly difficult job—no umpire was ever faintly infallible—has become even harder in recent years with the greater importance attached to winning and the enormously increased value of the prizes at stake.

Gone are the days when cricketers walked when they thought they were out. Instead, *unbridled* appealing, supported, as in Sydney by a packed and excited crowd, can be used as a way of breaking an umpire's resistance. In circumstances such as these it needs a strong nerve not to be carried away.

John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Painters on the rights bandwagon

Claude Picasso, the 34-year-old illegitimate son of the great painter, will tomorrow inaugurate a new society with the fanciful aim of protecting the rights of visual artists.

The Visual Artists Rights Society, which will be launched at the Royal Society of British Sculptors, is the brainchild of John Alexander-Sinclair, the former diplomat and veteran human rights fighter.

His experience as vice chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society should prove to be useful, for Alexander-Sinclair *intends to emancipate* impoverished British painters and sculptors by ensuring they take a cut of the profits whenever original works of art change hands after the initial sale. He also wants to ensure that artists secure royalties whenever their works are reproduced in print.

There is at present no central agency available to monitor publications and ensure payment. And as far as royalty rights are concerned Britain is one of only two European countries (Holland is the other) which does not enshrine in law an artist's right to a percentage of *the profits on the resale.*

Alexander-Sinclair, 75, told me yesterday: "Dealers are literally living off the artists. Artists are the impoverished lot they have always been.

"Why should authors get royalties, and musicians and composers get performing rights while visual artists get nothing at all? It seems to me a gross injustice."

Idealistically, the new society hopes to persuade purchasers of works of art to sign a contract agreeing to notify it when they decide to sell and to pay a percentage of the profits to the artist.

Alexander-Sinclair says only minor legislation is needed to protect the artist and a short amount of computer time to ensure it is implemented.

The society has been modelled on the *Société Pour la Protection des Arts Dessins et Modèles* in France, chaired by Claude Picasso, which is lending it £10,000 to help it off the ground.

Man of letters

Private Eye and *Spectator* columnist Auberon Waugh has suffered an unexpected indignity in the United States. For some months *Atlantic*, the monthly magazine for intellectuals which is published in Boston, has been looking for an English journalist to write a regular "Letter from London". First choice was William Shawcross, author of *Sideshow*—in America a best-selling book of the Cambodian war —and critique of the Kissinger-Nixon bombing policy. But then late last year Shawcross wrote a vitriolic review of Kissinger's book, *White House Years* in *Harper's* another American monthly. This, the *Atlantic* people felt, was well over the top. So they turned to Waugh, son of the late novelist. Unfortunately, Waugh's first "Letter", just delivered, is considered so boring and *lightweight* that his offering will not appear. The editor and the publisher are again therefore on the lookout for a British writer. I understand that the next approach will be made to Alan Coren, editor of *Punch*.

THE TIMES DIARY

That prolific film director / producer Michael Winner returned home yesterday looking forward to some good old fashioned British bad weather after a five-month spell in the California sunshine where he has been filming Deathwish 2.

The £9m sequel comes a surprising seven years after the original Deathwish *which starred Charles Bronson in a vigilante role avenging the death of his wife and the rape of his daughter by executing muggers by the score.*

In the follow-up Bronson and the action have moved from New York to Los Angeles 'sin-city USA'. (Film buffs who recall Bronson as Paul Kersey, the hero of Middle America, starting afresh in Chicago at the ambiguous close of the first version may be interested to know that Los Angeles was chosen for its authenticity—it has the highest rate of street crime in the United States).

In fact muggings, Winner tells me, have now replaced box office takings as the main topic of conversation at Beverly Hills dinner parties.

After editing Weathwish 2, *Winner who does not appear to believe in leisure, intends to start preparatory work on his next project—a remake of the Gunga Din story which is to be shot entirely on location in India.*

Unlike the three earlier versions which all featured big name stars —variously Douglas Fairbanks Jr and Cary Grant, Stewart Granger and David Niven, and Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin, it is intended to cast the new film from young relative unknowns.

Marsh-bound

Sir Richard Marsh, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, tells me he expects to sit on the cross-benches in the Lords (besides his father-in-law, Rolls-Royce chairman Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside) now he has been made a life peer.

Despite the "blinding flash of inspiration" which turned him into a Thatcherite a while ago, he feels that as chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association neutrality is demanded.

Sir Richard saw Garter King of Arms last week about the title he will take but a mishap he suffered while on holiday with his wife Felicity in Crete recently could mean a delay *until* the autumn before he takes his seat.

Returning on foot to his villa after an evening meal, Sir Richard was forced off the road by a passing car and fell eight feet over the edge of a cliff. Lady Marsh landed on top of him, leaving the former British Rail chairman with his arm fractured in four places.

From his home in St John's Wood, Sir Richard tells me that much binding on the Marsh arm makes it difficult to scratch his back.

"I am feeling very fed up and irritable," he said. "My wife is *having to act as chauffeuse*, nanny, dresser, valet and cook. Being a baron is exciting but being half a baron is a distinct let-down.

"I have discussed one possible title with Garter King of Arms, but it's not easy *when the places you* are associated with are Greenwich, Eltham, Hampstead and Marylebone. They tend to have been taken. I still hope to take my seat in the present session but I have to find someone willing to sponsor me. I'm *not* sure of all the ramifications because unlike some of my former colleagues from the ultra-left I don't come *from a titled family.*"

Riddled

One interesting anecdote from the distinguished biographer Frances *Donaldson who is otherwise being* distinctly cagy about the contents of her official biography of P. G. Wodehouse which has just been completed. Apparently during the course of a conversation with P. G. lamenting the fact that they both *tended to remember inconsequentia* and forget important things he said by way of example that he had never been able to forget the *following riddle: What does the* talkative man say when he falls in a vat of oil? . . . Answer: Indefatigable. Gettit?

Orange blossom?

Royal fingers were being crossed yesterday as the Rev Ian Paisley was making up his mind whether to accept an *invitation* to the royal wedding. Paisley, 55, who has already attacked Buckingham *Palace for inviting Cardinal Basil* Hume to take part in the service, was refusing to indicate whether he will accept the invite, made to him as leader of the Democratic Unionist Party at Westminster. May no couple planning their wedding guest *list ever complain again.*

Royal for a year

The Hawaiian royal family, of which even William Hamilton MP would *approve, made a colourful* arrival in London yesterday for a five-day visit. The family, which is elected annually, will be *commemorating* the centenary of the visit of King David Kalakaua (1836-1891) to Britain.

The Queen will receive the royal party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday when she will be presented with a bracelet.

Quiz answers

1 Ayotallah Beheshti was 52.

2 Oregon. (It's the next mass run, after New York, London and South Shields.)

3 Both places were where Danair had crashes. A report on the Tenerife crash came out two days after three *people had been killed* in a crash at Nailstone, Leicestershire.

4 Hell varies in colour, but is usually seen by people as red or black, according to research published last week.

5 Barbara Barts and Sybil Sheridan were both made rabbis.

6 Atomic clocks were put forward one second to bring "natural time" in line for the benefit of physicists.

7 *The Romans in Britain.* Mary Whitehouse and others want *one scene—30 seconds in a three hour* play—excised.

8 Howard Brenton, the author of *The Romans in Britain*, had another play, *13th Night*, open at the Warehouse Theatre.

9 The current Dalai Lama is the 14th person to bear the title.

10 Women, who have been allowed in at the Reform, but are still not served at El Vino's unless accompanied by a male.

11 Dr Garret FitzGerald, new Prime Minister of Ireland.

12 "Harvest Festival" was the name given to a particular operation at Majdanek, the concentration camp. *It came up at the trial of some* of the guards at the camp in Germany last week. Thousands of Jews were killed during "Harvest Festival".

13 Lady Diana will not promise to obey Prince Charles at their wedding later this month. The Queen and Princess Anne both made such promises at their weddings.

14 It costs every person £3 a week to pay for the Civil Service.

15 W. H. Auden, whose bad manners are chronicled in Humphrey Carpenter's new biography of the poet.

Michael Horsnell

هكذا من الأصل

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VIOLENCE ON ENGLAND'S STREETS

Southall is not Toxteth. Nor is it Brixton. There is a great danger in lumping together incidents under the label "race riots" which have little in common but the obvious presence of blacks and Asians among the violent participants. The artificial manufacture of a "race problem" in England can benefit only the bullies, the extremists and the mischievous who make political capital out of disorder. Mr Powell's remark "you've seen nothing yet" was deplorable, and may well have been adopted by racists and hooligans not as a prediction but as an injunction to help it come true.

At the same time, the fact must not be shirked that within a few months there have been three major eruptions of street fighting, all of which have included an ethnic element, and in all of which a large number of policemen — though few participants — have been injured. There have also been a number of other incidents and attacks, some causing death, with a racial component.

Southall, where relations between residents of different races are generally amicable, has been the scene of mass violence only twice. On both occasions the immediate and direct cause of the disturbances was deliberately provocative conduct on the part of malevolent whites seeking trouble. In 1979 National Front activity in the suburb set off the events which resulted in the death of Blair Peach (though outsiders from the political left cannot escape some guilt for the violence). Last Friday the invaders were skinheads from London's East End, an area where gratuitous and racially motivated attacks by young whites on Asian residents are common, as is the hooliganism associated with football matches.

It is understandable that the local Asians reacted, and over-reacted, though no amount of appreciation of their feelings can excuse the vicious attacks on the police. The police were not originally the direct target, although, as is becoming depressingly frequent they became so as the riot gained momentum and they were the ones to suffer most of the injuries. (Incidentally, once again the ubiquitous milk bottle was much in evidence, both as a receptacle for the Molotov cocktail, and as a fighting implement in its own right, with or without its top smashed off. For that reason, if for no other, the increasing use of cartons for milk is to be welcomed.)

Community leaders, as well as the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, have called for a strengthening of the Public Order Act. The law on incitement to racial hatred could be amended so as to catch more easily the distribution of racialist leaflets and publications at football grounds, discotheques, and other public events. But some would like the creation of a power to ban the conveyance of potential trouble-makers to their destination — the coach trip, in the context of Southall — or even the event to which they are travelling. That would be a totally unacceptable infringement of civil liberties

The disturbances at Toxteth, on the face of it, bear more resemblance to those in Brixton. The police were the direct objects of the violence, allegations have been made about their policing methods, the community has been extremely hard hit by unemployment and there is considerable inner-city social deprivation. The parallels should not be taken too far. There is not enough information yet on which to make a judgment on the troubles in Toxteth. It is becoming unhappily evident, however, that the results of the Scarman enquiry will be relevant to other deprived areas of England's big cities.

SWEEPING UP AFTER MAO

Mr Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, is not to be envied. He takes over a disoriented and divided party and an economy which is stumbling awkwardly on the road to modernization. Moreover he himself is not well known in China and therefore lacks immediate personal authority. However, he fits the needs of the moment in so far as he is a pragmatist whose career has been closely linked with that of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main driving force behind the turn away from Maoism. And the very fact that he is not much known can be turned to advantage. China is not looking for another great leader. It is still struggling out from under the spell of Chairman Mao and trying to explain how it got there.

In order to save something of its own reputation and avoid the sort of shock which Mr Krushchev inflicted on Soviet communists by his total denunciation of Stalin, the Chinese party insists that it still revere Mao as a great revolutionary who led the party to power. However, it now admits that the dark years of the so-called Cultural Revolution, when Mao harnessed the best of youthful idealism to the most vicious obscurantism in a rampage against education, culture and material progress, was a disaster. "It did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense", says the new party document. At least 400,000 people are believed to have been killed, and many more imprisoned, tortured and persecuted. The economy and the educational system were laid waste. The damage in terms of lost skills, lost education, lost investments and general demoralization will take many years to repair.

So will the damage to the party. It has now had to admit that the man it raised high and practically deified started to go wrong with the disastrous "great leap forward" of 1958. In other words, he was wrong for the last eighteen years of his life. Not unnaturally people who were taught through all those years to worship his every thought now ask awkward questions about the system and its leaders. When free speech flourished briefly in the winter of 1978-79 demands for democracy and human rights came welling up as they might in any other country. Recently a university election went off the rails when a non-party candidate was elected, who then had to be hurriedly sidelined. Even with its new pragmatism the regime has not thought it safe to loosen controls too much.

There are other reasons for being careful. Many of the people promoted during the Cultural Revolution for their ideological fervour, rather than for any other skills, are still in positions of responsibility. To attack Mao is to attack them. The army is particularly protective of Mao's reputation because it did well under him. Parts of it are now disgruntled not only by the political line but by defence cuts too. This helps to explain the cautious compromises in the new party document.

The most hopeful sign is that the party shows some evidence of being aware that the problem is not primarily one of personalities but of structures. It admits the need for institutionalized democracy within the party and better guarantees of legality to prevent the rise of another tyrant or simply the dictatorship of a corrupt and isolated bureaucracy. This is also the lesson proclaimed since the 1960's by communist reformers in eastern Europe, but always in vain, except now in Poland, where the experiment has another chance. Will China do better in trying to cure one of the basic defects of the communist system? It is a huge and difficult country in which to experiment with checks and balances, but at least it does not have the Soviet influence to contend with, and it now has a leadership dedicated, with some reservations, to the principal that what works is right — even if ideology has to be adjusted to fit. It is, at least, a hopeful beginning.

A GREEN AND PLEASANT FOOD FACTORY

When Conservative ministers make speeches to farmers they always praise the enterprise and efficiency of British agriculture. They often add that if the rest of industry had yielded the same results, the national economy would be much healthier than it is. Farmers will expect more than those routine blandishments when Mrs Margaret Thatcher makes the opening speech at the Royal Show this morning. They will recall that the last Prime Minister to occupy to the same rostrum was Mr Harold Wilson, whose eloquent appeal in 1975 for more home-produced food was not matched by his Government's subsequent policies.

Mrs Thatcher has the advantage of leading what is effectively the farmers' party. At least a third of her Cabinet own country estates and one of her ministers is a brother of the president of the National Farmers' Union. She will also be welcomed as the leader of a party which does not want to nationalize farmland, impose rates on it or levy a wealth tax on it.

Her speech today will give the Prime Minister an opportunity to allay some of the apprehensions of farmers about the policies of her Government. She will be able at the same time to make a precise statement about certain broad and sensitive rural questions which are significant for the urban majority.

The first concerns state aid. Agriculture remains a heavily-subsidized industry, and the corps of more than 10,000 field advisers and other experts employed by the Ministry of Agriculture has suffered only token cuts in the past two years. The Government has yet to explain why it has made agriculture a special case while allowing a long succession of factory closures, liquidations and job losses in the equally important food-processing industry. Ministers have often lectured the electorate about the benefits of self-help and a lack of state intervention. They have yet to explain why a party which espouses such principles has abandoned them in the case of agriculture.

Mrs Thatcher will also be able to give a clear explanation of the prevalent philosophy of her party towards the countryside, and the competing claims of food production, recreation and conservation. The Wildlife and Countryside Bill, and the quiet satisfaction with which it has been received by rural lobbies, give important clues. Yet in its two years of office the Government has not given a precise and coherent statement about how it proposes to achieve the elusive and awkward balance between these competing claims. The divergence of approach between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment remains acute. Public statements by ministers have concentrated more on the value of farmers as providers of food. Yet they have just as important a responsibility as owners of more than half of the entire surface of the United Kingdom while they account for less than three per cent of it population. They are thus trustees of the land, as well as its tillers

David Wood

How Labour policy serves Soviet ends

It begins to be not merely a salutary but also a necessary political exercise to measure the extent to which the Labour Party's foreign and defence policies, as developed in opposition since 1979, neatly conform to the grand European strategy in which Soviet diplomatists and staff officers and any other Soviet officials whose business it is to think the unthinkable are schooled.

Strategic hypotheses for the Russians must, as usual, include military, political and economic factors. Above all they must include the persistent weakening of western Europe and Nato by internal decisions, and the interdiction of territory and bases in Europe to the Americans. They are bound to include the outflanking of Europe in the West, by sea or land, or preferably both, and the United Kingdom, geographically and geopolitically, is that western flank.

There is no need to eat up space driving home strategic platitudes before examining Mr Michael Foot's arguments about unilateral nuclear disarmament when he spoke a few days ago on BBC radio. In point of broadcasting style Mr Foot was at his best as most front bench politicians are in the mannerly hands of Mr Young.

If the manner soothed the matter appalled. Mr Foot declared himself an original member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and showed that his ministerial service in a government that sustained Polaris submarines has left his convictions unchanged. He said he would disarm the United Kingdom of nuclear weapons, and foodly hoped that thereby a Labour government would shame powers great and small to follow suit. He did not accept Nye Bevan's dictum that nuclear disarmament would send Britain naked into the council chamber.

Unfortunately Mr Foot was not pressed to explain precisely what the consequences would be for Nato, and for American nuclear deployment in Britain. Yet nobody could mistake where his logic fetched up. If Britain sought safety for itself by a policy of nuclear neutrality or impotence, then what sense would there be in allowing American nuclear weapons on British soil or in British waters? Where then would Nato's nuclear counter-threat go in western Europe? And how could the United Kingdom remain a cardholding member of Nato?

Clearly there cannot be a political or military strategist in Soviet Russia who does not pray (if that is the apt word) for Mr Foot and a Labour government to come to power. At a stroke, if Mr Foot and his party conferences have their way, the United Kingdom would be emasculated, western Europe would be outflanked, and the American nuclear shield would be removed. Nor does Mr Foot, who has never worn uniform and has no reputation for military studies, explain why he thinks modern conventional warfare, in all but emotional respects, so much more tolerable by the British people than nuclear warfare.

Labour of course, does not stop at a policy for the neutralizing of the United Kingdom as an integral part of the defence of western Europe. It goes on to commit itself to withdrawal from the European Community, although we should note in fairness that Mr Foot on this subject, as on northern Ireland, shies away from the left-wing threat of almost instant withdrawal.

The Community, still shallowly rooted, would scarcely survive United Kingdom withdrawal, or at least would not develop, and its present tendency to increasing nationalism would be reinforced. And the United Kingdom? Its search for substitute markets would take it, as it would be consciously lured, towards trading deals with the eastern bloc, and the United Kingdom economy would soon become a Warsaw Pact satellite.

The Conservative party which took us into the EEC in 1973 has little choice except to stand firm, as an excellent booklet published today by Anglo-Danish members of the European Democratic Group in the European Parliament puts beyond doubt.

Here to Stay: *Britain's role in the European Community.* From Conservative Central Office.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bank policies on lending

From the Secretary General of the Committee of London Clearing Banks

Sir, Your report on July 2 that a Conservative study group has been set up "to assemble evidence for an attack on the lending policies of British banks" makes familiar reading. Once again a case against the banks is apparently to be based on the alleged superiority of other countries' financial systems.

International comparisons were the foundation on which the Labour Party constructed their case for bank nationalization and in the past they have been a prominent feature of much criticism of the banks. Yet all too rarely did the critics take proper account of the historical, institutional and other factors when comparing different national systems. For instance, much of the sort of finance provided to industry by banks abroad is made available here either on the capital market or directly from central government. Simply to compare bank lending as a proportion of gross national product in different countries is to overlook these and other vital national differences — not least of which is the state of the industry's own demand for funds.

Coming closer to home, the study group is reportedly keen to investigate ways the Government can promote extended-term lending by the banks. I hope they are not unaware that nearly half clearing banks lending to industry is already on a term basis and that all the banks now offer their small business customers special terms lending facilities, in some cases of up to 20 years.

Apparently the study group's work will extend to medium-sized as well as small firms. In the case of small firms, the banks have recognized gaps in their range of facilities and have taken steps to fill them in recent years. But in the case of larger firms, I would draw attention to the work of the Wilson committee, whose survey of the investment attitudes and financing of medium-sized companies "could find not a single individual example of an investment project which had not gone ahead because of the inability to issue external finance, or conditions or covenants laid down by potential lenders or any other direct constraints of this nature".

The banks have no objection to criticisms of their role, and are offering assistance to the latest study group, as they have to others who have researched this area in the recent past.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE PRIESTLEY,
Secretary General,
The Committee of London Clearing Banks,
10 Lombard Street, EC3
July 3.

Memorial to Lord Mountbatten of Burma

From the Prime Minister and others

Sir, We believe there are many people in this country and overseas, and from all walks of life, who would wish to see a memorial erected to commemorate the life and work of Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, KG, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, DSO, who, after a lifetime of service to the British Commonwealth of Nations, was so tragically killed in 1979.

We propose that the memorial should be a statue in Naval uniform, situated on the green verge to the south of the Horse Guards Parade and looking over the Parade towards the Old Admiralty Building.

Admiral Mountbatten's achievements as a sailor, a military commander and a statesman are now a part of the history of the twentieth century and made even more remarkable by his own determination to dedicate himself to a career in the Royal Navy at a time when title and privilege could so easily have led to a more comfortable life. His exploits as the Captain of HMS Kelly, his leadership as the Commander of Combined Operations, and his victories as Supreme Allied Commander in South-east Asia, all bore the imprint of the professional fighting man. As the last Viceroy of India his tasks were perhaps even more formidable; yet few statesmen could have accomplished as much.

At a time when he might have rested on these laurels, it was at his own wish that he returned to sea in the Royal Navy as a rear-admiral, which led to his appointment as First Sea Lord and, finally, as Chief of the Defence Staff.

We feel sure that there are many who will wish to contribute to the cost of a memorial and we ask that donations, which will be acknowledged, should be sent to: Rear-Admiral L. W. Townsend, Defence Services Secretary, Mountbatten Memorial Fund, Old Admiralty Building, London, SW1.

Any moneys which may be received in excess of the cost of the memorial will be passed to the Mountbatten Trust for assisting the handicapped and the United World Colleges.

Yours, etc,
MARGARET THATCHER
MICHAEL FOOT
DAVID STEEL
HARDING OF PETHERTON
TREVELYAN
S. ZUCKERMAN
DERMOT BOYLE
CASPAR JOHN,
10 Downing Street, SW1.
July 5.

Aims and means in British defence

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, Your correspondent, Peter Hennessy, in his excellent and perceptive article in Tuesday's issue (June 30), followed by your own pertinent leader in today's issue (July 1), rightly draws attention to one of the most costly and unnecessary defence procurement programmes in the past decade.

The Soviet anti-ballistic missile defences against which the Chevaline programme was supposed to provide penetration capability was at best a political gimmick to impress the citizens of Moscow that the Politburo was doing all in its power to protect them from the devastation likely to follow a nuclear ballistic missile attack.

The Soviet Galosh ABM system deployed around Moscow, in accordance with the terms of the 1972 ABM treaty, consisted of four complexes each of 16 launchers with associated radars and high-speed interceptor missiles. Examination of the types of radar in the Galosh system and the state of Soviet computer technology, and even the guidance systems employed in the interceptor missiles, would indicate that the efficiency of the Galosh system in shooting down ballistic missiles would probably be less than 20 per cent.

Bearing in mind the number of missiles that could be aimed at Moscow by the United States, and assuming that not all 16 missiles in our one Polaris boat would be targeted on Moscow, the military case for Chevaline is extremely weak. It is true that the Soviet Union has in recent years been attempting to upgrade the Galosh system with modern phased-array radars and converting the SA-5 to a ballistic missile role. There is no evidence as yet that these programmes will substantially improve the Galosh ABM defences around Moscow.

The important aspect of the most recent intelligence information on Soviet activities is their massive research and development efforts in space-based chemical lasers and charged particle beam weapons for deployment against satellites, manned aircraft and ballistic missiles. Against such defences, in the latter part of this decade or the first half of the next, the Chevaline programme will be useless and Trident may be obsolete before we get it in 1992-95.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Frensham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham, Surrey.
July 1.

From Air Vice-Marshal J. C. T. Downey

Sir, Lord Carver's letter (June 26) demonstrates the value of the military habit of stating aims before means. He points out that the prime aim of Western defence is to prevent war in Europe and, if that fails, to contain the outbreak so that the combatants are given some chance to withdraw from the nuclear brink. He is then able to argue persuasively that the highest military priority must be readiness where war is most likely and most dangerous, i.e., in Europe. But the letter nowhere suggests that readiness at sea is not also very important. Britain now seems to have reached the point where she has to choose between the two.

Throughout the East-West confrontation Britain has maintained balance on land, sea and in the air only by staging a series of retreats, firstly from the Far East, then from the Near East, and finally by cutting our three armed Services and their back-up to the bone. This has been necessary despite a parallel growth in national income and despite the sharp increase in defence spending now planned.

Within the same period all our European partners except France have openly forsaken the principle of balanced forces, leaving Europe's maritime contribution largely to us. Can one doubt that the 1981 Defence Review marks more or less the same turning point for us?

The underlying causes of this trend are twofold. Firstly, nuclear strategy, together with the range and mobility of modern weapons, have created a need for levels of readiness which are unparalleled. Defence in the past has always relied on mobilizing military reserves and industry when the need arose: today almost all forces have to be at the front and their scientific and industrial backing has to be constantly at work to keep them modern.

Secondly, although a prolonged confrontation is nothing new, it has never occurred before in a climate of high technology. The result is an arms race in which the pace is ever quickening and the winning post ever receding. In such a race sooner or later one side or the other must collapse, bankrupting the grand strategy of deterrence. The danger is that in the democracies deterrence will become socially and politically insupportable sooner than in the autocracies.

There are already signs that this is happening. Unilateralists of all kinds are enjoying a revival, helped by renewed nuclear apprehension among everyone. In Britain and elsewhere in Western Europe there is a turning away from the hitherto bi-partisan approach to defence by the centre parties. All social spending, such as that for medicine, education and transport, is accelerating under the same technological impetus that drives defence. But defence spending suffers from hyper-inflation and, as it takes off towards the still higher costs demanded by competition in outer space, the neutron bomb and countless other innovations, civil and military needs will become increasingly irreconcilable. Crucial issues for the future like the North-South dialogue will be forced to the wall.

I believe that in the 1980s we are living out the last of time which was borrowed when, in the forties and early fifties, we failed to reach any real postwar political settlement and adopted instead the handy military expedient of nuclear deterrence.

Politicians should realize that in juggling national defence plans to overcome the latest defence finance crisis they are limiting their duty to the comparatively short term. What we want so see, and what they must arrange to be seen if unilateralism is not to take charge, are real measures aimed at real defence. These are, firstly, progress towards unified defence in Western Europe so that at least deterrence survives for a few more years. But if the public is to be persuaded to buy that, both financially and politically, we shall want to see an interest, in the longer term, towards genuine arms control and genuine measures to stop proliferation. In other words, we want hope.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Windmill House,
Windmill Field,
Bosham,
Sussex.

From Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking (Conservative)

Sir, I am sure Lord Carver (June 26) would gain widespread support for his contention that Nato's fundamental priorities must be to prevent war taking place at all, and if it does, that hostilities should be brought to a halt as quickly as possible without resort to nuclear weapons.

But I remain puzzled by his contention, which he has repeated on several occasions, that Britain should continue to possess her own nuclear warheads — with all the expense that involves in highly specialized design, development and production — without maintaining an independent strategic nuclear force.

Surely the whole point of nuclear independence is to convince a potential adversary that you have the ability, acting alone if necessary, to inflict an unacceptable degree of damage on him. Would the Russians really be convinced that we would be prepared to use our independent "theatre" nuclear weapons, when it would invite a massive nuclear retaliation against the United Kingdom to which we could make no response? If we really think we cannot afford to remain in the independent strategic business, then there is no logic in spending what would still be very considerable sums just to retain a vestigial nuclear capability.

If we are to retain a strategic capability, then, as the Commons Defence Committee have recognized, Trident is the only sensible choice to succeed Polaris. As to whether we can afford it, or whether we should spend the money, as Lord Carver infers, on strengthening BAOR and our tactical air force in Germany, I wonder which the Russians would find more daunting: more British tanks, more British Tornados or a British Trident system?

Continuing effective British participation in Nato's conventional forces undoubtedly strengthens our deterrent. But I suggest that the unique contribution made by our independent strategic force far outweighs any improvement that could be made by spending a comparable sum on our forces in Central Europe.

I am, etc.,
CRANLEY ONSLOW,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 2.

From Mr Philip Francis

Sir, So we are to spend £7bn on Trident, which might help us win the next war, and save £3m on the BBC external services, which might help us prevent it. Are we mad?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP FRANCIS,
Landens,
Meath Green Lane,
Horley, Surrey.
June 29.

Church treasures

From the Canon Precentor of Hereford

Sir, The only real alternative to what Canon Sharpe (June 27) finds objectionable about "dead" parochial plate lying in cathedral treasuries is for it to be returned to the bank vaults where it will go on being neither used nor seen.

Here at Hereford we established a treasury in the crypt displaying both our own and parochial plate. Our own remains, but the parochial plate is regularly changed. The parishes are entirely free in the first instance either to lend or not. They are equally free on its return after exposure here for a time either to use it or hide it again. I suspect in most cases it goes straight back into the vaults for the reason Canon Sharpe states.

Had I been a former parishioner of St. John Baptist, Coley, I think, given the choice, I should have preferred my benefaction to be seen if not used rather than to remain both dead and buried awaiting a Last Judgment.

There is one further point. If retained and used it is seen really only by communicants. Here it is admired by a great international throng, many of them not even church goers. Can one not allow these to be susceptible also to its beauty and, who knows, drawn to ask questions about those who created it and the purpose behind it?

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN SHAW,
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
June 27.

Useless wealth

From the Reverend J. D. Johns

Sir, I heartily agree with the letter on useless wealth in parish charities (July 2). In my three parishes I have four trivial such charities. Only once in 11 years have I been able to use them for the purpose for which alone I can use them — namely, £15 for school uniform to a young widow.

The capital lies idle with the commissioners. The interest lies in the local bank, benefiting no one but the banker.

Yours, etc.,
J. D. JOHNS,
Great Wymondley Vicarage,
Hitchin,
Herfordshire.
July 2.

Diploma disease

From the First Civil Service Commissioner

Sir, In his letter of July 2 Mr Dore refers correctly to the increasing proportion of graduates among those recruited to executive posts in the Civil Service. However, this is not a result of raising the qualifications that are required. These have not changed since 1956 and consist of two GCE passes at A-level obtained in one examination and three acceptable O-level qualifications.

Appointments are made solely on merit and on the basis of fair and open competition. If graduates choose to enter the competitions, and if a greater proportion of them obtain higher marks in the selection procedure, as they do, the outcome described by Mr Dore is inevitable.

Your faithfully,
F. H. ALLEN,
Civil Service Department,
Civil Service Commission,
Whitehall, SW1.
July 2.

New future for 'The Observer'

From Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton (Conservative)

Sir, Mr David Astor's letter in *The Times* on July 4 shows him to be a bad loser. He argued for the potential purchase of *The Observer* newspaper to be closely examined by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. By any yardstick the commission is an impartial and conscientious body.

After 13 weeks' deliberation they decided by an overwhelming majority in Lonrho's favour. Mr Astor had every opportunity to put his view during that time and did. It was decisively rejected. The Secretary of State concurred. Mr Astor cuts a poor figure by crying "unfair" in public after these verdicts.

His wild allegation that Lonrho's management of *The Observer* will be illiberal, or incompetent, or both, is as demonstrably silly as it is offensive.

Lonrho has a successful record of newspaper ownership. My fellow directors and I are proud to be the new owners of *The Observer*. While Mr Astor presided over the fortunes of *The Observer* it first needed to be rescued from financial disaster by the Atlantic Richfield company; since then, it has lost a further £8m.

The argument is ended. The need now is for men and women of good will to work together to ensure the newspaper's prosperity.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD DU CANN,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 5.

Petworth paintings

From Mr Bernard Keeffe

Sir, I have just revisited Petworth House in Sussex, one of the glories of the National Trust, with a magnificent collection of paintings that includes works by Bosch, Poussin, Claude, Le Nain, Bellotto, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Hopper, Fuseli, and a score of paintings by Turner who had a special relationship with the house.

It is arguable that the junk-shop method of hanging them from floor to ceiling should be kept, to retain the period mood of the house; though it offers the visitor little chance to see the paintings properly, and is hardly matched by some of the furnishings.

But those that we can see are dark with layers of soot and grime, with brown varnish cracked and peeling; they are unprotected from the fingers and acid breath of thousands of visitors, and there is no control of temperature and light.

Their condition is, if anything, worse than it was five years ago, and it seems that the National Trust are unwilling or unable to do anything. It is clearly time to call in experts, say from the National Gallery, to take urgent action to restore and preserve these fine paintings, which, after all, are the property of the nation.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KEEFFE,
135 Honor Oak Road, SE23.
June 29.

Missing breakfast

From Mr P. J. Wainwright

Sir, Your report this morning (June 30) describes the proposed phasing out of the Great British breakfast by British Rail and speaks of falling demand and cost-effectiveness. You go on to report that restaurant car meals have dropped from four million to an expected 1.6 million this year. However, a fall in sales does not necessarily reflect a fall in demand: it may rather be a function of availability.

On a recent journey from Oxford to Manchester I caught the 7.22 am train, which had left London at 6.20 am, and arrived in Manchester at 10.43 am. I was not offered a steaming platter, nor even limp ham and cheese: the train did not have a restaurant car and I had to resort to a nerve-wracking trip to the station buffet while the locomotive was changed at Birmingham.

Yours sincerely,
P. J. WAINWRIGHT,
34 Bulan Road,
Headington.
Oxford.
June 30.

Ingenious device

From Miss Susan Corbett

Sir, Miles Kington's attempts (June 30) to expand the known capacity of that desirable modern convenience, the warm air hand-drier, seem to have fallen on stony ground.

This ingenious device may not do much for his face, eyebrows or hair, but let him arrive, as I did, a pedestrian, at the Trelissick National Trust garden, near Truro, a full hour before opening time at 11 am and in a downpour, and when the public lavatories there eventually open, he may well be glad (if the gentlemen's lavatory has the warm air hand-drying facility, as the ladies' does) to take off, say, his socks and hold them in a warming blast of air.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN CORBETT,
Flat 1,
9 The Avenue,
Beckenham, Kent.
July 1.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr M. O. Carruthers, FRCS

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) is concerned about the height of a man's forehead, particularly those of politicians whose photographs are reproduced in your paper.

The apparent height of the forehead is in large measure determined by how far the hair-line has receded: the real height by the depth of the frontal lobes of the brain which control the emotions, plus the thickness of the bone.

For many, the fewer photographs of politicians that are shown the better — and knowing the facts, they (the politicians) might well go along with this! But please continue to provide this service.

Yours faithfully,
M. O. CARRUTHERS,
Fisherman's Creek,
Pillory Hill,
Noss Mayo,
Plymouth.
June 30.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 4: The Queen this afternoon attended a Picnic sponsored by the Cancer Research Campaign in Windsor Great Park and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the chairman, Cancer Research Campaign (the Duke of Devonshire).

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellowes, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Chancellor, The University of Wales, this morning presided at a Degree Ceremony at the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.

His Royal Highness, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

July 5: Mr Thomas Galbraith and Mr Donald Lipscombe had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated them with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 4: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this afternoon at the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.

YORK HOUSE
July 4: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this afternoon at the All England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit New Zealand from October 12 to 20.

Princess Anne will take the salute at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo on August 25.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Glenda Spooner, founder of the Ponies of Britain, will be held at Windsor Parish Church, High Street, Windsor, on Monday, July 27 at 2.30 p.m.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):
Hamlyn, Mr Ralph Ashton, of Westminster, chartered accountant £455,582
Joy, Mr Alfred Patrick, of Wel... £312,057
Meaker, Mr Albert William, of East Huntspill, Somerset £293,865
Ray, Mr Eric, of Hitchin £533,075

Jews worried by new radical right wing

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

While discounting the prospect of an imminent resurgence of antisemitism in the West, the director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, Dr Stephen Roth, has issued a warning about tendencies that can create an atmosphere conducive to antisemitism.

He mentions in particular the new intellectual radical right wing, especially in France, the activities of the "falsifiers of history" who deny the Holocaust, and the anti-Zionism of the radical left.

In a research paper for his institute, Dr Roth measures the apprehensions in the Jewish community about an antisemitic revival against the reality of recent political trends in Western Europe and America.

He finds in general that extreme right-wing successes in certain elections in the Seventies proved short-lived. Support for political parties such as the National Front has declined in recent years, and the same trend has occurred elsewhere in Europe.

He draws attention to the different tone of public feeling towards Jews compared with the pre-war period. It is not socially acceptable to be antisemitic, and even right-wing groups accused of anti-semitism are likely to deny it rather than to glory in it. No major political party in the West, and certainly no government, would want to be associated with anti-semitism, whereas such attitudes were once officially espoused.

Dr Roth is addressing himself to a persistent fear in the Jewish community in Britain, that rampant anti-semitism could break out. The constant reference of people with such fears is to the complacency of German and Eastern European Jews before the last war. He speaks of the possibility of creating the thing that is feared.

"There seems to be no likelihood of a serious right-extremist revival. Nor is it helpful to speak of it, lest we engage in self-fulfilling prophecy and create the impression that the neo-Nazis have become popular—people like to join popular causes."

The danger, in his assessment, is that hostility to Israel, under the guise of anti-Zionism, could turn to anti-semitism. There is a theoretical connexion between the two, he argues, in that an attack on the rights of the Jewish nation-state is in principle an attack on Jews generally.

This is the position taken by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, for instance, in its attack on Dundee City Council for cultivating relations with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. It refuses to accept that opposition to Israel can be a purely political position, on the grounds that the Jewish people have a collective right to a national homeland. To deny Israel's right to exist is to deny an essential part of being a Jew.

There is a difficult element in this analysis, however, which is all the more disturbing if the practical link between anti-Zionism and antisemitism is accepted as established. The theoretical link seems to demand an acceptance of the theory of Zionism, that Israel is an expression of the divine right of the Jewish people, and puts a question mark over the purity of the antisemitism of those who cannot concede this much. In fact it is extremely difficult for a non-Jew to concede this much.

Only an extreme Zionist would equate opposition to further Jewish settlements on the West Bank with the daubing of swastikas on synagogues and the obscene slogans of the British Movement. But moderate Zionism, as represented by the Institute of Jewish Affairs and the Board of Deputies, seems to want to insist on at least a theoretical connexion, to the effect that the logic of one leads eventually to the other.

It does not leave ground for moderate non-Zionists to stand on if to deny the divine right of Jews to a national homeland is considered an inherent attack on Jewish rights generally. This anomaly is not just a curiosity. It provides a theoretical basis for a new form of antisemitism, and the irony is that the theory is provided by Jews themselves.

The appropriate dialogue partner for the Jewish community in discussing such issues as these would be the Christian churches, because only a religious but non Jewish philosophy would start with an adequate overlap of assumptions.

Antisemitism, as Jews understand the term, is a religious issue; to discuss it in secular terms, at least beyond a certain point, would be to trivialize it. Unfortunately Christian comment is generally inhibited by the awareness of Jewish sensitivity, and no dialogue takes place.

The "anti-antisemitism" which prevails in Christianity, particularly in Britain, is never expounded as a positive pro-Jewish, non-Zionist position with its own theoretical feet to stand on.

Thus Dr Roth's survey of the Western European scene does not put any weight on the emphatic post-war repudiation of antisemitism by Christianity. Perhaps it is not obvious to a Jew that it could carry any weight, and there are historical reasons for that distrust.

Faced with the skinhead craze for drawing swastikas in public places, British Jews are clearly unsure how to react. Dr Roth's advice is not to overreact, as the danger is not individual nastiness but antipathy to Israel, coloured by false sympathy for the Palestinians.

It is a reassurance that raises its own problems.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR J. A. C. THOMAS

Popularizing Roman Law

Professor Joseph Anthony Charles Thomas, who died recently, as the result of an accident, at the age of 58, had held the Chair of Roman Law in the University of London, and been a prominent member of the Faculty of Laws of University College, since 1965.

Born in South Wales on February 24, 1923, and educated at Bridgend County Grammar School and Trinity College Cambridge, he served during the Second World War in the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Intelligence Corps, where incidentally he was taught Romanian. In 1949 he completed his law studies at Cambridge, was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, and was appointed to a lectureship at Nottingham University.

At Nottingham he taught a variety of law courses, and wrote a beautifully clear introduction to *Private International Law*, published in 1955. There also he began the association with J. C. Smith that resulted in their successful *A Case-Book on Contract*, which first appeared in 1957 (the seventh edition was going to press when he died).

In 1954 he moved to Glasgow University to teach exclusively Roman law. He maintained his knowledge of modern law and was much in demand as an external examiner, acting in that capacity in almost every law school in the United Kingdom. But henceforth he devoted his talents and energy to the study of Roman law, and to securing its place in the law curriculum. From 1957 until his move to London he was Douglas Professor of Civil Law at Glasgow.

Tony Thomas knew that since Roman law did not have an immediate appeal to law students, it had to be presented with wit and enthusiasm; he possessed both these qualities in abundance and was a popular teacher.

His most lasting contributions on the subject are his edition of Justinian's *Institutes* (1975) and his *Textbook of Roman Law* (1976). He maintained close contacts with continental Romanists, lectured frequently in continental universities and was a familiar figure at international conferences. In recognition of this activity he was awarded the Italian gold medal for cultural distinction in 1974.

An accomplished raconteur, he had a vast fund of stories with which he greeted his many friends. He was also an effective administrator and much in demand at University College as a committee man. In his last years he was dogged by ill-health.

In 1949 he married Margaret Bookham, the marriage being dissolved in 1970. They had three sons and a daughter.

MISS BETTY HARDY

Miss Betty Hardy, who died at her Chelsea home on July 1, aged 77, was among the most affectionately respected character players in the theatre and, after the last war, specially in radio where she appeared in the widest variety of parts. She had always an unflawed truth, fortified by an eagerness which had never left her since her early days. Emlyn Williams, in the second volume of his autobiography, has described how she partnered him, when she was 24, in his first London-produced play, *Glamour* (1928), "a small solemn girl" who had already the enthusiasm that would sustain her through her career. A compact figure, swiftly intelligent, gentle, and progressively assured in professional life, off stage she was the most generously helpful of friends.

Born at Lincoln in 1904, a clergyman's daughter and educated at York and, in London at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, she began in provincial touring (1925-27). Thenceforward she had a long series of parts in such plays as *The Good Companions*, *The Anatomist* (she was Mary Belle Dishart at the Westminster in 1931). *Jonah and the Whale*, *Ballerina*, *Mary Read* (1934; one of the women pirates); and *A Doll's House* (Mrs Linden) and *Hedda Gabler* (Mrs Elvsted) in the Criterion's Ibsen season of 1936; there she opened a professional association with the director Irene Hentschel (Mrs Ivor Brown). She was an exhilarating Maria in Miss Hentschel's revival of *Twelfth Night* at Stratford upon Avon in 1939 — the first Stratford production by a woman — as well as several other parts during this last prewar Festival that moved between Audrey in *As You Like It* and Emilia in *Othello*.

During 1940-41 she was with the BBC repertory company, and in later years broadcasting occupied much of her time. But on the stage she played Anise in *Watch on the Rhine* (Aldwych 1942), and Vanya's mother in *Uncle Vanya* (1945) during the famous Old Vic season at the New; she followed Henrietta Watson as Nanny in another Hentschel production, *The Years Between* at Wyndham's; and she went into what for her was a new world when she created Mrs Thoroughfare in a Firbank-based musical, *Valmouth* (Lyric, Hammersmith, 1958 and Saville, 1959). Two years ago she was one of the eccentric spinsters in Tennessee Williams's *Vieux Carré* at the Piccadilly, and at the time of her death she was acting, with her usual quiet ability, the mother in *A Month in the Country* at the National.

She gave a number of television performances in such familiar programmes as *Coronation Street*, *Crown Court*, and *Jackanory*.

MR HERBERT BLAGRAVE

Mr Herbert Blagrave who died on July 4, held the unusual distinction during his long connexion with the British Turf of having bred his own horses, trained and raced them. This he did on an ambitious scale.

Born at Cheltenham in 1899, he rode with modest success in point-to-points before taking out a licence to train in 1928. Meanwhile he acquired stables at The Grange, Beckhampton, near Marlborough, and followed this up during the Second World War when he bought the famous Harwood Stud at Woolton Hill in Berkshire. That was where Lady James Douglas's 1918 Triple Crown winner Gainsborough once stood and where he is buried. Atout Maître, Tudor Minstrel, and Match III are other well known sires which at various times graced the 100 acres of paddocks. He also become owner of the Mount Prospect Stud in co Kildare.

Most of his top class mares were bought from his friend, the French racehorse owner/breeder and theatre magnate, Leon Volterra. His two best known sires, the own brothers Match III and Reliance, were also purchased across the Channel from François Dupre's stud in Normandy. When the former winner of Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes in 1964, died two years later at Harwood, he was replaced by the dual French classic winner Reliance.

Salisbury was one of his favourite racecourses and he and his wife, Gwen, sponsored a £1,000 handicap there in 1963. Although his ambition was to win a classic race, the nearest he came to doing so was when Chinese Cracker finished second in the 1951 Oaks. Ascot, however, provided him with happier memories. He bred Supertello, the 1950 Gold Cup winner, and he won three Royal Hunt cups with Couvert (1938) and Master Vote (1947-48) as well as many other prizes at the Royal meetings.

At Kempton Park his home-bred Antiquarian won the Great Jubilee Handicap in successive years (1965-66) before being sold as a sire to Poland, while Penny Hill, Royal Chief, and Red Brigand gave him three victories in the Rosebery Stakes. He was very much an all-round sportsman, a fine shot, no mean golfer, and in his younger days a useful cricketer and footballer. In keeping with these wide sporting interests he was a member of the MCC and a director of Southampton Football Club.

Photograph by Norman Parkinson

Princess Margaret with her children Viscount Linley and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. The Princess and her daughter are leaving today for a week's visit to Canada.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. G. Barrow and Mrs D. M. Johnson
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Simon, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Barrow, of Skirmett, and Diana, daughter of the late Mr Jasper Knight and of Mrs Knight, of Hambleden, Buckinghamshire.

Mr E. P. Duckworth and Miss U. M. K. Nieberding
The engagement is announced from Brussels between Peter Duckworth, of Rochdale, Lancashire, and Ursula Nieberding, of Berlin.

Flight Lieutenant M. F. Fitzsimmons, RAF and Miss M. P. Diamond
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Fitzsimmons, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Diamond, of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Mr G. Cordingley and the Hon Emma Wallop
The marriage took place on June 27 at St Andrew's, Farleigh Wallop, Basingstoke, between Mr Gerald Cordingley, son of the late Mr T. Cordingley and Mrs Mabel Cordingley, of Bridlington, Yorkshire, and the Hon Emma Wallop, younger daughter of Viscount Lymington and the late Ruth Lady Lymington, of 11 Douro Place, London, W8. The Rev Geoffrey Turner officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Liza FitzHardy and Rachel Sladen. The Hon Quentin Wallop was best man.

A reception was held at Broadmere House, Farleigh Wallop, and the honeymoon is being spent in England.

Mr J. N. M. MacManus and the Hon Emma Soames
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Odiham, Hampshire, between Mr James MacManus, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Niall MacManus, of 8 Warwick Square, London, SW1, and the Hon Emma Soames, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Soames, of Castle Mill House, North Warnborough, Hampshire. The Rev Anthony Gracie officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of pink taffeta and a veil of white silk net held in place by a headdress of lilies-of-the-valley and stephanotis. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and stephanotis. Tristan Hoare, Clementine Hambro and Rose Corcoran attended her and Mr Colin Adamson was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr O. Debarge and the Hon Robina Cayzer
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, between Dr Olivier Debarge, son of the late M Debarge and of Mme Debarge, of 8 St Philippe du Roule, Paris, and the Hon Robina Cayzer, daughter of Lord Rotherwick, of Cornbury Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and the late Lady Rotherwick. The Rev M. J. Chadwick officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Oliver and Rowena Jones, Patrick Wolff, Pacome Debarge, Georgina Bowes-Lyon and Miss Verena Cayzer. Mr Alix Chevassus was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Caribbean.

Mr J. C. Eells and the Hon Harriet E. Bridges
The marriage took place on July 4 at St Bartholomew's, Orford, Suffolk, between Mr John C. Eells and the Hon Harriet Bridges.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Lee Potter, Emily Eells, and Sophie Buxton. Mr Edward McCaffrey was best man.

Mr D. W. Kaye and Miss L. N. Yauner
The marriage took place yesterday in the Eaton Gold Room, Hove, Sussex, between Mr David Kaye, son of Sir Emmanuel and Lady Kaye, of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, and Miss Louise Yauner, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Harold Yauner, of Hove, Sussex. Rabbi Leo Sichel and the Rev Raphael Cutler officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk chiffon and an antique veil. She was attended by Miss Julia Miller-Smith and Mr Lowell Libson was best man.

A reception was held at the Eaton Restaurant, Hove, and the honeymoon will be spent in Bruges.

Mr D. M. J. Jones and Miss N. F. Forster, MEP
The marriage took place on Saturday at Chelsea Old Church between Mr Michael Jones, son of Mr Norman Jones and Mrs Margaret Jones, and Miss Norvela Forster, MEP, daughter of the late Mr N. B. Forster and of Mrs Forster. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr W. Girling, wore a skirt of peach paper taffeta, an oyster coloured blouse and an oyster coloured picture hat. She carried a bouquet of peach and cream roses. Mr Quentin Jones was best man.

A reception was held at Crosby Hall, Chelsea, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr N. Orme and Miss R. J. Monro
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 4, in Exeter Cathedral between Dr Nicholas Orme, youngest son of Mr E. H. Orme, of Lydney, Gloucestershire, and the late Mrs Orme, and Miss Rona Jane Monro, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Monro, of Osterley, Middlesex. Canon J. R. Thurmer officiated, assisted by the Rev J. J. Congdon, and the service was choral.

The bride was attended by Claire Brooks and Miss Sally Pringle. Mr Bevis Hillier was best man.

A reception was held at Crossmead Hall and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Birthdays today

Mr Vladimir Ashkenazy, the concert pianist, who is 44.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Dick Caldwell, 72; the Dalai Lama, 46; Professor A G Dickens, 71; Mr Peter Glossop, 53; Lieutenant-General E N Goddard, 84; Mr Jeff King, 40; Sir Paul Mallinson, 72; Sir John Mellor, 88; Professor Barry Nicholas, 62; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder, 77; Miss Mary Peters, 42; the Right Rev Simon Phipps, 60; Major-General Sir Robert Pigot, 66, Mr Brian Taylor, 42.

Christenings

The infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Thomas Bremridge was christened Henry Baker by the Rev P. D. Denton in the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst, yesterday. The godparents are Major G. R. Broke, Mr John Ellicock, Mrs David Lowe and Miss Georgina Lee.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Rodney Leach was christened Florence Elizabeth Amy in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, by Father John Tranmar, SJ, on Thursday, July 2. The godparents are the Hon Robert Loder, Mr David Pryce-Jones, Mr Sebastian Yorke, Mrs Oliver Gates and Mrs James Teacher.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: G T J O Dalton, to be ADC to HM The Queen, July 7; M N Johns, for duty with MOD (Central Staffs), July 20; M A Pearey, MOD with DFSD as Dir of Fleet Supply Duties, Dec. 18.
COMMANDERS: E J Brown, staff of CINCNAVHOME as SWO, Oct. 27; J M Bingeman, MOD with DNW, Dec. 18; R N Clegg, staff of Port Admiral Devonport, Nov. 27; P N Galloway, GLAMORGAN as WEO, March 4; G C Mortimer, PEMBROKE as Exec Offr, Nov. 6; N R Miskin, EXCELLENT, Nov. 27.
CHAPLAIN: Rev A A Marks, Hon Chapln to HM The Queen, Aug. 7.
RETIREMENTS: CAPTAIN: G M Cornish, Sept. 19. COMMANDER: D J E Jarrold, Aug. 21.

The Army
COLONELS: D R Jack, 12 Dent Gp as CO, July 6; M E Thorne, MOD as Col GS, July 9.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: E A J Gardener PARA, 15 PARA (V) as CO, July 6; J G Paxton RAEC, RAEC Centre as CO Army Sch of Languages, July 6; E W Penny R SIGNALS, HQ NORTHAG STAFF (BAE) as GSO1 (W), July 7; E J Pepper RTR, MOD as AMS MS5, July 6; C R Pickard RAOC, RARDE(PE) (AE) as GSO1 (W) MPC/BM, July 10; D G Pipe QOH, NDC as GSO1, July 6; J P Smiley GREN GDS, FHWS Scotland as Prin Housing and Welfare Comdt, Scotland, July 6; P E Wheable QARANC, QEMH Woolwich as Theatre Supt, July 6.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: R J M Alcock, RAF Staff College Bracknell as Deputy Commandant, July 11.
GROUP CAPTAIN (Acting Rank Air Commodore): J E Bore, MOD as DEMS (RAF), July 11.
GROUP CAPTAIN: J S B Price, RAF Marham as Stn Cdr, July 10.
WING COMMANDERS: D J Newbury, RAF Wittering as OC Admin Wg, July 6; P C Squire, I of R (RAF) as Reg Cdr B, July 6; E R Cox, RAF Laarbruch as OC 15 Sqn, July 6; P E J Saddleton, HQSTC as UKADGE Site Co-Ord, July 6; R W R Young, MOD as Wpn Eng 2, July 6; M J Jones, Pentagon, Washington DC, as Logistics Staff Officer, July 6.
SQUADRON LEADER (Acting Rank Wing Commander): H A Wilson, RAF Macrihanish as Stn Cdr, July 10.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements this week:
Today: Attends presentation of prizes to top three entrants of the City Guide Course, Mansion House, 4.00.
Tomorrow: Visits St Mark's Hospital, City Road, EC1, 3.45.
Wednesday: Takes the salute at the march past of the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, exercising the privilege of the Freedom of the City of London, Mansion House, 1.00
Thursday: Receives the Mayor of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Aloha Week "Royal Court", Mansion House, 10.30.
Friday: Opens exhibition of paintings by Mr Victor Galliano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, EC4, 11.30.
Sunday: Attends anniversary service of reconsecration, St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall, 11.00; attends presentation of the Knollys Rose, Mansion House, 11.45.

Latest appointments

The following have been appointed recorders:
Mr W E Barnett, Mr P N R Clark, Mr J M Coulson, Mr R J H Gibbs, Mr P Kenworthy-Browne, Mr S K Overend, Mr C J Pitchers, Mr J M G Roberts, Mr J A O Shand, Mr R L Turner, Mr G H G Williams.

James Mason opens festival of the rose

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal National Rose Society's Rose 81 festival and national summer show at Chiswell Green, St Albans, Hertfordshire, attracted large crowds at the weekend. The theme this year was "The Rose and the Sea" to commemorate the centenary of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea

The festival was officially opened by Mr James Mason, the actor, whose wife, Clarissa, was presented with a basket of a new rose variety named after her.

The competitive classes included some splendid blooms with the amateur growers staging excellent boxes, bowls and vases. With the ever-increasing popularity of miniature roses, in addition to the usual bowl and vase classes, further ones were added for boxes of six blooms.

For the first time since the floral art classes were introduced by the society more than 30 years ago, flowers other than roses were also allowed.

RESULTS:
Leading prizewinners in the amateur classes were (section open to all members): Robert Shipman Memorial Class, bowl of old garden roses, Mr L A Poberts, Gloucester; W C Thorn Memorial Cup, vase of old garden roses, Mr F Birch, Stafford; Elsie Toogood Memorial Class, one stem large flowered or double cluster flowered variety, Mrs J H Lipman Cohen, Buckhurst Hill; Lindsell Cup, box 24 large flowered blooms, distinct varieties, Mr L E J Wood, Waddesdon; Edward Mawley Challenge Cup, box 12 large flowered blooms, distinct varieties, Mr B S Pearce, Sutton Coldfield; S W Burgess Memorial Cup, six vases of six stems, distinct varieties, Mr B S Pearce; RNRS Trophy, three vases of five cluster flowered stems, distinct varieties, Mr L E J Wood.

Exhibitors growing not more than 1,000 modern roses: Nicholson Challenge Cup box 12 large flowered blooms, distinct varieties, Mr M G Double, Ewell; Brayfort Challenge Cup, box six large flowered blooms, distinct varieties, Mr D A V Shepherd, Enfield; Charles Stanfield Memorial Challenge Bowl, vase of six large flowered blooms three varieties, Mr A J Graceqirdle, Ramsbottom; Alfred Howlett Memorial Class, bowl 12 stems large flowered blooms, six or more varieties, Mr G Davies, Brecon; H R Darlington Memorial Cup, six vases of six large flowered blooms, separate varieties, Mr S J L Barker, Stanwick.

Exhibitors growing not more than 500 modern roses: Sam McGredy Challenge Cup, box 12 large flowered blooms, eight or more varieties, also Leslie Anstiss Memorial Class, box six large flowered blooms, four or more varieties, Mr M L Watts, Northampton; Edward J Holland Memorial Cup three vases of six stems large flowered blooms, Mr J G Foster, Hartlepool.

Exhibitors growing not more than 250 modern roses: Gilbert Burch Memorial Class, box six large flowered blooms one or more varieties, Mr J L Davies, Hailsham; Slaughter Memorial Cup, three vases, four stems large flowered bloom, distinct varieties, Mr F E Rixon, Henley-on-Thames.

Exhibitors growing not more than 150 modern roses: Charles Rig Cup, box six large flowered blooms, four or more varieties, Mr J R Frost, Bexleyheath; Cocker Cup, vase six large flowered blooms, Mr M Beglan, Greenford.

Exhibitors growing not more than 100 modern roses: Kathleen Louise Mahaffy Class, box six large flowered bloom, Mr T Hadley, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Exhibitors growing not more than 50 modern roses: Albert E. Griffith Memorial Class vase six large flowered blooms, Mr C Beckett, Buckingham.

Non-first prizewinners at previous shows of the Society: Frank Naylor Memorial Class, vase ix large flowered blooms, Mr W E Driscoll, Walsall.

Affiliated societies: Horeford Centenary Cup, display of cut roses and rose foliage, Enfield Rose Society; Franklin Denison Memorial Cup, bowl cluster flowerd blooms and bowl large flow red blooms, 12 stems in each, Cheltenham Rose Society.

Floral art: Queen Alexandra Memorial Trophy, "The Royal Yacht Britannia" banquet exhibit, Mrs D Scanlan, Chichester.

Special awards: Courtney Page Memorial Cup most successful exhibitor, Mr B S Pearce, Sutton Coldfield; John Hart Memorial Trophy and Felco Secateur Trophy, highest aggregate of points in division A, Mr A J Bracegirdle, Ramsbottom; Edward Mawley Memorial Medal, highest aggregate of points in division B, Mr M L Watts, Northampton; Frank Owen Cup, highest aggregate of points in miniature rose classes, Mr F M Owen, Cirencester; Gardeners' Company Challenge Cup, highest aggregate of points in sections 4, 5 and 7, Mr C A Starkey, Tamworth; Reverend H Honywood O'Ombrain Memorial Cup, best exhibit cluster flowered roses, Mr M L Watts; Silver Gilt Medal, best large bloom, Mr M G Double, Ewell, with 'Big Chief'; and RNRS Challenge Trophy, best floral art exhibit, Mrs D Scanlan, Chichester.

Law Report Court of Appeal

Employer's duty to non-employees

Regina v Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln

[Judgment delivered June 30]

In order to satisfy the general duty imposed by section 2(1) of the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974, an employer was required to provide a safe system of work for (S2(2)(a)) and to inform and instruct (S2(2)(c)) not only his own employees, but also the employees of other persons not in any contractual relationship to him, where that was necessary to ensure the health and safety of his own employees. Furthermore, the duty imposed on an employer by virtue of section 3(1) of the Act, to conduct his undertaking in such a way as to ensure that persons not in his employment who might be affected thereby were not exposed to risks to their health or safety, was wide enough to include the duty to provide information and instruction.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) dismissed an appeal against conviction by Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd who had been found guilty at York Crown Court (Mr Justice Boreham) of failing to provide and maintain a system of work that was, so far as was reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health, contrary to section 2(2)(a) of the 1974 Act; failing to provide such information and instruction as was necessary to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable, the health and safety of their employees, contrary to section 2(2)(c); and failing to conduct their undertaking in such a way as to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable, that persons not in their employment who may have been affected thereby were not exposed to risks to their health or safety, contrary to section 3(1).

Mr L. D. Lawton, QC, Mr John Deby, QC, and Mr Quinton Tudor-Evans for the appellants; Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, and Mr Frederick Such for the Health and Safety Executive.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that on September 23, 1976, a fierce fire broke out on board HMS Glasgow, then under construction by the appellants. Eight men were killed. The fire was so intense because the atmosphere in that part of the vessel, which was badly ventilated, had become oxygen enriched. Oxygen had escaped from a hose left in the deck by an employee of a firm of subcontractors.

The question raised by the appeal was whether the duty imposed on the appellants by sections 2 and 3 included a duty to provide subcontractors' employees with information regarding the dangers of oxygen enrichment in confined spaces and such instruction as was necessary to ensure the safety of all the workers on the vessel.

Practical rules for the safety of users of oxygen equipment had been compiled by the appellants and published in a booklet distributed to their employees. It was not distributed to subcontractors' employees except on request.

At the trial on indictment the appellants had submitted that on a true construction of sections 2(2)(a), (c) and 3(1) they were under no duty to inform or instruct employees working aboard the vessel other than their own. Mr Justice Boreham had ruled against that submission.

In the court's view the duties under sections 2 and 3 were covered by the general duty on an employer in section 2(1) to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all his employees. That was a strict duty.

If the provision of a safe system of work for the benefit of an employer's own employees involved the provision of information and instruction as to potential dangers to persons other than his own employees, then he was under a duty to provide such information and instruction. His protection was the words, "so far as is reasonably practicable" which appeared in all the relevant provisions.

In respect of section 3(1), Mr Lawton, for the appellants, submitted that if there was a general duty under subsection (1) which included the provision of information and instruction to persons not in their employment, then section 3(3) which specifically referred to the provision of information was rendered meaningless.

It was submitted for the Health and Safety Executive that such a duty did not render section 3(3) otiose because the information required to be given by the subsection was limited information to be prescribed by regulations not yet made.

The court could not improve on the words of Mr Justice Boreham: "In my judgment subsection (3) does not impinge upon, nor does it limit in any way section 3(1). Subsection (3) is dealing with a very limited class and a very limited number, namely the prescribed cases where only prescribed information is to be given . . . The words . . . in subsection (1) are wide enough to include the giving of information and instruction to employees other than one's own employees."

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: A. D. Deas & Co, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne; Solicitor to the Health and Safety Executive.

Moreover... Miles Kington

People who keep a strict eye on the news are well catered for by quizzes. This one is for the distracted minority who glance only at the headlines. It is based on last week's events, very roughly.

1. "After he had described his opponent as an enemy of the state, tens of thousands of his supporters ran wild in the streets and caused a great deal of damage. No British cars were hurt." Who is the "he" referred to: (a) Ayatollah Khomeini; (b) Menachem Begin; (c) John McEnroe; (d) Tony Benn?

2. Mrs Whitehouse is planning to sue Peter O'Toole over his recent production of Macbeth, in that he did commit or procure to be committed several stimulated murders. True or false?

3. If Bob Lutz and Stan Smith had gone out in the semi-finals, the men's doubles finals would have been between Fleming and McEnroe and McNamara and McNamee. How many BBC commentators would have been carried out foaming at the mouth with twisted tongues?

4. The historical liberator of Bolivia was (a) Simon Bolivar; (b) Eva Peron; (c) Simon Peres?

5. What is the name of the company that has been formed to look after the visit of the Pope to Britain: (a) Romans in Britain Ltd; (b) Papal Visits Ltd; (c) Matthew Mark McCormack John Ltd?

6. The country of Peru was named after (a) Simon Bolivar; (b) Products (Edible and Raw) of US, Ltd; (c) Eva Peron; (d) Simon Peres?

7. Which of the following are current Test cricketers: (a) Willey; (b) Willis; (c) Dilys; (d) Dilley; (e) Widdle; (f) Dylan?

8. A philosophy question. Lady Diana Spencer has agreed not to promise to obey Prince Charles in their wedding ceremony. If this was in response to a request from Prince Charles, however, then she was obeying him, so would the omission of her promise to obey be an act of obedience in itself, thus forming per se a de facto promise to obey? Or not, as the case may be?

9. Who was the last English person to win the Wimbledon men's final: (a) Fred Perry; (b) Simon Perry; (c) Dan. Maskell?

10. A show opened in London last week which demonstrated that having God on your side did not necessarily mean writing the best songs. What was it: (a) Amadeus; (b) Godspell; (c) The Bob Dylan concerts at Earls Court?

11. When does an Irishman become Prime Minister? Answer: When he leads the losing party in an election.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, July 5, 1956

Bonn, July 4.—The first conscription Bill was given a second reading in the Bundestag tonight after members of the Social Democratic Party and Refugee Party had withdrawn from the House. There was fierce opposition and apparent uneasiness on some of the government benches when the debate opened. The Bill seeks to establish the principle of compulsory military service for men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Progress of legislation

Commons: June 29: Wildlife and Countryside Bill completed the standing committee stage. Insurance Companies Bill, Lords amendments agreed to. June 30: Wallerawang Collieries Limited Bill read a second time. Finance Bill completed the standing committee stage. Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage and read the third time. Belize Bill read a second time and passed the remaining stages. July 1: No legislation passed. July 2: Northumbrian Water Authority Bill read the third time. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order carried by 137 votes to 23 and Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order agreed to. July 3: Friendly Societies Bill read a first time.

Lords: June 29: South Yorkshire Bill read a second time. Greater London Council (General Powers) (No 2) Bill read the third time and passed. Armed Forces Bill and Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill read a second time. June 30: Social Security Bill and Iron and Steel Bill passed the report stage. Employment and Training Bill and Representation of the People Bill read a second time. July 1: Contempt of Court Bill, Commons amendments considered. Forestry Bill read the third time and passed and Criminal Attempts Bill passed the report stage. July 2: Transport Bill considered on report and adjourned. Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill, Social Security Bill, Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, and Countryside (Scotland) Bill all read the third time and passed. Representation of the People Bill passed the committee and remaining stages. Royal Assent was signified to the following Acts: Matrimonial Homes and Property; Industrial Diseases (Notification); Food and Drugs (Amendment); Criminal Justice (Amendment); Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research); Fisheries; Horserace Betting Levy; Insurance Companies; Transport Act 1962 (Amendment); Social Security; Representation of the People; British Railways (Pension Schemes); Whitehaven Harbour and Greater London Council (General Powers). July 3: Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill read the third time and passed. Commons amendments to Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill agreed to. Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill passed the committee stage.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Debate on flags of convenience. Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, remaining stages. Merseyside Development Corporation (Vesting of Land) Orders.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on Defence White Paper The Way Forward. British Telecommunications Bill, Lords amendments.
Wednesday (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on regional policies and on higher education. Forestry Bill, Lords amendments.
Thursday (2.30): Debate on the army. Supreme Court Bill, remaining stages.
Friday (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Service Charges) Bill, second readings.

Select committees: Today: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Second Scrutiny Session on 1981. Witness: Secretary of State for Education and Science (4.30).
Energy. Subject: Conservation. Witnesses: Royal Institute of British Architects; Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (4.30).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Financing of the nationalized industries. Witnesses: Sir Peter Parker, Sir Denis Rooke (4.30).
Public Accounts. Subject: Control of Civil Service manpower. Witnesses: DHSS (4.45).
Tomorrow: Employment. Subject: Legal immunities of trade unions and other related matters. Witnesses: TUC (4).
Environment. Subject: Department's housing policies and expenditure plans. Witnesses: Secretary of State for the Environment and Minister of Housing and Construction (4).
Subject: Royal dockyards and the dockyard study. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence; Council of Civil Service Unions (10.30).
Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: School Council.
Employment. Subject: Legal immunities of trade unions and other related matters. Witness: Secretary of State for Employment (4.15).
Energy. Subject: North Sea oil depletion policy. Witnesses: Shell (4.15); Esso (5.15).
Treasury and Civil Service Sub-Committee. Subject: Efficiency and effectiveness in the Civil Service. Witness: Head of the Home Civil Service (4.15).
Standing Committee: Tomorrow (10.30 and 4.30): Companies (No 2) Bill. Thursday (10.30 and 4.30): Companies (No 2) Bill.

Lords: Today (2.30): Education Bill, committee (first day).
Tomorrow (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee, first day.
Wednesday (2.30): Transport Bill, report, second day.
Thursday (3): Iron and Steel Bill and Criminal Attempts Bill, third readings. Northern Ireland Act Interim Period Extension Order and Emergency Provisions Continuance Order. Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee.
Friday (11): Belize Bill, second reading. Debate on new information technologies.

Select committees: Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from clothing industry and Retail Consortium on outward processing (11).
EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence from Stock Exchange on prospectuses for unlisted securities (4).
EEC subcommittee E (Law). Evidence from joint committee of Law Society and Senate of Inns of Court and Bar on trade marks (4.30).
Wednesday: EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from confectionery industry and food manufacturers on agricultural trade policy (4.30).
Unemployment. Evidence from Mr Grice, GEC Telecommunications, Coventry (3).

هكذا من الأصل

The voice of human emotions

Covent Garden's first post-war home-grown Mozart Festival opens tonight with a new production of *Don Giovanni* by Peter Wood. Kiri Te Kanawa appears as Donna Elvira, the role Sir Colin Davis, who conducts all of the Mozart-da Ponte operas this month, first persuaded her to sing in 1973 . . .

For a soprano who is still only in her mid-thirties Kiri Te Kanawa has been living with *Don Giovanni* for a long time. Back in 1973 Colin Davis persuaded her to sing Donna Elvira when he recorded Mozart's opera, the youngest member of an otherwise experienced cast. Later that year he slipped her into the Covent Garden production when the scheduled Elvira, Margherita Rinaldi, withdrew. Miss Te Kanawa used the same role in 1975 for her debut at the Paris Opera, a house with which she has since maintained the strongest associations. And three years later she was recording Elvira again, this time under Lorin Maazel in the set which emerged from Joseph Losey's film.

Others may start by singing Zerlina, or perhaps have a crack at Donna Anna, but not Kiri Te Kanawa. Elvira for her is *the* part and that is the one she will be singing at Covent Garden tonight in the new production by Peter Wood, with Sir Colin Davis in the pit. It would seem that there is not much left for her to learn about Elvira. Or is there? "Clearly you grow. When I look back at that first recording with Colin, which came right at the beginning of my career, I can *see that a lot is missing*. I don't think that we got the Elvira that either he or I wanted: she was far too meek for a start. The Elvira you'll see this week will be much more real, frantic and abandoned.

"Having Ruggero [Raimondi] in the title role helps a great deal. We've worked a lot together and there are no inhibitions when it comes to the touchy-touchy. Elvira has sex appeal, confidence in her own beauty and her own body: she is ruled by her sexual drive. At that first encounter in the opera between Giovanni and Elvira they literally sniff one another out. Giovanni says 'Mi pare sentir odor di femmina', but she scents him too. Some think that Elvira should be played as a madwoman. She's not mad, just incensed that she cannot get her hands on Giovanni".

During the filming of *Don Giovanni* by Joe Losey in the Veneto Kiri Te Kanawa acquired the reputation of being by far the most friendly and extrovert of the opera singers in the cast. She was out in the marshes beyond Vicenza downing a grog, or whatever is downed on location at *freezing dawn*, with the boatmen and frogmen while others were complaining about the weather conditions.

"I liked mixing with the 'lads' because that's where you meet life. We all spend a great deal of our time surrounded by 'high art' and it does us good to get away from it from time to time. I hate the attitude of those who sit in their car when they get a puncture and call for the wheel to be changed — find out how it's done and then have a go yourself. If you are singing parts which require a little blood and guts then you had better go out and discover how people live. I think we achieved something with that film, but at times Joe was inhibited by Franzi Salieri, the co-producer, who knew more about the opera than he did. Occasionally though it worked to good effect. 'Ah...perfido mostro', that moment when Elvira finds Giovanni with yet another woman, really came off because I was in a temper about being frustrated in what I wanted to do."

Later this year Miss Te Kanawa will be turning her attention to Richard Strauss and most particularly to the Marschallin in *Der Rosenkavalier*, which she sings for the first time at the Paris Opéra in November in a new production by Jean Claude Auvray, one of France's most promising young directors. Mozart has been fairly thoroughly explored — Fiordiligi, the Countess, Pamina, Elvira — although Ilia in *Idomeneo* will surely follow one of these days. Strauss, though, is just beginning, with the exception of the Four Last Songs which for some time have been for her a kind of visiting card.

"For stimulation and lubrication of the vocal chords Mozart is the tops. The voice is a fragile instrument; as far as I'm concerned when it's on it's on — but when it's off it's really off and I go away and work. If there are any doubts then I simply sing 'Porgi amor' and 'Ach, ich fühl's' and I will know straight away what sort of shape it is in. Even so you have to beware of Mozart. Too much of him and you can sound boring, particularly in the *portamenti*, when you move off into Verdi and Puccini.

"Strauss, as you say, is just beginning. He suits my voice and that is a very good reason for loving him! Apart from the Marschallin there is *Capriccio* planned for Brussels in two years' time. I see these Strauss ladies perhaps as a lot of cousins all living in different circumstances, and of course no ménage is the same as another.

"Of all the roles I have sung so far Arabella has given me the most physical and vocal pleasure. Probably I got quite close with John Cox's help in America. There's a lot of me in her. I'm difficult in relationships . . . I admit that I play people off against one another. . . I like rough diamonds with a bit of gruffness about them particularly if they are in tails like Mandryka."

Kiri Te Kanawa's next engagement after the close of the Covent Garden season will be at St Paul's on July 29 when she sings "Let the bright seraphim." On that day there should be plenty of men in tails about, but diamonds of the rougher sort may be in shorter supply.

John Higgins

Kiri Te Kanawa rehearsing with Ruggero Raimondi

Photograph by Clive Barda

Theatre

Amadeus

Her Majesty's

After its international conquests of the past two years there is small point in heaping any more superlatives on Peter Shaffer's play; and, in any case, superlatives are almost an insult to its real achievement.

Like all Shaffer's large-scale work, *Amadeus* presents the enigma of genius from the viewpoint of a man who will never attain it. This viewpoint is also Shaffer's own. His plays are not dictated from above; they are incubated, researched, and endlessly rewritten in collaboration with his actors. What places *Amadeus* above the rest is its discovery of a fable which at once gives scope to his (and his director, Peter Hall's) *unrequited passion* for music.

History and gossip about the Salieri-Mozart relationship supply a ready-made theatrical framework, but that alone would not have earned the play its huge popular success. A likelier explanation is that, by accident or design, Shaffer has *hit* on a universal myth: a counter-Faust legend in which, instead of bartering his soul to the devil, the hero barters it to God — hard work and virtue in exchange for his innermost desire — and is just as cruelly cheated in the end. This, I suspect, is closer to common experience than any bargain with Mephistopheles.

Peter Hall's West End version is recast and incorporates the textual changes of his Broadway production. Chief among the alterations are the scenes leading up to Mozart's death which — at the National — departed from history by allowing Salieri to mastermind the macabre *Requiem* episode. The new version runs parallel with the facts instead of contradicting them. Salieri now destroys Mozart by posing as his closest friend, encourages him to offend his masonic patrons by writing *The Magic Flute*, and only then masquerades as the man in grey who haunts Mozart's dreams.

This revision involves the sacrifice of the most dramatic single incident in the story: the arrival of the sinister emissary who commissions Mozart's last work. Salieri also damps the atmosphere of the climax by retailing the facts about the anonymous patron. However, the new scenes do keep attention firmly fixed on the two principals (instead of spreading the focus to Constanze) and enables their relationship to develop to the end, where Mozart reverts to childhood and greets his arch enemy as his dead father.

Frank Finlay's Salieri presents a starkly illuminating contrast to Paul Scofield's in the original show. Scofield was a natural aristocrat; robbed of music he would still have been an ornament to the Viennese Court. With Mr Finlay it is all he has got; he is still palpably the small town boy, ungainly and provincial, and hanging on to his job by exclusively professional means. Bargains with God aside, the action shows him fighting for his life. Richard O'Callaghan, playing a somewhat cleaned-up text, presents a less grotesque Mozart than Simon Callow's. His manner is that of a nimble, insect-like parasite, whose main fault in company is that his compliments go on too long. When taken over by music, though, his whole face and physique are transformed; as though Osric were changing into Gerard Philipe. The rest of the company are well up to the quality of their predecessors, with fine performances from Morag Hood and John Harding as Constanze and the Emperor Joseph.

Irving Wardle

Thirteenth Night

Warehouse

Howard Brenton's new play is probably the first digital Shakespeare, the first *Macbeth* with television jingles for a chorus and assassinations timed by a digital watch. Although there was a solemn reception for the first performance at the Warehouse, it may not be necessary to see it as a tragedy. Mr Brenton subtitles it "Dream Play" and, even if it is a very serious satire, it is also distinctly comical.

After *The Romans in Britain* he has not exactly abandoned historical parallels and precedents for *Thirteenth Night*, but instead of casting the play in the mould of the past he has pushed it ahead in time, making it a sort of future fiction. We are past the time when Mr Brenton could be called a promising playwright; his general stage mastery is increasingly obvious and there is a profligate display of it in the new play as he moves from a brief scene of highly accomplished naturalism, showing a group of Labour Party politicians menaced and attacked by thugs, to droll poetic pastiche evoking *Julius Caesar*.

Michael Pennington appears in the centre of Mr Brenton's stark fantasia as a politician called Jack Beatty, and he holds it together with a magnetism that is political, that evokes Robert Kennedy while he harangues a crowd. The words of that crucial speech are not quite inflammatory enough to do the dirty work that Mr Brenton suggests they do, which is to unleash a mob on the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square and to instigate the death of the American ambassador, but it is not their actual effect that is being measured, rather the effect on the mind of Beatty and the projected effect on the British people.

Beatty's discovery of his power combines with manipulation from his mistress and urgings from a security chief to transform him into a mixture of Macbeth and Brutus, characters of proved literary respectability. Dispensing with qualms, he personally assassinates the Labour Prime Minister and takes part in an armed coup which raises him to absolute power: from being merely a promising puritanical socialist, he follows the path of Stalin to cruel implementation of his vision.

There is much ingenuity in Mr Brenton's exploitation of Shakespeare, and it goes beyond his skilful echoing of famous lines. He sets the characters of Shakespeare to find the elements in the British character which could transform an Englishman into a Stalin, and closes in on his creation with an overall wit to match his horror.

Throughout the performance, the actors of the Royal Shakespeare Company colour the words with literary and modern meanings. Much credit must go to the serious atmosphere established by Barry Kyle's production, which resounds with classical distinction and moves with the pace of a thriller.

The comedy is harsh, and the aim of the work is high. While Mr Brenton projects an absolutist state of the left, it is clearly not his intention to attack the left politically. His concerns are with democratic participation and justice. The complexities of his structure are such that the witches, disembodied female voices in an underground car park, may be seen to goad Beatty to power for the good of the people and later gloat at his destruction.

Ned Chaillet

Take Eight

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Taking eight actors who sing and dance is enough to give Anthony Bowles a title for his summer show; it is not enough to turn it into an entertainment. If he decorated more of the musical numbers with the jokey flair he brought to "The Teddy Bears' Picnic", where his men were transformed into cheerfully menacing Teddy boys and his women turned out to be kung-fu fighters, the time might pass more pleasantly. The basic idea would not necessarily be improved.

It is only a revue of songs, a hit parade of some 28 tunes ranging from Mr. Bowles's arrangement of Elizabethan part-singing to Mr Bowles's arrangement of songs by Terry James and Anthony Bowles. Between the Bowles there are contributions from George and Ira Gershwin, from Cockney music hall and Rodgers and Hart. There seems to be a theme, however.

The idea is that the music of the past is always reshaped to the mood of the present, and it certainly is by Mr Bowles. He gives music to words by W. S. Gilbert so that "Diddlesex Junction" is placed remarkably near "Tuxedo Junction". "I Feel Pretty" comes out of *West Side Story* into the punk poses of 1977 as Lesley Nicol adorns herself with chains and a dog collar.

Take Eight does have some good moments; decorative highlights where the clowning of the performers is so high-spirited that the foolishness of their various exercises is forgotten. Barry James, for instance, does a pantomime turn at singing "Carolina in the Morning" while being drowned out by the chorus and, because he puts so much energy into it, the result is much more pleasant than any description of his actions might suggest.

Most of the performers are given small opportunities to shine on their own, and Annabel Leventon is unleashed from the conceits of the production for a few minutes of sultry singing which remind one of her talent. But there is no real coherence to Mr Bowles's end-of-term show, and the isolated pleasures emphasize that fault.

In a season as successful as that just finished, the Royal Exchange can clearly afford a little relaxation from the higher aspirations. *Take Eight* appears as a complete relaxation, which might also be described as a collapse. Even the skilled and sullen piano playing of Gareth Valentine does not maintain the impetus that is needed.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts in London

Pauk/Malcolm

Wigmore Hall

If the pre-concert noise level and sartorial character of an audience are anything to go by — and they so often are at the Wigmore Hall — it looked on Saturday night as we were in for a particularly reverential evening. It was, after all, the first of two recitals in which György Pauk and George Malcolm are working their way through the complete Bach sonatas for violing and harpsichord: the second is on Wednesday.

Both Pauk and Malcolm are, *thank goodness*, musicians whose scholarly reverence is always amplified and warmed by a respect and love for something deeper at the heart of Bach's music: its ability to be unpredictable, to *surprise* by joy.

So often in a fugal allegro Pauk would make the most ostensibly predictable sequence *leap with new life*, reinforcing, as he did in the second movement of the fourth sonata, the music's natural direction by a sprinting anticipation or a darkening of tone; or, as in the opening of the sixth, by creating a sprinting monentum in the spaces between the darting quavers themselves.

George Malcolm's harpsichord playing constantly reminded us that three of these works are really trio sonatas, the right hand acting as a second melody instrument. Not only through his imaginative choice of registration, but also through a delicately modulated touch, he could provide, in the fourth sonata's opening, a sharply characterized cross-etching against which Pauk drew a fine, mobile pen-and-ink line, in its Adagio a tugging pattern of triplets against the violin's sombre meditation.

In the E minor Sonata, where the harpsichordist is left to improvise over a harmonic basis, Mr Malcolm's imagination and taste were perfectly fused, whether in the strong-hewn, inventively-structured foundation he provided for the Adagio, or in *his elegantly*-pointed repartee to Mr Pauk's mischeivously chattering Gigue.

Hilary Finch

Cohen Trio

Wigmore Hall

The piano trio is notoriously a difficult medium, and not just because, as is usually maintained, the blend between keyboard and strings is uneasy. Just as significant is the fact that as a grouping the trio is at once too large and too small. Either one instrument, usually the cello, sounds like an unwanted chaperon at a sonata for the other two, or else the violin and cello together seem an insufficient counterweight to the piano.

Among the few composers who have satisfactorily solved the trio problem *is Dvořák*, and among the few ensembles the Cohen Trio, who on Friday gave the first of two recitals including all four of Dvořák's works in this form. His success, they suggested, was bound up with his abiding characteristic of doing something defiant or outrageous within a context of well behaved German seriousness, for the piano trio, as an unstable compromise, thrives on audacity.

Examples here included the fierce dissonance at one moment in the slow movement of the first trio, in the hallowed piano trio key of B flat, or the almost toppling first movement of the third trio in F minor, pulled in so many different directions by so many big themes, or the rude interruptions of folk spirit, due to take over in the last trio, the "Dumky", but already present in movements of both the works here.

Exactly the right style for this music was the Cohens' combination of musicianly sophistication with a completely naive feeling for musical expression. Perhaps they strayed into sentimentality in the slow movement of the F minor Trio, but elsewhere their enjoyment was communicated through natural phrasing and perfect accord. I just wish I had not known they are a mother-father-son team: the experience was rather like hearing a family conduct its intimate conversations.

Paul Griffiths

Finchley Children's Music Group

St John's

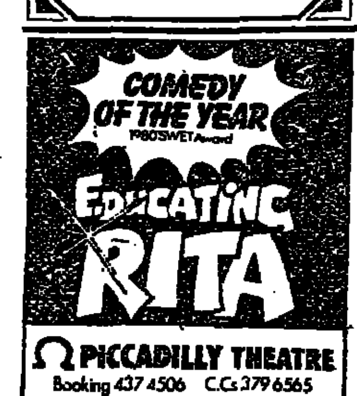
Granny Chang is, it seems, a sort of Mandarin Mother Goose. Her *Dragon Songs*, a collection of sharp, wry Chinese nursery rhymes, were discovered and set by Richard Blackford (composer of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* and *The Pig Organ*) as a commission from the Finchley Children's Music Group. Under the composer's lively direction they gave them their first performance on Friday.

Accompanied by piano duet and children percussionists, their carefully-researched Chinese rhythms, modes and instrumental timbres create a cleverly synthesized aura of English drawing-room chinoiserie: I particularly enjoyed "The Dead Cicada", a vignette framed by cunning evocations of a bamboo flute (recorder and flute) and Chinese zither (plucked piano strings). And the children's enthusiasm for music rang through their alert, bright-toned singing, sharply accurate in pitch and rhythm, through a variety of testing part-writing, unison and solo settings.

They had fun, too, and so did we, with four of Nicholas Maw's tongue-twisting *Nonsense Rhymes*, their piano accompaniments beautifully touched in by Alexander Wells. His playing gilded, too, Richard Rodney Bennett's *The Insect World*: the choir's ffuent articulation of their four disarmingly-simple settings was no less fine an achievment than their steady intonation in Bruce Cole's four haiku settings, *Autumn Cicada*, their network of unaccompanied vocal harmonies offset by the fine harp playing of Julia Webb.

Ronald Corp, the group,s Assistant Director, conducted these three works with compelling clarity. It was a pity that their director, John Andrewes, through whose enterprise all these works have been introduced into the choir's wide-ranging repertoire, should have had the task of getting the concert going with Gordon Crosse's drearily opaque settings of Ted Hughes's *Meet My Folks*.

Hilary Finch



Books

A need for pride of place

The Smaller English House
By Lyndon F. Cave
(Robert Hall, £9.50)

Very few people today chop up seventeenth century chests of drawers or smash eighteenth century dinner services to make underlays for paths. Yet the houses that protected them still get demolished with hardly a thought. Westminster City Council have just finished off a row of pleasant eighteenth century houses in the next street to me. Larger houses have usually had some protection, but this did not halt the demolition of two splendid Adam houses right opposite the RIBA in Portland Place last year. The reason is not economics but ignorance.

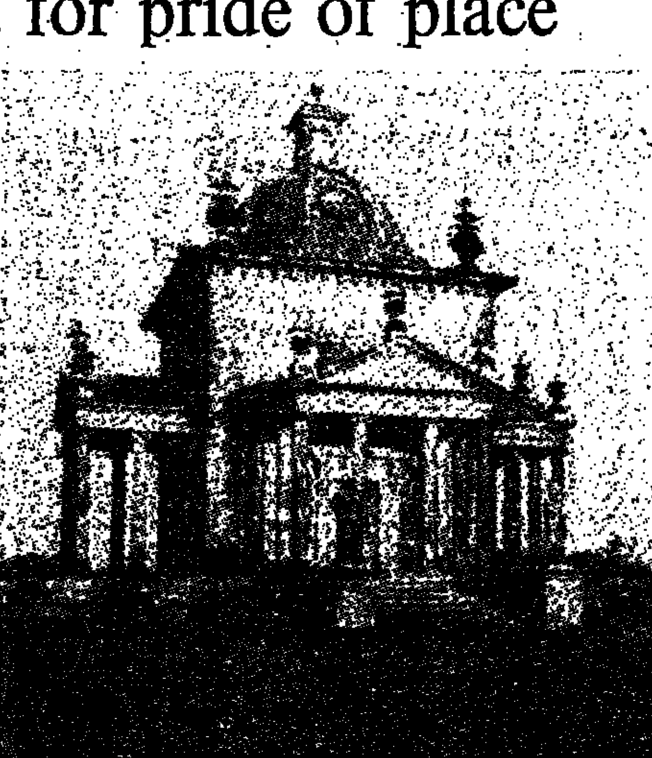
As Lyndon Cave points out in his introduction, few comprehensive books on small houses have been published in the last sixty years and these houses are the ones most at risk. Furniture and antiques have been preserved, restored and cared for largely because there are so many books *on* them. Fortunately, the number of recent books on small houses is on the increase. There is even a new magazine, the *Period Home*. The visual classic was Edwin Smith's *English Cottages and Farmhouses* (1952) (curiously not mentioned in Lydon Cave's further reading), the best read Alec Clifton-Taylor's *The pattern of English Building* (1963), followed by the scholarly *Vernacular Architecture* by R. W. Brunskill in 1970.

Lyndon Taylor writes as an architect with much experience in the protection of old houses. It is a stodgy read and the quality of photography hardly matches the subject. The author is more interested in the history and construction of the smaller house and it is an able digest of information. He traces the development from early times until around 1900. It is sad that he should stop then, as this was the great period when Batsford and Studio published the last batch of books on small houses, with the designs of Voysey, Mitchell, Lutyens, Newton and the drawings of Sydney R. Jones that inspired the design of the majority of small houses built before 1940. With another chapter he could have pointed out the link between the semi-detached houses of the thirties and their ancestors. Since so many of the people who destroy our older houses live in these, what a splendid way it would have been to convince them of their errors.

There are some gaps: nothing on colour, despite the fact that most old cottages and houses were colour — or white-washed. The last remnants of the tradition can still be seen in the far west of Ireland. There are some facts I would dispute: horizontal sliding windows may have originated in Yorkshire, but they are common in many other counties, especially in the South East. Like Lyndon Cave, many authors have credited the elegance of small eighteenth century houses to the architectural pattern books published at the time. But if the authors had tried to design a cottage from the books, they would have found them of very little help. They simply give rules for proportions and plans for large houses, and palaces that the authors aspired to design. They were the eighteenth century architect's way of advertising.

Old cottages and houses were simply copies, with slight improvements, of the houses nearby, designed by eye and not by rote. The most common type of mortar joint in brickwork was not just 'flush' but 'flush and rodded': a flush joint with a groove ruled in the centre. It neatly framed the uneven hand-made bricks, giving a slight shadow line. The rod also compressed the weak lime mortar, making it more weatherproof. The author claims that there is no reason for 'rat-trap' bond (an eighteenth century method of cavity brickwork) to be called 'Chinese', but it is fully described in Sir William Chamber's 'Designs of Chinese Buildings' published *in 1757*, shortly before this useful, economical bond came into use. It is still the most common brick bond in China. The author does not make it clear that imported pantiles were extremely common in London till the advent of cheap Welsh slate in the nineteenth century. The curved forms of pantiles gave a very continental look to parts of London. The last seventeenth century pantile and dormer window in Covent Garden was replaced with flat asphalt two years ago. There is much excellent information for the general reader and the publishers, should be congratulated on adding another book to what one hopes is a growing shelf for those who have the power to protect our environment.

John Prizeman



The Temple of the Four Winds at Castle Howard from *Buildings of Britain: Yorkshire 1550-1750* by David Hey (Moorland, £8.95). Designed by Vanbrugh in 1724-26, with slight modifications by Hawksmoor, it was modelled on the Villa Rotonda at Vicenza, and intended as a belvedere from which to view Yorkshire.

Television

The Taste of Death on my Tongue

BBC 2

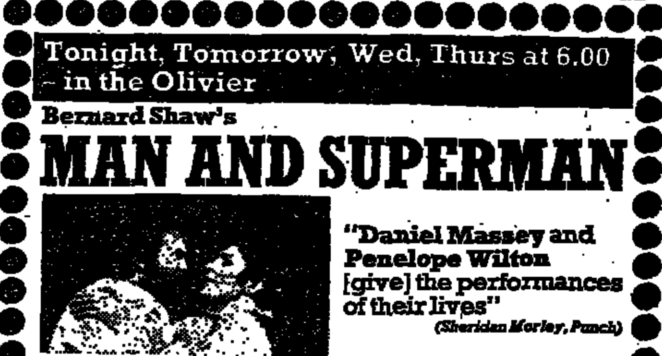
H. C. Robbins Landon is one of the most exuberent and exhilarating musicologists alive, so the most important aspect of his film about the last decade of Mozart's life, which introduced a fortnight of special programmes, was not the original insight it offered into the composer's decline and death — none was attempted — but the fact that it placed an exceptionally gifted communicator in the place where such people should always have a chance to be, on a television screen. Next year is the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth and we must hope the BBC has great plans for him then.

They will have to cherish him a bit more, though, and beef up what Sam Goldwyn would have called his showcasing. He does have star quality but he is also a scholar with plenty to say, and *The Taste of Death on my Tongue* handled neither aspect of his personality to complete satisfaction. It was not especially witty to have him emerge round a corner like the man in grey bringing Mozart the commission for the *Requiem*, nor to appear to have just dined at the same table as Mozart, Haydn and Salomon, least of all to have him puff, while talking, up one of those enormous baroque staircases more suited to the Spanish Riding School than any man.

The chronology ranged back and forth over several timescales in succesion — 10 years, a few months, the last days — and was sometimes confusing. The pictures devised in J. Mervyn Williams's production varied from the unexceptional (graves, sunlight, greenery, Christ on the cross) to the obsessive (carriage wheels in the grass) and the frankly crummy (hands counting out coins to ram home Mozart's terrible borrowing and debts). The style occasionally suggested that of Colin Nears, with none of the intellectual shape or dramatic intensity that distinguishes Nears's work.

Those who consider *Amadeus* our theatrical equivalent of a Potemkin village — all dazzling scenery and no third dimension — would be delighted to find the "demented confession" of Salieri given short shrift in Landon's narrative, the most absorbing part of which, indeed, concerned the freemasons, on whose Austrian territory and in defence of whose love for Mozart Professor Landon became, truly for the first time in the film, his own gloriously expansive, generous self.

Michael Ratcliffe



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-standing £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
[illegible]						

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
26.3m	AAH	186	..	12.6	6.8	6.5
5,194,000	AB Electronics	134	+18	1.8	1.3	..
[illegible]						

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
97.1m	Brit & Comm	300	● −8	17.9	6.0	6.3
50.3m	Caledonia Inv	286	● −7	19.3	6.7	..
38.3m	Fisher J.	168	..	3.1	1.8	13.5
8,524,000	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	3.3	8.9	15.9
145.0m	Ocean Trans	130	+1½	12.9	9.9	6.1
176.3m	P & O 'Dfd'	134½	+½	11.4	9.2	7.8

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
342.1m	Anglo Am Coal	£14	..	62.6	4.5	..
1,469.0m	Anglo Am Corp	648	● +25	65.5	10.1	..
891.8m	Ang Am Gold	£40⅝	+1/16	653	16.1	..
440.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£44	+⅛	509	11.6	..
35.6m	Anglo Transvl	£20	● −1	179	8.9	..
35.6m	Do 'A'	£20	● −1	179	8.9	..
609.8m	Asarco	£19⅝	−1/16	60.0	3.1	..
12.0m	Beralt Tin	105	h +1	7.1	6.8	..
139.5m	Blyvoors	[illegible]	● [illegible]	153	26.1	..
[illegible]						

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]						
3,997,000	Regional	158	−2	2.9	1.8	35.8
25.4m	Do A	157	+1	2.9	1.8	35.6
22.5m	Rosehaugh	318	+12	3.0	0.9	13.6
24.6m	Rush & Tomkins	224	+6	5.4	2.4	..
70.0m	Scot Met Props	114	● ..	4.6b	4.1	31.7
211.5m	Slough Ests	149	+8	3.9	2.6	22.7
192.6m	Stock Conv	368	+22	5.0	1.4	41.7
78.8m	Town & City	30½	+3¼	0.0e	..	..
17.9m	Trafford Park	168	..	9.3	5.5	20.5
[illegible]201,000	Trust Secs	373	+10	..	..	9.1
[illegible]484,000	Webb J.	32	+½	0.8	2.3	17.9
76.8m	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
[illegible]474,000	W'mster & C'ty	74½	..	4.6	6.2	5.9

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
32.2m	Barlow Hldgs	111	● −4	4.3	3.9	..
13.6m	Castlefield	460	● −20	9.0	2.0	..
289.8m	Cons Plant	62½	−2	3.5	5.6	..
[illegible]230,000	Doranakande	162	−6	4.3	2.6	..
238.7m	Guthrie Corp	762	−38	42.9	5.6	..
357.2m	Harrisons Malay	214	−2	11.4	5.3	..
234.8m	Highlds & Low	79	−3	3.0	3.8	..
[illegible]725,000	Hongkong	525	● −12½	27.1	5.2	..
[illegible]048,000	Killinghall	766	● +12	20.0	2.6	..
59.7m	Ldn Sumatra	375	h ..	11.4	3.0	..
16.1m	Majedie	104	..	3.2	3.1	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,142,000	Assam Frontier	196	−2	14.3	7.3	..
11.5m	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
12.0m	McLeod Russel	300	+7	21.4	7.1	..
951,000	Moran	272	..	4.6	1.7	..
780,000	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
22.9m	Warren Plant	218	..	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,890,000	Calcutta Elec	36	+1	6.8	18.8	..
1,145,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
239.1m	Imp Cont Gas	184	+14	10.1	5.5	8.7
851,000	Milford Docks	113	● ..	0.7	0.6	..
3,714,000	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الأصل

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Stock markets
FT Index 548.0
FT Gilts 65.51

Sterling
$1.8935
Index 92.5

Dollar
Index 109.8
DM 4.5725

Gold
$414

Money
3 mth Euro $ 18⅜-18⅛
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝
(Friday's close)

IN BRIEF

Lower UK inflation forecast

Tighter monetary conditions in the United States will slow down the United Kingdom economic recovery slightly in 1981 but there are good prospects for higher output and lower inflation from next year onwards, according to a forecast by the Liverpool Research Group.

The group sees no fall in United Kingdom interest rates this year and inflation averaging 11 per cent. However, it sees significantly lower interest rates next year and inflation down to 6½ per cent.

By contrast broker James Capel predicts that the inflation rate could rise to 14 per cent by the end of 1982 unless the Government introduces an incomes policy.

Wood, Mackenzie sees a decline in United States interest rates and the fall in the oil price providing a powerful stimulus to the world economy in the second half of this year.

Gas sales condemned

The Government's direction to British Gas to sell its showrooms and its inshore oil installation at Wytch Farm, Dorset, was condemned by the national executive council of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo). It also recorded full support for the union's 50,000 members in the gas industry who are to take industrial action in defence of British Gas and its retail operations.

Montedison divisions

Montedison, the Italian chemical giant which has been reorganizing into a series of operational companies under the parent holding company, has set up three fine chemical companies, Montefluos, Ausidet and Ausind. Each has a capital of 1,500 million lire (£660,000), and together they will have an annual turnover of about 500,000 million lire (£220m) with a total workforce of 4,500.

Toyota deal with Iraq

Toyota Motor Sales, the Japanese car company's sales arm has won an order for 10,000 subcompact cars from Iraq for shipment between August and December. The company said the deal was made before Toyota suspended talks with Ford on Thursday over further production of vehicles in the United States.

Nuclear increase

Delegates at the meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Integration (Comecon) in Sofia agreed to double the alliance's capacity for producing nuclear energy, the East German ADN news agency reported. According to official statistics, the capacity of Comecon nuclear-powered reactors outside the Soviet Union is now 17,800 megawatts.

Controls extended

Export controls on some goods are being extended to all destinations from July 27 because of possible nuclear applications, the Department of Trade has announced. The goods include machines for filament-winding and tape-laying, magnetic materials, fibrous and filamentary materials and synthetic lubricating oils and greases.

Alaska lease sale

The United States Federal Bureau of Land Management has set December 16 as the date for the first oil and natural gas lease sale in the national petroleum reserve, Alaska, at which 1.5 million acres will be offered.

Chrysler 'improving'

Chrysler's second-quarter earnings figures will prove that the company is returning to financial health, even if predictions of a profit are wrong, Mr Wendell Larsen, a Chrysler vice-president said.

Spanish steel loss

Ensidesa, Spain's state controlled integrated steel company reported a record loss of 15,600 million pesetas (£86m) in 1980, after a loss of 5,700 million pesetas the previous year.

Bangladeshi banks

Bangladesh plans to restore private banks and extend the private sector in general, the Bangladesh deputy Prime Minister Mr Jamaluddin Ahmed, said in an interview published in a French business magazine.

Jaguar warns suppliers over quality

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar Cars has told many of its 1,700 components suppliers that they must improve the quality of their products or lose the business, probably to foreign competitors.

Mr John Egan, who took over as chief executive of Jaguar in April last year, said the standard of some of the components then being delivered was a scandal.

He blamed outside suppliers for 60 per cent of quality problems.

Under stringent new quality controls instituted by Mr Egan any supplier whose components have a failure rate of more than 1.5 per cent is being pursued for the full warranty cost of labour and materials.

Such conditions are among the toughest imposed by a British motor company and all prospective suppliers must accept them as a condition of winning Jaguar custom.

Mr Egan said he was shocked at the level of quality which some component companies were willing to accept. In some cases Jaguar had been rejecting more than 50 per cent of important items.

Several suppliers have set up task forces with Jaguar to bring about a radical improvement in their quality and have accepted that they should be financially accountable for faulty parts.

Mr Egan described poor quality as "the major British disease" and said he had made it his priority. He had identified 210 faults which made Jaguars suffer in comparison with Mercedes-Benz and BMW, the main competitors, and so far 143 had been tackled.

Samples of every batch of components are checked by inspectors on delivery, and if they are not up to standard they are returned to the supplier. As a result of this strict

Mr Egan: shocked by poor standards in the industry

monitoring, rejection rates have fallen on some items from more than 50 to less than 1 per cent.

To improve quality within its plants, Jaguar has introduced the Japanese concept of quality circles. These are groups of shop stewards, supervisors, inspectors and production workers who meet regularly to locate problems.

Mitsui, Jaguar's Japanese distributor, has made several visits to the Coventry factory to discuss quality, particularly in relation to the very demanding Japanese market.

Mr Egan claimed that the teething troubles of the Castle Bromwich paint plant had been overcome and that the standard of paintwork had risen dramatically. Cars were no longer having to be repainted, either at the factory or by the dealer.

Mexico retaliates on French oil cut

Paris, July 5.—Mexico yesterday excluded all French companies from Mexican economic projects because of the refusal by France's Total oil company to pay more for its crude supplies.

Industrial circles here greeted the move with surprise and consternation. The Foreign Ministry played down the affair.

On Thursday, Total decided it would not pay Mexico's $2 a barrel price increase, and suspended shipments for three months.

Sources said that Total — about a third of which is owned by the French government — was considering halving its shipments from Pemex, the Mexican national oil company, even before the price increase. The French company has bought 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico.

Mexican oil deliveries proved particularly valuable to France last year after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

French industry was worried about the future of projects under way in Mexico, valued at more than 5,000m French francs (£450m). They include the Mexico City underground railway, nuclear reactors, and Renault car factories.

These projects were mentioned by Senor Andres de Oreyza, Mexican minister of industrial development, in his statement announcing the anti-French measures.—Agence France-Presse.

Total is one of five foreign buyers who have suspended or cancelled oil purchases from Mexico because of the price increase and the world surplus. (AP and Reuter write.)

The suspensions total about 410,000 barrels a day and are costing Mexico about $13.2m daily. Mexico gets about 80 per cent of its foreign revenue from oil.

Mexican offers to Japan and Canada to buy the resulting surplus have gone unheeded. Both were clamouring for more Mexican oil a few months ago.

The loss is fueling more rumours of a devaluation and may lead Pemex, the state-owned petroleum monopoly, to reconsider a proposed increase in the price of its heavy grade crude from $28 to $30.

Exxon of the United States announced that it will stop buying Mexican oil. Exxon had a contract permitting it to buy up to 175,000 barrels a day. Shell Oil said it was considering a similar move.

Sweden, the Philippines and India also have suspended or reduced purchases of Mexican crude since June 1.

The suspensions have clipped Mexican oil exports by about one third.

Although oil industry sources are reporting the price increase as final, a Pemex spokesman said the group was still negotiating with customers.

Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the Japanese international trade minister, said Japan was unable to import additional Mexican crude oil because its storage tanks are full.

CBI seeks better balance between farming and manufacturing

Call for more EEC aid to industry

By Bill Johnstone

The European Community budget needs to be restructured and the Common Agricultural Policy reviewed to allow more spending that will benefit industry, the Confederation of British Industry believes.

These priorities are outlined in a paper *Objectives of the UK Presidency of the EEC*, which Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general, has sent to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

The confederation wants expenditure restructured to reduce the cost to the CAP in a way that better benefits the British farmer and ensures a better balance between agriculture and industry in Community spending. The CBI wants resources freed in this way to go to the regional and social funds, which directly benefit industry.

It wants the regional fund expanded to deal more with the problems of urban areas where industry is in the decline.

The Social Fund's resources should be concentrated on training and retraining.

The confederation recognizes the case

Sir Terence: CBI lists priorities

for admitting Spain and Portugal into the Community and sees no important obstacle to Portugal's entry except over low-cost textiles. It urges the Government and the Community to secure promises from Spain to begin reducing tariffs. The CBI is concerned that Community rules might put British and European industries at a disadvantage when competing with non-EEC countries.

The confederation is particularly concerned about trading agreements with Japan. "We attach great importance to the creation of an effective Community position on trade with and investment from Japan", it said.

It is also concerned about the erection of subtle trading barriers within the EEC.

"The presidency should encourage the Commission to investigate, and require member states to eliminate, barriers to trade which amount to disguised national protectionism", it says.

Britain assumed the presidency of the EEC this month and will hold it until the end of the year.

Office salary rises lower in the South

By Our Commercial Editor

Office salaries in the South of England have risen less than those in Scotland and the North, although office staff overall have seen rises of between 15 per cent and nearly 19 per cent in the year ended last March.

Typist secretaries are now getting on average in the United Kingdom £4,177 a year, while senior executive secretaries earn around £5,500.

Unemployment levels seem to have had no direct effect on the rates of pay and there are few signs that the introduction of new office technologies have reduced the number of office jobs available.

These are some of the conclusions of the latest office salaries analysis by the Institute of Administrative Management which bases its conclusions on surveys of nearly 40,000 workers at more than 600 different offices around Britain.

Increases in office salaries during the review year kept pace with inflation up to September last year but as the recession hit the private sector many office workers fell by abour 2 per cent below the all-employees national average earnings level.

Typists have done marginally less well for salary increases than office workers in general, says the report, but senior and executive secretaries gained 5 per cent more.

Salary increases for office workers have been higher in the public sector, the report shows. Rises in the larger public organizations have mostly been between 16 and 24 per cent, the highest increases being 6 per cent or more above the top increases in the private sector.

Except for those in the highest supervisory grade, salary rates in central London have not increased as much as those in other parts of the country.

Greater London and the South East still pay the highest rates in the country but the Midlands has slipped in the salaries table while some office worker grades in Yorkshire and Humberside have been doing better.

Scottish typists' salaries are also holding up well against the rates paid in the Midlands and the North which the survey ascribes partly to the strength of the oil industry.

Office Salaries Analysis 1981: Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1BA, £65.

RUNGS ON THE PAY LADDER
(Present annual earnings —£)

	Typist	Senior typist/ secretary	Senior secretary	Executive secretary
United Kingdom	3,585	4,177	4,751	5,481
Greater London	4,013	4,677	5,087	5,756
South East	3,751	4,372	4,906	5,681
East Anglia	3,867	4,286	4,750	—
South West	3,467	4,108	4,857	—
West Midlands	3,314	3,669	4,027	4,868
East Midlands	3,279	3,867	4,109	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,384	3,745	4,325	4,864
North West	3,753	4,083	4,277	5,344
Scotland	3,519	4,191	4,800	5,458

Pressure for mergers as Co-op profits dip

By Derek Harris

A confidential report circulating among the 170 Co-operative retail societies discloses a 15 per cent fall in profits last year, with a fifth of the societies now hit by trading losses.

Among the worst affected are Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society and South Suburban Co-operative Society and this has now brought a planned merger between them to an advanced stage. Royal Arsenal had a trading loss of nearly £2m last year and South Suburban nearly £1.5m.

The new South East society being planned would be the biggest Co-op merger in recent years, creating the second largest retail unit within the movement, with an annual turnover around £250m.

A series of talks between the two societies are expected to culminate in a decision to put the merger plan to members.

If they give a go-ahead to the merger at late-August meetings the new society could be launched before the year's end.

The move is part of the spate of mergers seen in the past year as the recession has bitten deeply into profits.

Trading performance at both the societies is now said to be showing improvement but the merger will bring both a chance to cut costs through rationalization of some services and greater combined resources to speed up a new store building programme.

The move comes as a list of provisional results from the retail societies shows that 34 societies had trading losses last year.

Among the larger societies showing a trading loss were Greater Lancastria, which slipped marginally into the red at £110,000 on an increased turnover of £97.6m. The Blackburn society had a £385,000 loss on a turnover of £15m and the Rochdale-based Pioneers society had an £86,000 loss on a £29.5m turnover.

The decision to draw up detailed merger plans for Royal Arsenal and South Suburban has come after earlier fruitless attempts to set up a South East society whose establishment including several smaller societies is one of the aims under the movement's regionalization plan.

This envisages the reduction of the number of societies to less than 30 to tackle the movement's worsening difficulties arising from too great a fragmentation of its retailing activities.

The movement has been progressively losing market share especially to the big multiple grocers such as Tesco, Sainsbury and Asda (part of Associated Dairies group).

Royal Arsenal has two superstores operating and South Suburban none. But one of the priorities for the new combined society would be to speed up plans for building nine superstores, Mr Norman Brigham, South Suburban's chief executive said.

Ford hot on energy saving

By Rupert Morris

Ford Motor Company, maker of some of the biggest gas-guzzlers, is keenly interested in saving energy.

At its Dagenham plant, in Essex, Ford has built a £1.8m incinerator which will save more than £500,000 a year when it comes into service in 1983.

All the combustible rubbish the plant produces—about 300 tons of wood, paper, cardboard and shavings every week—will be burnt, instead of being taken to the nearest dump seven miles away. The heat generated will be used to produce steam, which will be piped into the plant to reinforce the central heating system.

When heated in the "starved air" primary combustion chamber to a temperature between 500 and 600 centigrade, the rubbish undergoes thermal decomposition and gives off combustible gases. These gases are burned in a secondary chamber and the clean exhaust gases are drawn through a heat exchanger to produce the steam. By using this system, at least 67 per cent of the calorific value of the rubbish is recovered, in the form of steam.

Friends of the Earth will surely welcome to their bosom Mr Ken Bowden, general services manager at Dagenham, who said: "The enormous increase in energy prices over the past few years and the need to make the best use of the earth's dwindling resources emphasize the need for facilities like this."

Over the past 12 months, Ford of Britain claims to have saved £1.4m with similar energy conservation schemes.

Advertisers seek new Equity deal

By Our Industrial Staff

The advertising industry wants to renegotiate its controversial agreement with Equity, the actors' union. The agreement has dramatically increased payments to performers in the form of repeat fees for acting done in commercials.

Mr David Wheeler, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, which negotiates the agreement on behalf of advertising agencies, said: "What we have seen is a situation where the cost of using artists has gone up while there is a squeeze on budgets. The result is that many agencies are casting commercials with a smaller cast and in that sense it is not in the best interests of actors and actresses themselves."

The agreement, introduced in February 1979, began a system of payment which increased the minimum repeat fees for performers the more commercials were screened and related minimum fees to studio payments.

Studio payments have risen sharply in the last two years, and consequently further inflated the minimum repeat fees due under the agreement.

The institute's council is likely to discuss a proposal in September which would mandate the organization to renegotiate the repeat fees section of the agreement. It has been looking at new methods of payments which would be related to the audience for each commercial. At present fees are made on a flat rate system for each advertisement regardless of whether it is shown during a peak period.

Equity has indicated that it is willing to discuss a new repeat fees structure.

S AFRICAN STEEL RISE CRITICIZED

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, July 5

South Africa's steel producers are dissatisfied with that nation's decision to increase steel prices by 12 per cent.

The price increase also delivered a hard knock to the South African economy, already suffering from the effects of a plummeting gold price. It appears that the Government will have to take drastic steps soon to try to halt inflation, which is running at nearly 16 per cent.

During the campaign leading to the general election in April, the opposition Progressive Federal Party campaigned with the slogan that to vote now for the ruling Nationalists was to pay later.

The prediction appears to be coming true. Economists calculate that an average price of $400 an ounce for gold over a full year will wipe out 4,000m Rand from the balance of payments and cut 1,500m Rand from tax revenue.

Mr Owen Horwood, the finance minister, who before the general election announced a wide range of pay increases for civil servants, teachers, nurses and policemen, is expected to take most of it back in his main budget on August 12.

Oppenheim rules out tourism aid

By David Hewson

Tourism's importance to the British economy as an invisible export earner is close to that of North Sea oil, according to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State at the Department of Trade.

But Mrs Oppenheim, in an interview published in the latest edition of *British Travel News*, the British Tourist Authority magazine, ruled out any immediate government aid.

In particular, Mrs Oppenheim opposed the recent suggestion of Sir Henry Marking, the tourist authority's chairman, that there should be a preferential rate of value-added tax for hotels to encourage extra visitors.

"I don't think there is the slightest prospect of a special rate," she said. "You have still got a lower rate of VAT in this country than in many European countries and our VAT is lower than the sales tax in many states in the United States."

Mrs Oppenheim also offered no hope of relief on the price of petrol

"Tourists from Europe are paying about the same price for petrol in their own countries. As far as British motorists are concerned, travelling, say, from London to the West Country, the extra cost of the journey will be about £1.50. When that extra cost is spread across the whole family, it is very little indeed compared, for example, with the rail fare."

Mrs Oppenheim said that standards within the industry compared with anything in most parts of the world, and Britain's reputation as a high-cost destination was unwarranted...

"The fact is that tourism must be accorded its full status as an industry of absolutely major importance. People in a country which has, in times historical, relied tremendously on manufacturing industry must now recognize that we are

Mrs Oppenheim: Tourism's earnings rival North Sea oil.

moving into a different world, a world in which service industries are growing and tourism itself will become increasingly important as leisure time increases."

Developing countries' mounting debt prompts calls for reform

Danger signs in international loans system

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 5

The international debts of developing nations have quadrupled to more than $400,000m in the last decade and the present total is likely to treble this decade. Commercial bankers are confident that the debt mountain is manageable, and they stress that loan losses on international business have been far smaller than on domestic business.

This confidence reflects the rather astonishing fact that in the last 25 years there have been no more than 16 debt negotiations for just nine countries and total losses from international lending to governments have been no more than $2,000m-$4,000m.

But the situation could become critical, and there are too many warning signs for comfort. Just the other day the representatives of Zaire were once again at the International Monetary Fund agreeing to a stabilization programme and obtaining more than $1,000m to keep their economy going. Peru and Turkey and other nations with the misfortune to have continually to reschedule debts are going to be back for more cash soon.

The bankers are now aware that 22 developing countries are in arrears on fully $5,500m of debt repayments. And the Polish situation is disturbing, especially when the quite fantastic growth of Poland's debt to the West is seen—from $1,000m in 1971 to $8,000m in 1975 to more than $25,000m today with scant hope of swift reduction of this sum.

The debt questions facing international lenders are bound to become more serious and debt renegotiations more common. Part of the problem is that the present system of debt renegotiations is a ridiculous one, says Dr Chandra Hardy, a senior executive at the World Bank, on leave at the Overseas Development Council to examine the problems of rescheduling.

In an initial report on this topical subject Dr Hardy leaves no doubt that the IMF, together with the World Bank, ought to play a forceful leadership role in securing better international debt management and debt rescheduling. These institutions have the power and influence to bring about greater international lending stability, and they are bound to win the support of the commercial bank lenders. They can avert a crisis.

Dr Hardy notes that one problem for developing countries is that the banks themselves have sometimes used "imprudent judgment," as she politely calls it, by providing too much lending too quickly to developing nations. Zaire, for example, built up its external bank debt in the five years to the end of 1977 from $800m to more than $3,500m.

But the biggest difficulties for the developing countries probably rest with the official creditors. When nations are forced to renegotiate official credits, the Paris Club, as it is called, meets at the French Treasury. This group consists only of government officials from lending nations, and it meets only after a debt repayment crisis has developed and after the debtor nation in trouble has already agreed stabilization programmes with the IMF. Dr Hardy notes that the Paris Club meets too late, and there is no mechanism under which official creditors can take actions in advance to prevent debtor repayment difficulties.

Then all too often the repayment terms negotiated by the IMF and by banks and official creditors are frequently so harsh that they sap the economic strength of the debtor, so that inevitably a year or two later the debtor is once again in repayment trouble. A more logical system is needed where debtor nations are given a chance to free themselves from their debt repayment burdens.

More aid is of course one path. Dr Hardy believes there are other courses too, including the issuing of more grace periods for interest payments on debt and for more stretching out of debt maturities

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (X), WATLING STREET, LONDON EC4M 9AA NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY 1981, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK *OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF* ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 7TH JULY 1981. ENVELOPES CONTAINING TENDERS SHOULD BE MARKED " INDEX-LINKED TREASURY TENDER ".

2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2006

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender	**£30.00 per cent**
On Friday, 14th August 1981	**£30.00 per cent**
On Friday, 11th September 1981	**Balance of purchase money**

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 19TH JANUARY AND 19TH JULY

1. The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

2. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

3. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

4. The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

5. Ownership of the Stock will be confined to persons who are Eligible Holders, as defined below. The Bank of England will consider tenders for the Stock, in accordance with the procedures described below, only from persons by whom declarations have been made that they are Eligible Holders or are tendering for *the Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder. In addition, subject to the exceptions* laid down in paragraph 9, a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form covering the matters specified in that paragraph will be required on each occasion when, on surrender of a letter of allotment or presentation of an instrument of transfer for registration, the opening of a new account in the *stock register is involved, or a nominee acquires Stock for addition to an existing* account on behalf of an Eligible Holder for whom that nominee is not already holding Stock on the same account. The Bank of England will decline to register any holding of the Stock until furnished with a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form, where such a declaration is required in accordance with this prospectus.

6. Any holding of the Stock must be registered in the name of an Eligible Holder in his own right, or in the name of a nominee (as defined in paragraph 8(3) below) acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder.

7. On the first occasion on which Stock acquired by or on behalf of an Eligible Holder is to be registered directly in the name of a person specified in paragraph 8(1)(e), that Eligible Holder will be required, prior to such registration taking effect, to furnish a statutory declaration to the Bank of England covering the matters specified in paragraph 9, unless such a declaration has previously been furnished by that Eligible Holder in respect of Stock previously acquired and still standing in his own name in the register.

8. For the purposes of this prospectus:—

(1) " Eligible Holder " means:—

(a) The trustee or trustees of any pension scheme or fund which is either:—

(i) a scheme of which all or some part is treated by the Inland Revenue as an " exempt approved scheme " for the purposes *of Section 21 of the Finance Act* 1970 and where not less than 95 per cent of the income therefrom is treated by the Inland Revenue as being exempt for tax purposes; or

(ii) a scheme in respect of which application has been made to the Inland Revenue for approval and for treatment of such scheme as an " exempt approved scheme " for the purposes of Section 21 of the Finance Act 1970, and such application is currently being considered; and the trustee or trustees reasonably expect that when such treatment is given not less than 95 per cent of the income of such scheme will be treated by the Inland Revenue as being exempt for tax purposes; or

(iii) a retirement annuity trust scheme approved under the provisions of Sections 226(5) or 226A(6) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970; or

(iv) a fund mentioned in Section 211(2) of the Income and *Corporation Taxes Act 1970.*

(b) A company authorised to carry on in the United Kingdom insurance business of a class which includes pension business, provided that:—

(i) the Stock is held against, and applied solely towards meeting, pension businesses liabilities; and

(ii) the market value of the Stock so held, when aggregated with the market value of any holding of any other Index-Linked Government Stock which has been or may be issued subject to the same or similar restrictions, does not at any time exceed the value at that time of pension business liabilities, net of reinsurance, as estimated by the company's appointed actuary on assumptions that would be appropriate for a valuation of the long-term business liabilities under Section 14 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974.

(c) The trustee or trustees of a registered friendly society as defined in Section 7(1)(a) of the Friendly Societies Act 1974, or of a branch thereof registered under that Act, which carries on pension business, provided that:—

(i) The Stock is held against, and applied solely towards meeting, pension business liabilities; and

(ii) The market value of the Stock so held, when aggregated with the market value of any holding of any other Index-Linked Government Stock which has been or may be issued subject to the same or similar restrictions, does not at any time exceed the value at that time of pension business liabilities, net of reinsurance, as estimated by the appointed actuary of the society or branch on assumptions that would be appropriate for a valuation of the liabilities of the society or branch under Section 41 of the Friendly Societies Act 1974.

(d) Any person carrying on business as a recognised stock jobber on The Stock Exchange, provided that the Stock is held as trading stock in the ordinary course of his business as a stock jobber.

(e) Any person, other than one specified in (d) above, to whom certifiable balance facilities have been made available in respect of the Stock by the Bank of England, provided that the Stock is held by that person as nominee for an Eligible Holder specified in (a) or (b) above.

(f) The Governor and Company the Bank of Engaind. Issue Department.

(g) The person for the time being holding the position of Senior Broker to the National Debt Commissioners,

(h) The National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management,

(2) The restrictions contained in sub-paragraph (1) of praragraphs 8(1)(b) and (c) shall cease to apply in the event of the company entering into liquidation (other than provisional liquidation) for whatever reason or in the event of the commencement of a winding-up by whatever means of the society or branch, and shall be suspended for such period as shall elapse between the levying of any distress or execution (or the taking of any similar step) by a judgment creditor against the whole or any part of the assets of the company or society or branch in respect of any unsatisfied judgment debt and the satisfaction or discharge of the debt in respect of which the distress or execution was levied (or other similar step was taken).

(3) For the purposes of this prospectus, " *pension business* " means the issuing of insurance contracts the premiums under which fall within Section 323(4)(a), (aa) or (b) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970; " market value " means the value of the Stock at the average of the two prices shown in the quotation for the Stock in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the relevant date or, *if no Official List* has been published for that day, for the most recent day prior to that day for which the Official List has been published; and the expression " nominee " includes a custodian trustee (within the meaning of the Public Trustee Act 1906) and any other person who holds or is to hold Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder in a fiduciary or representative capacity whether as a nominee or otherwise.

(4) A reference to any enactment is to be construed as a reference to that enactment *as subsequently modified or re-enacted.*

9. Eligible Holders specified in paragraphs 8(1)(d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) will not be required to furnish statutory declarations for the purposes of paragraph 5. *Statutory declarations* required to be furnished by all other Eligible Holders or by nominees will be in such form as the Bank of England shall from time to time prescribe, to the following effect:—

(1) A statutory declaration by an Eligible Holder who is to become the registered holder of any of the Stock in his own right, or on whose behalf any of the Stock is to be held by a person specified in paragraph 8(1)(e), will be to the effect that the Eligible Holder is an Eligible Holder, is not acting as the nominee of any other person, and has not created and will not create in favour of any other person any rights in respect of that Stock by way of encumbrance or by way of transfer of beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.

(2) A statutory declaration by a nominee who is to become the registered *holder of any of the Stock will be to the effect that such nominee is* acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder and not otherwise, and will not create or knowingly permit to be created in favour of any person, other than an Eligible Holder on whose behalf Stock is then held by the nominee on the same account in the Stock register, any rights in respect of that Stock *by way of encumbrance or by way of transfer of* beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.

Statutory declarations will also contain undertakings relevant to the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11 and 12.

10. The Bank of England reserve the right at any time to require the registered holder of any of the Stock, or a person on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to furnish such evidence (whether by statutory declaration or otherwise) as may be reasonably required, to the effect that the provisions laid down in paragraph 9 have been and are continuing to be observed in relation to the Stock registered in his name or held on his behalf, or to such other effect in relation to a holding of the Stock as the Bank of England may reasonably require. In the event of any failure to provide such evidence to the Bank of England within one month of the request therefore, the Bank of England as agent of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock in relation to which the evidence was required in the market or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department, and to confer a good title on the purchaser of such Stock; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the *market value of the Stock on the date on which such evidence was first required* by the Bank of England, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

11. If any statutory declaration made under the foregoing provisions shall be proved to have been untrue at the time it was made, either by a conviction of the declarant under the Perjury Act 1911 or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Bank of England, the Bank of England shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock covered by such statutory declaration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered *holder for* whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the date on which the untrue statutory declaration was made, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

12. If at any time any person in whose name or on whose behalf Stock is held ceases to be an Eligible Holder by virtue of ceasing to satisfy in whole or in part the conditions laid down in paragraph 8, that person shall, or shall procure that any nominee who is registered as the holder of any Stock on behalf of such person shall, notify the Bank of England forthwith; and such person (or, as the case may be, such nominee) may be required by the Bank of England by notice in writing to dispose of all or part of the relevant Stock within one month of such notification. In the event that there shall be failure to comply with the requirements of such notice, or if it should come to the attention of the Bank of England other than by such notification that the relevant Eligible Holder has ceased to be eligible, the Bank of England shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of *title (if any) and to sell the Stock* in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the date on which the relevant Eligible Holder ceased to be eligible, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England.

13. The right is reserved to Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time to extend *the definition of Eligible Holder* to include any other class or category of persons who would not be included in such definition at the date of this prospectus. Any such extension will be promulgated by means of a supplement to this prospectus. The right is reserved to the Bank of England from time to time to vary the arrangements contained in this prospectus concerning the *furnishing of statutory declarations*, as regards the persons by whom and the terms on which such statutory declarations are to be given.

14. If not previously redeemed under the provisions of paragraph 23, the Stock will be repaid on 19th July 2006. The value of the principal on repayment will be related, subject to the terms of this prospectus, to the movement, during the life of the Stock, of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices maintained by the Department of Employment, or any Index replacing that Index, such movement being indicated by the Index figure issued monthly and subsequently published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes.

15. For the purposes of this prospectus, the Index *figure applicable to any* month will be the Index figure issued seven months prior to the relevant month and relating to the month before that prior month; " month " means calendar month; and the Index ratio applicable to any month will be equal to the Index figure applicable to that month divided by the Index figure applicable to July 1981.

16. The amount due on repayment, per £100 nominal of Stock, will be £100 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. This amount, *expressed in pounds sterling to two places of decimals* rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the penultimate interest payment.

17. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 19th January and 19th July. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post.

18. The first interest payment will be made on 19th January 1982 at the rate of £0.92 per £100 nominal of Stock.

19. Each subsequent half-yearly interest payment will be at a rate, per £100 nominal of Stock, of £1 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which the payment falls due.

20. The rate of interest for each interest payment other than the first, expressed as a percentage in pounds sterling to two places of decimals rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the previous interest payment.

21. If the Index is revised to a new base after the Stock is issued, it will be necessary, for the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, to calculate and use a notional Index figure in substitution for the Index figure applicable to the month in which repayment takes place and/or an interest payment falls due (" the month of payment "). This notional Index figure will be calculated by multiplying the actual Index figure applicable to the month of payment by the Index figure on the old base for the month on which the revised Index is based and dividing the product by the new base figure for the same month. This *procedure will be used for each occasion on which a revision is made during the* life of the Stock.

22. If the Index is not published for a month for which it is relevant for the purposes of this *prospectus*, the *Bank of England*, after appropriate consultation with the relevant Government Department, will publish a substitute Index figure which shall be an estimate of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment, and such substitute Index figure shall be used for all purposes for which the actual Index figure would have been *relevant. The calculation by the Bank of England of the amounts of principal* and/or interest payable on the basis of a substitute Index figure shall be conclusive and binding upon all stockholders. No subsequent adjustment to such amounts will be made in the event of subsequent publication of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment.

23. If any change should be made to the coverage or the basic calculation of the Index which, in the opinion of the Bank of England, constitutes a *fundamental* change in the Index which would be materially detrimental to the interests of stockholders, Her Majesty's Treasury will publish a notice in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes immediately following the announcement by the relevant Government Department of the change, informing stockholders and offering them the right to require Her Majesty's Treasury to redeem their stock in advance of the revised Index becoming effective for the purposes of this prospectus. Repayment to stockholders who exercise this right will be effected, on a date to be chosen by Her Majesty's Treasury, not later than six months from the month of publication of the revised Index. The amount of principal due on repayment and of any interest which has accrued will be calculated on the basis of the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. A notice setting out the administrative arrangements will be sent to stockholders at their registered address by the Bank of England at the appropriate time.

24. Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 8TH *JULY 1981, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow* Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 7TH JULY 1981. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price which is a multiple of 25p. TENDERS LODGED WITHOUT A PRICE BEING STATED WILL BE REJECTED.

25. A separate cheque representing a deposit at the rate of £30.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for must accompany each tender; cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Envelopes containing tenders should be *marked " Index-Linked Treasury Tender ".*

26. Tenders must be for a minimum of £5,000 nominal of Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£5,000 — £50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

27. Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount of Stock than that tendered for. Valid tenders will be ranked in descending order of price and allotments will be made to tenderers whose tenders are at or above the lowest price at which Her Majesty's Treasury decide that any tender should be accepted (the allotment price). All allotments will be made at *the allotment* price and tenders which are accepted and which are made at prices above the allotment price will be allotted in full. Any balance of Stock not allotted to tenderers will be allotted at the allotment price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department.

28. Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being the only form in which the Stock may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion *of the Bank of England be withheld until the tenderer's cheque has been paid.* In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance of his tender and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to payment of his cheque, but such notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer the Stock so allocated.

29. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when refunded, be remitted by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven days' money plus 1 per cent *per* annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, *on the due date for the relevant payment, of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate* for seven days' money obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

30. Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £1,000 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 9th September 1981. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment (but a letter cannot be split if any instalment payment is overdue).

31. Letters of allotment must be surrendered *for registration*, accompanied by a completed registration form and, where required, a statutory declaration, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 11th September 1981.

32. Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland, P.O. Box 13, Donegall Place, Belfast BT1 5BX; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom. Forms of statutory declaration will be made available to successful tenderers with their letters of allotment.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
3rd July 1981.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY 1981, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 7th JULY 1981. Envelopes containing tenders should be marked " Index-Linked Treasury Tender ".

ISSUED BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Stock, 2006

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 3rd July 1981 as follows:—

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £5,000 and in a multiple as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£5,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

1. NOMINAL AMOUNT OF STOCK
£

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £30.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):—

2. AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT (a)
£

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p (tenders lodged without a price being stated will be rejected):—

3. TENDER PRICE (b)
£ : p.

I/We declare that I/we are an Eligible Holder as defined in paragraph 8 *of the prospectus* dated 3rd July 1981, or am/are tendering for Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder as so defined.

I/We hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

.... July 1981

SIGNATURE ....
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

FULL NAME(S)

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:—

POST-TOWN | COUNTY | POSTCODE

T

STAMP OF LODGING AGENT (IF ANY)

a **A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to " Bank of England " and crossed " Treasury Stock ". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.**

b **Each tender must be for one amount and at one price which is a multiple of 25p.**

This week

Steep falls expected for Thorn EMI and Imperial

Mr Malcolm Anson, chairman of Imperial Group (left), and Sir Richard Cave of Thorn EMI.

Last week's decision by the Chancellor to increase the duty on tobacco by a further 3p has *only served* to increase the cloud of despondency already overhanging tobacco companies.

Some indication of their plight will be in evidence this week when Imperial Group, one of Britain's largest cigarette manufacturers, lifts the lid on its interim statement. In addition, interim news is expected from Associated Fisheries and Sotheby Parke Bernet, and full-year figures are due from Thorn EMI on Friday.

The wholesale price index for June from the Department of Industry starts the week off *on* the economic front, today, along with the hire purchase and instalment credit business and retail sales for May from the Department of Trade.

This is followed tomorrow by the United Kingdom banks' elegible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special *deposits for mid-June from the* Bank of England and the London clearing banks' monthly *statement.*

On Thursday, the Treasury reports the central government borrowing requirement for June and on Friday the Building Society Association reports its monthly intake of funds.

Associated Fisheries' interim figures on Wednesday have set quite a poser for the analysts. The group recorded a loss during the second half last year of £633,000, which almost wiped out the group's profits for the year as a whole.

However, the optimism shown at the annual meeting when the chairman, Mr H. K. Fitzgerald, told shareholders that the group was now trading at a profit, suggest the worst is over. There is unlikely to be any repetition of the £670,000 redundancy costs, which saw the fleet reduced from 50 vessels to only 39. But a lot will depend on the performance of its still depressed fishing interests, which make up the bulk of the group's activities.

Imperial Group's interim statement on Thursday is unlikely to make pleasant reading, with profits sharply reduced and the industry as a whole admitting to a severe blow from the Chancellor's revenue increases.

Profit estimates range from £45m to £58m compared with £68m last time.

As expected the 14 per cent increase in tobacco revenue since March has meant a 10 to 12 per cent drop in consumer demand. At the annual meeting, Mr Malcolm Anson, the chairman, pointed out that the first half would be tough but expected some recovery in the second half. Unfortunately early calculations after last Thursday's latest increase suggest the second half could be every bit as bad as the first, wiping out any benefit from the pre-Budget stocking up.

Full-year figures to March 31 are due on Friday from Thorn EMI, headed by Sir Richard Cave, and the market is looking for a substantial fall in pretax profits from *£125.5m to around* £80m, but a maintained dividend.

TV rental will provide the bulk of profits. The rest of the group has borne some hefty redundancy costs, but for which profits would be nearer £110m. With comparatively few jobs left to be shed this year, but little pick-up in trade expected, profits in 1981-82 are thought to be heading for that £110m mark pretax. But a rights issue is also expected later this year, to cover the group's heavy investment in the promising video market, unless the other markets improve sharply.

TODAY—Interims: None announced. Finals: Associated Leisure, Eastern Produce (Holdings), James Latham, May and Hassall, Mercantile House, Holdings, Ropner Holdings, and R. W. Toothill.

TOMORROW—Interims: Lincroft Kilgour Group, Lonsdale Universal, Donald Macpherson Group, and Winterbottom Energy Trust. Finals: Birmingham Mint, Fairdale Textiles, Highgate Optical and Industrial, Imperial Continental Gas, Intasun Leisure Group, Marston, Thompson and Evershed, and R. Kelvin Watson.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Associated Fisheries, Homfray and Co., M. and G. Dual Trust, North Atlantic Securities Corp., and Oakwood Group. Finals: H. P. Bulmer Holdings, Caledonian Associated Cinemas, Capital Reserve Fund, Hollas Group, Radiant Metal Finishing, Routledge and Kegan Paul, and John Waddington.

THURSDAY—Interims: Greenfields Leisure, Imperial Group, Sonic Sound Audio Holdings, Sotheby Parke Bernet Group, and Watson and Phillip. Finals: Batleys of Yorkshire, Braithwaite and Co Engineers, British Building and Engineering Appliances, Greene, King and Sons, Kinta Kellas Rubber Estates, Mitchell Somers, Montague L. Meyer, A. Monk, Oil and Associated Investment Trust.

FRIDAY—Interims: Cronite Group. *Finals*: Ashley Industrial Trust, James H. Dennis, Highgate and Job, Lennons Group and Thorn EMI.

Brokers' views

Traders, foods and construction hold stage

Overseas traders, food shares and construction companies attracted most coverage in brokers reports published this week.

Carr Sebag and Fielding, Newson-Smith have published clashing views of BP's shares now that the rights issue is over.

Carr Sebag says BP's shares are an unattractive investment with clouds still gathering over its oil products and chemical operations, while **Fielding, Newson-Smith** thinks the shares have now reached their low and sees a buying opportunity here—although it remains less than ecstatic about the immediate future of the company.

Montagu, Loebl, Stanley has brought out a package in praise of *overseas traders*, which it expects to come back into fashion again as commodity *prices recover. However*, it is time to realize at least some profits in Guthrie, Paterson Zochonis and Steel Brothers after recent strength, and invest instead in S & W Berisford and Hanson Trust, the report concludes. If you want income, it suggests Lonrho and Mitchell Cotts.

Feeds and seeds group Pauls & Whites gets a buy recommendation from **Phillips & Drew**, which expects profits of £9.8m from the group this year and £11m in 1982-83. Dividends too are expected to progress upwards, to 10.3p gross this year and 11.3p gross in 1982-83.

Turning to food manufactured for human consumption in various forms, **Capel-Cure Myers** has put Tate & Lyle under the microscope and come up with a short-term hold recommendation—with an increase in the final dividend looked for, to give 16.4p gross this year, after three years without change.

Profits for the year to September 30 are estimated at £31m against actual pre-tax profits of £28m last year. But in a year's time the shares *should* be offloaded, the report says, with Capel-Cure's analyst convinced that the long-term outlook for the cane sugar group is poor.

Associated British Foods also gets a *hold recommendation*, from **Phillips & Drew**. Profits of £135m are looked for this year, against the £115m pre-tax made in 1980-81, and dividends should come out at 6.2p gross *against 5.9p, the circular says. ABF's share of the food retailing market is* expected to rise and *boost profits in spite of* the dull retailing background and fair progress is expected from Australian and South African interests.

Still on foods, **Charlton Seal Dimmock** *has* cast an eye over Hazelwood Foods and decided it is a buy for long-term investment. *A 40-plus* jump in profits in 1980-81 is expected to be followed by a 46 per cent jump this year to £1.5m after the purchase of Manor Vinegar Brewery at the end of March.

Moving on, Allied Breweries is a buy, according to Phillips & Drew, with pre-tax profits expected to rise from £112.4m to £129m this year, following substantial cost savings. Dutch beer interests are expected to lose only £2m this year, against last year's £5.4m loss, and everything else is forecast to do better.

Construction group Higgs and Hill is recommended by **Rowe & Pitman**, following its 1980 profits recovery. Pre-tax profits of £2.8m against £2.1m are forecast for this year and the dividend should jump from 6.86p gross to 8p gross, the circular says. Property rental is expected to grow steadily, and the balance sheet is strong.

Northern Irish builder McLaughlin & Harvey is also a buy, at Capel-Cure Myers, with a reasonable order book and another strong balance sheet. Laurie Milbank has looked at Blue Circle Industries, and decided it is attractive in spite of a poor United Kingdom market, particularly if investors want a slice of the Mexican building industry

Catherine Gunn

Best-ever opening quarter for Monsanto

Monsanto's first-quarter sales, net income and earnings a share were *records for the group.*

Net sales in the first three months of 1981 were $1,900m (about £1,050m). *This* showed a four per cent increase over 1980 and was due to higher selling *prices. Net income during the* period showed a 7 per cent increase from $164.2m to $176m *while earnings a share* went from $4.53 to $4.81.

Mr John Hanley, chairman, *said the overall performance of* the group was pleasing and particularly the textiles operation, *which moved into the black and* recorded its best quarter since 1975 after undergoing long periods of difficulty.

Other parts of the business also showed a profit improvement, although plastics and resins, *chemical intermediates* and industrial chemicals all showed a decline in comparison *with the same quarter last year.*

Last year, Monsanto's income fell from $331m to $148.8m, *while sales rose slightly from* $6,192.6m to $6,573.6m. As a result, Monsanto pulled out of *polyester filaments and at the* beginning of this financial year transferred its interests in *Aiscondel, the Spanish subsidiary,* to full Spanish ownership.

Warning from LCP chairman

L.C.P. Holdings, the construction-to-vehicle distribution group, has warned that several of its divisions are still facing difficult trading conditions.

Mr David Rhead, the chairman, said in his annual statement that the immediate outlook facing many sectors of the United Kingdom economy is not promising. "In particular, the builders, merchanting, construction and metals operations are facing difficult conditions, the contribution from fuel distribution activities will do well to maintain last year's level and the property development programme is being restrained at a lower rate than in previous years."

He added that the serious lack of confidence brought on by the recession has affected the West Midlands in many of its traditional areas of strength and L.C.P. cannot escape unscathed.

There is considerable customer resistance in entering into new long-term commitments and the impact of rationalisation and retrenchment are giving rise to an oversupply of industrial property which will take one or two years to absorb, he said.

But he added that the streamlined and improved vehicle distribution facilities and the supply of replacement autoparts were showing the first signs of some recovery in demand. In France, the group expects a year of consolidation in uncertain market conditions and through Whitlock in the United States there should be an improved performance from the increasing investment.

More financial news, page 20

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO PROSPECTUS

2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 1996

On behalf of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Bank of England announce that certain of the restrictions contained in the prospectus for the above Stock dated 10th March 1981 (as amended by the first supplement dated 18th March 1981) (" the Prospectus ") have been modified in the manner set out below so as to provide that any holding of Stock may be registered in the name of a nominee (as defined) acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder.

As from the date of this second supplement to the *Prospectus*, the provisions *of the Prospectus are amended by:—*

(i) the substitution, for paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Prospectus, of the following paragraphs:—

" 5. *Ownership of the Stock will be confined to persons who are Eligible* Holders, as defined below. The Bank of England will consider tenders for the Stock, in accordance with the procedures described below, only from persons by whom declarations have been made that they are Eligible Holders or are tendering for the Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder. In addition, subject to the exceptions laid down in paragraph 9, a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form covering the matters specified in that paragraph will be required on each occasion when, on surrender of a letter of allotment or presentation of an instrument of transfer for registration, the opening of a new account in the stock register is involved or a nominee acquires Stock for addition to an existing account on behalf of an Eligible Holder for whom that nominee is not already holding Stock on the same account. The Bank of England will decline to register any holding of the Stock until furnished with a statutory declaration in the appropriate prescribed form, where such a declaration is required in accordance with this prospectus.

6. Any holding of the Stock must be registered in the name of an Eligible Holder in his own right, or in the name of a nominee (as defined in paragraph 8(3) below) acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder."

(ii) the addition at the end of paragraph 8(3) of the Prospectus of the *following*:—

" and the expression ' nominee ' includes a custodian trustee (within the meaning of the Public Trustee Act 1906) and any other person who holds or is to hold Stock on behalf of an Eligible Holder in a fiduciary or *representative capacity whether as a nominee or otherwise.*"

(iii) the substitution, for paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Prospectus, of the following paragraphs:—

" 9. Eligible Holders specified in paragraphs 8(1)(d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) will not be required to furnish statutory declarations for the purposes *of paragraph 5. Statutory declarations required to be furnished by all other* Eligible Holders or by nominees will be in such form as the Bank of England shall from time to time prescribe, to the following effect:—

(1) A statutory declaration by an Eligible Holder who is to become the registered holder of any of the Stock in his own right, or on whose *behalf any of the Stock is to be held by a person specified* in paragraph 8(1)(e), will be to the effect that the Eligible Holder is an Eligible Holder, is not acting as the nominee of any other person, and has not created and will not create in favour of any other person any rights in respect of that Stock by way *of* encumbrance or by way of transfer of *beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.*

(2) A statutory declaration by a nominee who is to become the registered holder of any of the Stock will be to the effect that such nominee is acting on behalf of an Eligible Holder and not *otherwise*, and will not create or knowingly permit to be created in favour of *any* person, other than *an Eligible Holder on whose behalf Stock is then held by the nominee* on the same account in the stock register, any rights in respect of that Stock by way of encumbrance or by way of transfer of beneficial ownership not involving a change in the registered holder.

Statutory declarations will also contain undertakings relevant to the provisions of paragraphs 10, 11 and 12.

10. The Bank of England reserve the right at any time to require the registered holder of any of the Stock, or a person on whose behalf any of the Stock is held, to furnish such evidence (whether by statutory declaration or otherwise) as may be reasonably required, to the effect that the provisions laid down in paragraph 9 have been and are continuing to be observed in relation to the Stock registered in his name or held on his behalf, or to such other effect in relation to a holding of the Stock as the Bank of England may reasonably require. In the event of any failure to provide such evidence to the Bank of England within one month *of the* request therefore, the Bank of England as agent of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose behalf any *of* the Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock in relation to which the evidence was required in the market or to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department, and to confer a good title on the purchaser of such Stock; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser of (i) the *proceeds realised on such sale or (ii) the market value of the Stock on the* date on which such evidence was first required by the Bank of England, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England."

(iv) the substitution, for paragraph 12 of the Prospectus, of the following paragraph:—

" 12. If at any time any person in whose name or on whose behalf Stock is held ceases to be an Eligible Holder by virtue of ceasing to satisfy in whole or in part the conditions laid down in paragraph 8, that person shall, or shall procure that any nominee who is registered as the holder of any Stock on behalf of such person shall, notify the Bank of England forthwith; and such person (or, as the case may be, such nominee) may be required by the Bank of England by notice in writing to dispose of all or part of the relevant Stock within one month of such notification. In the event that there shall be failure to comply with the requirements of such notice, or if it should come to the attention of the Bank of England other than by such notification that the relevant Eligible Holder has ceased to be eligible, the Bank of England shall be entitled, as a term of issue of the Stock which shall be binding on all persons by whom or on whose *behalf* any *of the* Stock is held, to require the surrender of the relevant certificate of title (if any) and to sell the Stock in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph; and the Bank of England shall be under no liability whatsoever other than a liability to account to the registered holder for whichever is the lesser *of* (i) the proceeds realised *on such sale* or *(ii) the market value of* the Stock on the date on which the relevant Eligible Holder ceased to be eligible, in each case less expenses properly incurred in connection with such sale by the Bank of England."

This supplement is to be read and construed as forming part of the Prospectus. Copies of this second supplement to the Prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland, P.O. Box 13, Donegall Place, Belfast BT1 5BX; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
3rd July 1981

Business appointments

Rank Xerox director of corporate affairs

Mr John Drew is the new director *of corporate affairs* for **Rank Xerox.**

Mr Howard W. Dalton, former exploration manager for the Africa and Middle East region of Amoco Production Company in Houston, Texas, has been appointed *managing director of* **Amoco (UK) Exploration Company**, replacing Mr A. E. Piper, who has returned to the United States.

Mr J. E. Sparkes has been named an assistant director of **Winchester Bowring.**

Mr Don Alexander has been appointed director for research and development at **DD Lamson.**

Mr Stephen K. *Palmer* has been promoted from account director to assistant managing director of the **Quentin Bell Organisation** and Miss Joanne Anderson becomes a director.

Mr Richard Ford, marketing director of **Currys (Retail)**, and Mr Roger Dickinson, a main board director of Currys and managing director of CGS, have been named directors of Carousel Colourhire, the Currys TV and video rental *operation, and Mr Arthur Murray*, managing director of Carousel Colourhire, joins the Currys board.

Mr John Oliver Roberts is to join the **British Printing Industries Federation** as director general on October 1, after last month's *retirement* of Mr Henry Kendall as director.

Mr Alan Jennings has joined the board of **C. R. Driver and Company.**

Mr Alan H. Cherry becomes chairman of **Countryside Properties**, succeeding Mr S. Bobroff, the founder chairman, who remains an executive director. *Mr Cherry* continues as group managing director.

Mr James A. Paterson has been *appointed a non-executive* director of **Glynwed**. Mr Paterson is a director of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation and chairman and chief executive of RTZ Industries.

Ms Christine Downton has been made a director of **County Bank.** Mr Oliver Pawle becomes an assistant director.

Mr C. J. Powell has been appointed an associate director of **Bradstock, Blunt (Northern).**

Mr A. Sidney Rosen becomes managing director of **FIBI Financial Trust.**

Mr Geoffrey Dodge has been made a partner of **Debenham Tewson** and Mr Michael Russell and Mr Alan Williams have been *made associates.*

Mr J. R. Sclater has been appointed a director of the **Union Discount Company**. Mr Sclater is the managing director of Nordic Bank.

Mr Roderick Balfour has been appointed a managing director of **Jessel, Toynbee & Co** with effect from September 7th. He will resign from the partnership of Grieveson Grant & Co on July 31.

Mr D. J. Beales and Mr J. E. F. *Rushworth have become partners* in **Slaughter and May.**

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Traders, foods and constructi hold stag

Brokers' vie

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Index-linked stock: second time round

When the Government launched its first index-linked gilts issue back in March, I doubt that it intended to produce a second issue before late summer or early autumn. But the financial background has changed considerably since then and, in the circumstances, a second index-linked issue looks the obvious rabbit to pull out of the hat. A similarly-dated conventional fixed-interest issue would probably have needed a 14 per cent coupon and, say, a 14½ per cent gross redemption yield to stand any chance at all of getting off the stocks at present and even then the authorities would probably have been running a greater risk of being left with stock than they will with the proposed tender (with no minimum price) for the index-linked issue.

That said, it is going to be interesting to see how pension fund managers approach the new issue. What does seem clear is that they are going to get the new stock on a yield rather closer to the 2½ per cent or so that many have consistently said was more appropriate to their needs; and with the prospect now that a third issue could follow the second before the end of the year, there seems limited incentive to bid too aggressively.

It must, however, be right for most funds to make sure they now have some index-linked stock locked away given the increased uncertainty over the inflationary outlook over the next year or so. There may be suggestions around that the Government will prevent sterling falling much further and raise interest rates again if it feels this to be necessary to defend the gains made so far on the inflation front. It may also be that patience will soon be rewarded by a fall in United States interest rates and a recovery in conventional fixed-interest gilts. But the risk/reward ratio still favours some weighting in index-linked protection—at the right price.

● *How healthy are our engineering companies? After an unhelpful Budget, the business upturn has faltered; interest rate hopes have receded; a cash-call queue stretches into the Autumn, arousing fears about industry's pressing need for money; and Department of Industry figures for the first quarter of the year indicated a worsening in liquidity. To offset these fears and disappointments, there are huge manpower cuts, the continuing prosperity of subsidiaries abroad, and the impact on margins implied by a pound now sliding against most key currencies. And wages, at least until the autumn round of bargaining, seem to be under control. The Government's failure to curb money supply, implied by its unconcern about uncollected tax, should in time be reflected in demand. Once output recovers, profits from companies with plenty of surplus capacity should rise fast.*

But too much of this relates to the future. For the present, last year's pounding has meant a stream of financial casualties, among them Weir Group, Stone Platt, Myson, Duport and Chloride. But research into engineers' borrowing ratios by Savory Milln pinpoints precisely these companies as those which entered the recession with high borrowing ratios.

They ranged from 126 per cent in the case of Weir Group to 76 per cent at Chloride. They were also exceptional. Engineers entered the recent recession with balance sheets much stronger than in 1974. Borrowing ratios have fallen because deferred tax provisions have been put to reserves. Engineers were quick to run down stocks, and seem to have improved management controls. The slide in the pound does not of itself imply a need for bigger stocks to finance; it simply improves margins. Once demand does improve, better productivity should in any case do wonders for cash flow. The brokers' research also shows that some companies actually reduced borrowing ratios usefully last year. Among them were APV, Amalgamated Power, Bestobell, Expanded Metal, Hall Engineering, Laird Group and Senior Engineering. This was not a bad outcome for the severest recession since 1945.

Retailers

Tougher times ahead

With real disposable incomes continuing to rise until recently and many consumers spared much impact from the recession, the retailing sectors, and food retailers in particular, have escaped the savage drop in profitability experienced by manufacturing industries. Food retailers, with notable exceptions such as Tesco, have generally maintained or increased profits during the latest accounting periods, while the stores—more vulnerable to fluctuations in discretionary spending—have still fared well compared with industrial sectors although profits—again with exceptions such as Marks & Spencer—have generally slipped.

This pattern has been reflected on the stock market where over the past year food retailers have outperformed the market by 38 per cent. Stores have underperformed by 2 per cent, remembering, of course, the market itself has risen by nearly one-fifth.

There are signs, though, that the climate may be worsening for retailers. Recent prognostications from Mothercare and British Home Stores have suggested as much and with real disposable incomes now beginning to fall the outlook for consumer spending looks considerably worse than a year ago. Indeed one of the few grounds for optimism on this score is that the savings ratio will fall.

But with demand in many areas likely to be static or falling, price inflation much lower than a year ago, but public sector costs such as rates and energy continuing their inexorable rise, it is not hard to picture retailers encountering much tougher conditions in 1981 than 1980.

In such a climate, food retailers are likely to retain many of their defensive attractions. Although the rise in the volume of national food sales in each of the three years to the end of 1980 is likely to have come to an end, total volumes are unlikely to change much and the successful companies such as Sainsbury, which has been steadily increasing market share and has little exposure to non-foods, should continue to show the best profit performance. Indeed, Sainsbury last week reported a good start to its year with volume showing an increase over the comparable period a year ago.

The stores have, of course, already had a more difficult ride than the food retailers and are also likely to suffer more as the squeeze on the consumer tightens. Stocks are lower than a year ago and internal economies such as labour reductions arguably leave them better placed, but the trend in profits may well be flat and again the quality stocks such as Marks & Spencer look most likely to buck this trend.

Gold shares

Set for a recovery

Gold shares look set for a recovery. After reaching the year's "low" of 263 a week ago, the FT gold mines index put on another 17 points by Friday. Gold fell for most of the week, but its weakness was offset by the realization that gold share yields were climbing back towards 20 per cent. Prices also firmed in the face of the imminent South African quarterlies, while the legal consummation and listing of the Driefontein "supermine" was a reminder of the industry's essential strength.

A sustained recovery must, of course, be based on the gold price and not on technical changes in the market. The price steadied on Friday, but that probably owed much to a holiday in America. Despite the abounding bearish sentiment—a sign that the trend *is* about to reverse, if one adhers to the school of contrary thinking—it seems unlikely that gold will fall far or for long below $400 an ounce. At $400, gold mine yields are attractive.

Plainly, a low gold price can depress dividends and so yields. Since the average price during the last quarter was probably below expectations, and was distorted by the recent sharp fall, the June payouts could be less than anticipated. As usual, the marginal mines will suffer most.

But if the gold price bounces back quickly, future dividends will give good yields on shares bought now. The argument is illustrated by what happens to Vaal Reefs, the core of any South African gold share portfolio, at different gold prices. Taking the next two dividends on an average price of $400 an ounce, the net yield is 12.1 per cent. At $500, however, the net yield is 15.2 per cent.

The same argument applies a fortiori to marginal mines. But the danger here is that costs are also rising. The June increase in white and black mineworkers' wages will be particularly noticeable in the next couple of quarters and electricity and capital costs grow remorselessly. The combination of low gold and high costs has forced Loraine back onto state assistance and others such as Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary are struggling. The marginals are still a gamble on a big and permanent gold price recovery.

But some of the major quality mines, by contrast, now combine good gearing with reliable dividends.

Bargain buys in London's Victoria: record discounts in spite of cost pressures.

Photograph by John Manning

The mid-year round of high street sales is in full swing. Derek Harris reports

Little summer cheer for the shopkeepers

The summer clearance sales, now well into their stride, are offering the shopper discounts of up to a third — or even a half-off, especially in goods like menswear and women's fashion-wear where trade has been languishing. Electrical goods, still trading poorly, are another area for bargain hunters.

This is good for the consumer. It is a different story for the retailer. What to the shopper is a bargain is often, for the retailer, just a manifestation of the problems he has experienced in the previous six months. Slack sales lines are offered at gibe-away prices.

The pressures on retailers are building up. For some survival is at stake.

Three critical pressures are bearing down on the retailers. First, costs are rising, particularly because of local authority rate increases.

Secondly, profit margins are being squeezed as mark-ups intended to keep pace with rising costs fail to stick.

Finally, although most retailers have learned bitter lessons about the need to keep stock levels to a minimum another related problem has emerged: choosing the right stock. With many items even price-conscious customers are buying quality with an eye to longevity of use—an unpleasant surprise for those retailers who judged that in a recession shoppers would inevitably go for economy lines.

Faced with these pressures at this pivotal point in the retail year, store groups are asking themselves two *questions*. One is: have the July sales lost their impact in the welter of almost continuous high street promotions over the past year. The July clearances are crucial in enabling shops to smooth out their stock flows but some department stores are reporting that the traditional first-day rush of bargain hunters is simply not there.

In some areas, Saturdays, usually heavy trading days during the sales, look no more busy than they would be on a normal weekend.

The second question *is*: how far trade will hold up during the rest of the year? Predictably nobody has a conclusive answer. They are simply keeping their fingers crossed and hoping problems do not get any worse.

Cost pressures have grown in the last few months. They include the increasing price of motor fuel, a big factor in overall distribution costs; the Chancellor's diesel fuel oil concession will ease that a little.

But it is the increases in local authority rates, some in single figures but others rising 30 per cent or more, which have brought a spare of complaints to the Retail Consortium, the retail industry's trade body. The consortium is putting together a case to present to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking for his help.

Scotland and many parts of London and the Midlands seem to be worst hit, says the consortium. In two years rates as a percentage of retailers' profits have gone from 11 per cent to not far short of 20 per cent. In Scotland the comparable figures are 23 per cent and an extraordinary 80 per cent.

Mr Alastair Robertson, managing director of the Edinburgh store of the John Lewis Partnership (a group which is trading relatively buoyantly this summer) says that rates are his worst problem. "The local authorities will kill off a lot of businesses if they do not get it right."

It is the same at Rackhams in Birmingham, a House of Fraser store. It adds the grim warning that further increases will not be sustainable and will lead to cuts in staff.

The Retail Consortium says that the volume of trading is up just over 2 per cent on last year but cost pressures have almost certainly cancelled out any benefits. Retailers may still be as badly off in profitability terms as in the second half of last year when profits were down 21 per cent.

Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of United Draperies Stores' department stores division which includes the Allders and Arding & Hobbs outlets as well as regional stores, says: "If there is a pattern as we go into the July sales it is that margins are under a lot of pressure."

It is UDS which plans to close Whiteley's store in Bayswater, west London in the autumn, partly because like other West End stores it has suffered from the drop in foreign tourist trade and partly because of the counter attraction for shoppers of suburban shopping centres like Brent Cross, Croydon and Romford.

Mr Lyons says his stores are taking more money than last year "but less than we would like".

Mr Robert Colquhon, northern sales director of the House of Fraser group covering 35 stores in Scotland, says that with a lot of pressure on margins overheads are continually having to be pared.

"Stock levels must be carefully controlled and we cannot afford to sit with high stocks paying interest rates of up to 18 per cent just to have things hanging on the rail. Buying programmes are also stringently controlled." For them local authority rate demands have increased 38 per cent, he says.

The picture is not one of total gloom. One factor is now emerging which could help retailers keep trade flowing.

There has in the past two months been a tendency among some manufacturing suppliers to either cut prices or hold them steady.

There has been, for example, virtually no inflation in footwear trade prices for months. Selfridge's in Oxford Street, part of Sears Holdings whose department stores chain also includes Lewis's outlets, says this has helped them maintain keen pricing.

There have also been divi- their stock mix right. Jenner's on Edinburgh's Princes Street found sale customers buying more expensively, particularly on electrical goods, cutlery, silverware and jewellery.

While personal savings levels remain high retailers are surprised at the amount of money customers are spending. The retail sales index has stayed above the comparable level of last year as far as the end of May.

The John Lewis Partnership returns for the 20 weeks to June 20 show department store sales by value to be 10.1 per cent ahead of the same period last year, a rise above the rate of inflation in the sector. In the week ended June 20 the sales at the group's 19 stores were 13.3 per cent up on last year.

This has led the Retail Consortium, fingers crossed, to hope for trading volume to stay up until the year end. It could be too sanguine a view and is certainly not shared by some individual retailers.

Average earnings growth continues to decline and the deflationary effects of the Budget are still coming through, it is pointed out.

A fall of at least 2 to 3 per cent in retail sales volume in the coming months is being forecast by Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbrokers. They believe some retailers may have been lulled by a consensus view—hope is a better description—that the recession has bottomed out, allied to expectations that the royal wedding will inject retailing excitement.

Disappointing sales trends in the second half of this year are, on the contrary, probable, with a serious impact on retail profits, say the brokers.

Certainly if retailers can maintain trade volumes they will be doing well: but margins seem bound to suffer.

Can law silence the concert parties?

By our financial staff

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the South African businessman and Mr Ghafar Baba the Malaysian politician have done much to change the face of British company law.

Tomorrow a House of Commons committee debates draft legislation designed to prevent a reccurrence of their share-building activities in United Kingdom companies.

Mr Oppenheimer built a sizable stake in Consolidated Goldfields through three companies in which he had an interest. The result was a Department of Trade investigation whose conclusions stopped just short of alleging a "concert party."

Mr Baba disclosed his stake in tyre giant Dunlop following a Department of Trade inspectors' attempts to establish the identity of Far Eastern holders of nearly a third of the group's shares. Dunlop called in the department after its own inquiries drew a blank.

Included in the 43 clauses now tabled as amendments to the Companies Bill 1981 are measures drawn up by the Department of Trade between March and May which should give companies more protection against those who want to build stakes of any kind while wishing to remain in the shadows or totally anonymous.

The Royal Assent should be given to the Bill in November and the clauses are likely to become law early next year. Concert party legislation covers those buyers, who by agreement and mutual reliance, buy shares separately to be used as one total holding at some later date. At one point proposals to include concert parties in the Bill were ruled out by the department because they argued it would be difficult to phrase legislation water-tight enough for successful prosecution. But the City and some politicians argued that regulatory action was needed.

The new proposals hinge on the existing law which states that a shareholder must declare his holding when it reaches 5 per cent of the issued voting capital of a company.

No matter how many people buy shares in a particular company, providing they habe agreement they are acting together, (which the clauses defines as mutual reliance) they must make a declaration when their aggregate holding tops 5 per cent. They must then detail the beneficial owners and the number of shares held by each person to the agreement, in writing. Any change in the agreement must also be notified to the company in writing.

The declaration must be made up to five days after the acquisition of the shares which takes the percentage holding above 5 per cent. The amendments say that the responsibility is on each of those acting together to ensure that each knows the aggregate holding in a company.

Exceptions to this are made for a recognized bank or deposit taker, the Trustee Savins Bank, the National Giro Bank and members of the Stock Exchange. Any of these could hold an aggregate in excess of 5 per cent of a company but without any mutual reliance between the individual beneficial owners.

Exceptions are also made for investment advisors, providing they merely recommend shares without an agreement which might involv holding the shares for a pre-determined time.

What the Act does not cover is the case where two or more people decide to act together and thn procure a third to buy shares without informing him of any agreement. This was something the City felt should be covered but it seems that the department has not been persuadd that this rpresents an important part of planned share purchases. The department admits theat this could be a loophole but feels that if it becomes a regular practice then it is prepared to look again at the legislation.

Those who trangress the rules are certainly going to get more than the stern ticking-off from the authorities which they could have expected up until now.

Groups acting together which fail to notify their stake are liable to an unlimited fine and/or two years imprisonment. Shares of close relatives like a spouse, infant child or step child would automatically be counted as one.

Those companies suspecting that large blocks of shares are being built up without nay disclosure of indentity—using nominee names—can now petition the courts to freeze those shares, dpriving thm of vots, dividends and the power to transfers.

Companies would have the same power as the Secretary of State and even when a mystery owner declares himself, the freeze on the shares could only be lifted if it could be shown there had been no unfair advantage by staying unidentified, or for the sale of the shares.

But companies conducting their own investigation into share ownership will be able to ask past and present owners going back three years.

They will not be able to question those who might be able to give them information, for example stockbrokers. It was felt by the Stock Exchange that a determined mystery share dealer would merely use a broker basedoutside the United Kingdom.

The clauses also allow minority holders with a minimum of 10 per cent of the voting capital to request that a company should start an investigation into share ownership providing they can show sufficient grounds.

Whether these measures will give the department an effective way to police share-buying is still open to debate.

Certainly companies would no longer have to face the kind of humiliating position which Dunlop found itself in where the board said at one point that it literally did not know the names of people who owned an estimated 30 per cent of its shares.

But for those acting together by agreement, sufficient evidence for a successful prosecution could almost be as hard to find as that needed for insider dealing. That became illegal just over a year ago but no "insider dealing" case has yet been brought to court.

Business Diary profile: John Hignett and the Takeover Panel

John Hignett is about to hang up his boxing gloves in the City for the first time in almost 30 years. After fighting through Harrow and gaining a boxing blue at Cambridge, he is now to ensure that corporate bruisers observe the Takeover Panel's version of the Queensberry Rules.

In three months, the man who has been with merchant bankers Lazard Brothers since 1963 and headed its corporate finance department for five months, takes over as the panel's director-general, referee of the bid battles.

To many in the City, Hignett is a dark horse. Ironicaly, his late father Reginald a sculptor with several Royal Academy exhibitions to his credit, favoured the horse as a subject and mostly in dark materials.

Colleagues say it would only be a fool who interprets the apparent easy going manner of Hignett, 47, as a soft touch. The velevt voice, charm and courtesey seem almost infinite, and rarely is he seen to anger.

But those in other City merchant banks say he doesn't suffer fools gladly, that they never underestimate anyone he advises and that his reputation—albeit, so far confined to the banking circles—is tough, but fair.

Hignett greets such observations with a shrug and seems not to mind suggestions he was a last-minute choice because, as is usual in the neat public image the City likes to foster, his appointment was made after the announcement of official departure of predecessor Graham Walsh, who is returning to Morgan Grenfell as head of corporate finance.

"It doesn't bother me, and anyway I don't think things are done quite liek that," he says. In fact Hignett was given four days to decide whether to take the job.

"I was totally surprised", he says. "It never occurred to me. I have been head of corporate finance for five months here, but the Bank of England asked me for a number of names and I was picked."

Slugger Hignett turns referee: John Hignett, incoming director-general of the City's Takeover Panel.

Although admitting that he finds the prospect of being one of the City's top policemen somewhat daunting, Hignett decided at 18 that he wanted a job of high responsibility in commerce.

Even his training as a chartered accountant he regards as merely useful for what he hoped would one day be the top slot. But with no family background in the City, and as an only child it was his family friends who influenced his career path. After qualifying as an accountant, he went to Lord Kindersley at Lazards for advice. He was told the bank would take him on if he did two years with accountant Deloitte & Co. He then returned to Lazards in 1963 and has been there ever since.

Working his way up, Hignett was manager of the issues department in 1971 and the following year became a director. Last year, he was appointed head of the corporate finance department.

But while quietly mentioning that he has always worked on the side which produces half the turnover, a gleam comes into his eye when talking about his non-executive directorship of a small public but unquoted company, DER Printing Machines.

He and other Lazard colleagues invested a total of £40,000 eight years ago in the high technology concern which prints circuits onto pieces of silicon to produce a "chip". Last year, DER made a pre-tax profit of £320,000 on a turnover of £2m.

Hignett and his family control abou t10 per cent and a mere mention of the company brings out its glossy brochures for inspection. He is also a non-executive director of publicly quoted Carless Capel & Leonard and his association has brought him into contact with some Canadian oil stocks in which he now has a personal stake.

At home in London Hignett specializes in growing orchids in a greenhouse in his half-acre garden.

Surrounding his fifth floor City office are mementoes of his travels—framed pictures of his safari to Kenya and examples of his father's work.

But that, he says, is the extent of personal investments, much more of his time is taken up with advising the multi-million pound companies like Royal Insurance, British Petroleum and BOC International and he has been involved in most of the big rights issues this year.

Some years ago he was advising Glaxo in its fight to beat off Beecham. The fight was stopped in the last round when Boots entered the ring and the Monopolies Commission counted out a bid for Glaxo.

Conscious of the importance of the City's image, he says: "I favour keeping a low profile. One must resolve problems by discussions, I think the rules are very clearly defined that one can point the way in which companies should behave. But if discussion breaks down, and public censure becomes the only course available, then it will be used."

And he says that foreign companies, wanting to take over United Kingdom firms, will need to read and follow the rules closely. The panel was understood to have been very unhappy that its hands were tied when American giant Philip Morris offered the equivalent of 170p to one Rothman's shareholder while others were holding stock worth less than half that price in the stock market.

"But before becoming embroiled in any problems—the desk should be clear when he arrives on August 1—Hignett and family are off to Italy for a fortnight's break.

Philip Robinson

New York starts futures contracts in Bank Certificates of deposit

Commodities

New York.—The struggling New York Futures exchange (NYFE) plans this Thursday to launch the first-ever futures contracts in Bank Certificates of Deposit.

Permission to trade in this new contract was granted only last week by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, the Washington regulatory agency which oversees the American markets. The commission also has before it requests from the two big Chicago exchanges, the Board of Trade and the Mercantile, both of which also want to offer CD contracts. No date has been set for final consideration of these applications, though approval is expected in the next few weeks.

For the moment however, New York has an edge on its rivals, as for the first time it has a commodity to trade which is not already well established in Chicago. The speed with which the market is being opened reflects its desire to turn this lead to permanent advantage.

A certificate of Deposit represents a sum of $100,000 (£53,000) or more left on deposit with a major bank for a fixed number of days, at a specified interest rate. Its face value will fluctuate during its life as interest rates in the market diverg, from the rate on thte deposit, and this creates the need for a hedging mechanism.

Currently, the only viable short-term hedging in financial instruments is in United States government Treasury bills in Chicago. But the price of Treasury bills can fluctuate as a result of government operations, foreign investment flows and other "non-market" forces. CD's, on the other hand, reflect more closely the "pure" interest rate in the private sector, and are consequently much more volatile.

The contract to be traded in New York will be for CD's with a face value of $1m. and a maturity of 90 days. But not all certificates will be traded—only those issued by America's ten major banks. These are Morgan Guaranty, Bank of America, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, Continental Illinois, First National Bank of Chicago, and Security Pacific.

Confining the CD's traded to those issued by these banks is important to NYFE, because all are uniformly popular and interchangeable. They can, therefore, be traded anonymously without the need to identify or worry about the issuing bank.

This selectivity is necessary. If all certificates, including those issued by smaller, less well-known banks, were to be traded then the operation would have been much more complicated and potentially embarassing to the exchange as each deposit would have to be priced and rated separately to reflect their different popularities.

New York Futures Exchange officials have high hopes for the new contract and for what it might do to revive their moribund market.

NYFE, an offshoot of the New York Stock Exchange, was opened ten months ago in an effort to wrest the initiative in financial and currency futures back from Chicago. But it has conspicuously failed to make an impact and there are now widespeard doubts about its ability to survive, though to close it would mean the loss of almost $20m spent in establishing it and equipping it with the latest in computer technology.

As if to stress the point, the price of a seat on the exchange rose from $11,000 to $18,500 in the weeks before the CD announcement.

In some ways, though, this simply serves to emphasise the gulf between it and the Chicago Board of Trade. Seats there are currently changing hands for $242,000.

In spite of their obvious dominance, Chicago officials were outraged that New York should have been given first stab at this market, and interpreted it as a further sign of the Washington establishment's bias against them. Lending force to their arguments was the fact that both had submitted their applications long before NYFE was even opened. Their move was was a ploy to resusicate the NYFE and should be termed Project Phoenix, Mr Robert Wilmouth, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, scornfully told the agency.

But others took the news more calmly and predicted that even with its head start, the CD market in New York would fail. "Their markets in Treasury bonds and bills never took off", said Mr Leo Melamed, former chairman of the Chicago Mercantile. "We will remain the leader in financial futures because Chicago has the people who are willing to risk their money to make highly liquid and efficient markets".

Anthony Hilton

Paringa tells holders to sit tight

By Rosemary Unsworth

Paringa Mining and Exploration, the group which is subject to two takeover offers, has written to shareholders asking them to await further recommendations from the directors.

Mr Brian Davidson, the chairman, said in a letter that important developments had taken place in the past two weeks which were complex and liable to change. "As a result, it is at present uncertain whether your company will continue as an independent company managed by its present board of directors or whether it could become a subsidiary of another group."

Last month, Apollo International Minerals, an Australian company, bought 35.7 per cent of Paringa and offered 85p a share for the group. The offer values Paringa at £9m and comfortably exceeds Hampton Gold Mining Areas 62p-a-share cash bid. Paringa has dismissed the Hampton offer as far too low, but Hampton, with the shares it already owned and acceptances, now controls 26.8 per cent of Paringa's equity.

Mr Davidson explains that his board is still holding discussions with Hampton and Apollo, although neither have changed their respective offers.

He said that the discussions could significantly alter the present situation but the directors may not have time to write again before the close of Apollo's offer on July 17, 1981. He suggests that shareholders should watch for announcements which will publicise any material changes.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:
Commercial & Industrial
Wellco Holdings.
Miscellaneous
Great Northern Telegraph.

Rates fall from June peak as demand for tonnage declines

Freight

Queues of vessels waiting to load coal are again building up at United States East Coast ports. After a busy state of chartering following the return to work by American miners, demand for tonnage over the past few weeks has slackened and this trend continued last week.

Around 100 ships are reported to be waiting at Hampton Roads, with delays up to 75 days expected. Consequently, rates are weakening and have slipped from the $25 a tonne "high" of June, with charterers presently quoting $21.50 on 55,000 tonners to Japan, whereas owners are endeavouring to obtain $23. Demurrage is being charged at between $13,000 and $15,000 a day.

In dry cargo trading, only a moderate amount of business was concluded and new transactions were slow to emerge despite a reasonable volume of new inquiries circulating.

Mid-week hopes that trans-Atlantic grain rates were firming up—based on the booking of a 55,000-tonner from the United States Gulf to the United Kingdom at $14.25—were dashed later on when $11 was paid for 72,000 tonnes from the United States Gulf to Holland.

This is the lowest level recorded since 1979 and is attributed to the current lack of demand as well as surplus available tonnage in the Atlantic for this particular category of ship.

For those in the tanker market trying to make forecasts of future trading patterns, the conflicting opinions over the likely course for the world oil market (and, in particular, the present glut) between Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, and Mr Rene Ortiz, Opec's Secretary-General is serbing only as a source of confusion.

While Shaikh Yamani sees the glut extending "well into 1982", the Opec view is that it should ease by the beginning of September, followed by a gradual pick-up in demand. This increase in demand is put down to a higher seasonal need, the rebuilding of stocks and an upturn in economic growth in the industrial nations.

Among brokers and charterers there is a fair degree of scepticism over the Opec view as September is seen as being too soon for a major turnraund in the market. There also remains substantial volumes of oil stored in tankers around the world and the fact that vessels are still being fixed for such purposes.

For instance, at least three ULCCs and one VLCC were booked last week with the storage commitment included. These involved a 350,000-tonner taken by Exxon for up to 50 days' storage in the Caribbean at $11,000 a day in direct continuation of an existing time-charter. The same company also booked a 340,000-tonner from the Arabian Gulf to the UK/Continent with an option for up to 90 days' storage at $12500 a day built in. The rate for the voyage was World Scale 24 (basis 9 knots).

With an absence of charterers in the markets, the volume of business concluded has been at a low level and, with owners finding it difficult to secure employment for their ships, rates have again inevitably weakened. The latest fixture of a West-bound VLCC was done at World Scale 25.5 (based on the January World Scale rating), while to the East, the going level was World Scale 29, based on the new July rate value.

Few transactions and a build-up of tonnage resulted in a quiet time for the West African loading area over the past seven days while in contrast, Indonesia, with several bookings to Japan and the US West Coast experienced a more active period. Neither the Mediterranean nor the Caribbean changed little from their recent conditions.

David Robinson

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Briefly

Second City Properties: Samuel Montagu says that in response to rights issue, acceptances have been received in respect of 3.26 million new shares, approx 86.7 per cent of issue.

Merger cleared: Proposed acquisition by Cargill Inc of certain assets of Bowater Corporation is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Vectis Stone Group: Offer for the issued share capital of Blackgang Hotels has been declared unconditional. The separate offer by Smith Keen Cutler to acquire the Vectis shares issued under the Blackgang offer has been accepted as to 1.070 million Vectis shares (47.47 per cent). This offer is now closed.

British & Commonwealth Shipping gloomy

British and Commonwealth Shipping's chairman, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, says in his annual statement that it is always difficult at the half-way stage to give any reasonable prediction of the eventual outcome for the full year. Conditions conteinue to be difficult and there is considerable unrest among certain sectors of society—none of which will help in the least those who endeavour to continue in business by the simple means of earning a profit and without which nothing will come right.

"I think it clear that we may expect to see a reduced contribution from our associated companies and I would have some reservations about the contribution from shipping." However, leaving aside all the other many imponderables, he hoped to see some improvement on the results ford of the year under review.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
3,936	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
1,175	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
12,220	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
7,693	Deborah Services	100	−1	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
3,824	Frank Horsell	102	−1	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
9,390	Frederick Parker	65	+1	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
1,181	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
2,825	Jackson Group	113	+3	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
17,942	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
3,203	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
2,760	Scruttons "A"	56	+1	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0
3,031	Torday Limited	197	−1	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
3,205	Twinlock Ord	15	+½	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	−1	15.0	19.0	—	—
6,103	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
12,906	Walter Alexander	102	−1	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
5,811	W. S. Yeates	249	−3	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.6

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	63½	62½*
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	63¾*	63½*
All Brew 6¾ Deb '87-92	56½	56¾
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	56¼	56½
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	66	66*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	30¼p	21p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85	85½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	59¾	59¾*
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	59	58¾
BLMC 6 '98-2005	54½	54
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	44½	45
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	44½	44½
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	83¼	83
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83	83¼
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	65¾	56½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	62¼	62½
Barclays Int 7½ '86-9-	62¼	62¼
Bass Ltd 3¼ Ln '87-92	48	48
Do 7¾ '92-97	56½	56½
Do 8¾ Deb '87-92	65½	66¼
Beechams 6¾ Ln '78-83	83¼	83¾
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	64	64
Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99	72¾	78¾*
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	53	54
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	61¾	61½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	71¼	71¼
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	85	86*
Do 7¾ '88-93	60½	61¼
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	61¼	61*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86½	85½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	93¼	93½*
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	35	34¼*
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	99	99
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	61¾	62
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	72	72½*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	64½	64½
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57¼	57¼
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2003-07	30½	30*
Do 7½ '90-95	53½	53*

	Latest price	Prev price
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	45*	43*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	59¾	60¼*
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	45	43½
Do 7 '82-87	72	72
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	61¾	61
Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb	53½	54½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	55¾	55½
Do 7¾ 2002-07	50*	50¼*
Distillers 7¾ '88-93	57¼	58
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	64½	67¼
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60¼	60
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	80½	79¾
Fisons 6¼ 84-89	62¾	62¾
GEC 7½ '87-92	60	59½
Do 7¾ '88-93	62	61½
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	55¼*	55¼*
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	28¼p	29½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	72	72½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	70¾	70½
GUS 5¾ Ln	33½	34*
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	70½	70½
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	57	57¾*
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	62	62*
ICI 5½ '94-2004	38*	41*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	60	61
Do 8 '88-93	60¾*	60½*
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	73½	74¼
Do 7½ 2004-09	50¼	51
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	61	61
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	52½	53¼
Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99	73¾	73¼
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	60½	61½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	62	60
Lucas 7¾ '83-88	67	67
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	55½	55½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	72¼	73
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	74	74*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	66½	66*
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	99¾	99¼
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	61¾	62

	Latest price	Prev price
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	62½	62½
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	63½*	63*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93	43½	44*
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	66½	67¾
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	81½	81½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	65¾	64¼
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70*	70*
Smith (W H) 5½ Ln	31*	30½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87¾	88¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	67½	66¾
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	58¼	59½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-94	73½	74½*
Do 7¼ '87-92	60	58*
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	62¾	62¾
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	33	33½
Do 7¼ '85-90	61	64½*
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	60	60
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	60	60*
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	61¼	64¼
Do 10¾ Deb '89-94	76	77¼
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	50¼	51
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	64¾	64*
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	68¾	68½
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	53	53½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	59½	60¼
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	51½	52¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	53*	54½*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-200	232*	230*
AB Foods 7½ '91-2000	383	385
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	46½	47
Beechams 5 '84-94	308	308
Bowater 7 '92-97	115	114
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	70½	75
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	64½	65
Ind & Gen 4¼ '93-99	162	162
MEPC 6½ '95-2000	85	85
Midland Bank 7¾ 83-93	66½	65½
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	122	123
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	94½	95
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98*	98

*Ex dividend

Some are still optimistic

Euromarkets

The persistence of high short-term United States interest rates is making it difficult for underwriters to place Eurobonds, but many market participants are still optimistic, writes *AP-Dow Jones*.

Obviously, there will be no rush of investors into the Eurobond market until short-term rates fall well below Eurobond yields. As one-month dollar deposits pay about 19 per cent, there is little incentive for investors to buy notes and bonds at present yields of between 15.25 per cent and 16.25 per cent.

Nevertheless, bankers say these yields look high in comparison to what is available in other currencies. More important is that "real yields", or the return after subtracting inflation, is at historic "highs" for Eurobonds, market specialists contend.

Indeed, recent history shows that high real returns are usually associated with sustained appreciation of the currency.

Indeed, Swiss money managers are probably more aware of the link between real yields and currency appreciation than others because this is what contributed greatly to the Swiss franc's huge appreciation over the last decade.

In any case, Swiss money managers are the main buyers of Eurobonds these days, partly because the outlook in their own country is not all that rosy. Over the three months ended May, Swiss retail prices were rising at a 5.3 per cent annual rate which does not make the real yield on a 7.33 per cent coupon bond seem very high. In comparison, United States retail prices were rising at an 8.8 per cent rate in the same period which makes the return on a 15 per cent coupon Eurobond look enormous.

Only two straight Eurobond issues were scheduled for offering last week and neither seemed to generate much enthusiasm. A syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International floated at $50m, three-year Toronto Dominion Bank issue at par, bearing 15 per cent. However, in after-market trading, the issue fell to 98.5 offered, to yield 15.66 per cent.

This made the terms of a $20m, three-year note issue of the Australian Industry Development Bank appear less than generous. Managed by Citicorp International Bank and Hambros Bank, the Australian government agency's issue was priced at 99.5 bearing 14.875 per cent, to yield 15.09 per cent.

A Bellwether $500m, five-year note issue of the World Bank reached a new "low" on Friday of 96.25 offered, to yield 15.51 per cent. The issue was offered late last month at 98.5, bearing 14.375 per cent, to yield 14.82 per cent. Ford Motor Credit Co's $150m, four-year note issue, bearing 16 per cent, was quoted on Friday at 98.25 offered, to yield 16.63 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT

	Price	Ytm
Sears 9% 1982	95¾	16.92
Australia 8% 1982	94¼	17.08
ICI 11% 1985	93	15.50
New Zealand 8¼% 1983	89¾	14.89
Canadair 8½% 1983	85¾	15.67
Sweden 15¾% 1983	99¾	15.34
ARDB 12% 1983	95¾	15.24
Ford 16% 1984	101	15.57
Sweden 9¾% 1984	86¾	15.42
GMAC 11% 1984	90¾	14.49
SNCF 13¾% 1985	92¾	14.45
Roylease 11¼% 1985	91¾	14.72
IBM 10½% 1985	95¾	11.90
Credit Nationale 13¼% 1986	81½	13.48
Eksportfinans 11¼% 1987	88½	14.47
World Bank 10¾% 1987	82	15.05
Amoco UK 13¼% 1988	93¾	14.78
Ireland 12¾% 1988	89	15.46
Ronsteel 11½% 1988	84½	15.26
EIB 13¼% 1990	94¾	14.83
Anheuser-Busch 11¼% 1990	79½	15.35
United Biscuits 11% 1990	84½	14.53
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991 (CW)	89¾	15.07
Ontario Hydro 13½% 1991	93¾	14.74
Barclays 8½% 1992	73¼	15.41
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	77¼	13.90
Dow Chemical 9¾% 1994	78	13.29
EEC 11% 1995	78	14.81
ECSC 8¼ 1997	66½	14.08

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½% 1994	94½	0.80
Beatrice 4½% 1992	77	0.87
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	83½	10.45
Enserch 9½% 1994	110	−7.55
Ford 5% 1988	82	96.14
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	108	−6.79
INA 6% 1997	135½	−3.98
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	90½	−13.82
J P Morgan 4¼% 1987	110¼	−1.31
Revlon 4¼% 1987	104	−1.28
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	96	7.48
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	69	47.20
Xerox 5% 1988	64	81.28

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES

	Price	Y to M
ECSC 7¾% 1986	91¼	9.60
OKB 9% 1987	95¾	9.97
World Bank 7¼% 1988	87¼	10.62
KOBE 8% 1990	88	10.06
Austria 8¼% 1992	88½	9.97

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Price	Currnt Yld
BNP 1983	100¼	17.71
Bank of Tokyo 1984	102	19.18
IBJ 1985	100½	16.93
Offshore Mining 1986	100	17.75
Midland 1987	100¼	18.20
Credit National 1988	99¾	16.75
GZB 1989	98¼	16.58
Barclays 1990	100¼	17.23
BNP 1991	99	17.87
Midland 1992	99¼	17.31
Chase Manhattan 1993	98½	17.51
Nat West 1994	98½	16.49
Barclays 1995	98¾	17.81

Source, Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Americans seek investment cash in London

"Conservatism is not a guarantee against getting burned", says Mr Sanford Goodkin, one of the American gurus of property investment.

It seems the Americans are over in force. They regard the United Kingdom and Europe as rich pickings for investment cash.

For a start, he is named as one of the West's most distinguished citizens in the 75th anniversary edition of *Sunset Magazine*, a sort of Californian version of the *Tatler* that includes features on business and finance, and his property credentials stretch back over a quarter of a century — mainly through his pioneering of techniques in strategic planning research aimed specifically at real estate.

This is hardly surprising — the amount of cash flowing into American and Canadian property investment and development over the past few years has been steadily increasing. Funds, both large and small, feel their portfolios are not complete without at least one or two American properties.

But Mr Goodkin is a different breed of animal from that which can be found knocking on the doors of pension fund managers and property companies.

Over the years, he has been responsible for several best-selling books, of which the most famous was probably *The Goodkin Guide to Winning in Real Estate*, written during the mid-1970s real estate slump. He has also been lauded as America's greatest real estate expert.

Apart from forecasting slumps and booms in the property market, Mr Goodkin writes a property investment newsletter, lectures on real estate, and develops and invests in his own right.

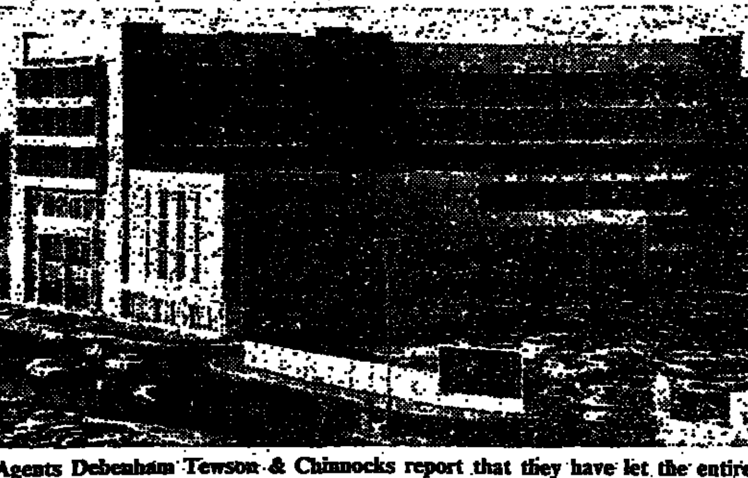
Currently, Mr Goodkin is in London looking for clients and funds to invest in American property — and so excited is he by the prospects of British institutional funds finding a home in American property that he is likely to be a frequent visitor.

Naturally, he is fairly scathing about the sort of advice British funds receive from United Kingdom — based estate agents operating in America, and so is extremely optimistic about his business future here.

"I have met a number of fund managers and property companies on my short visit this time," he says. "I feel there is tremendous potential for what I have to offer. I expect to be back fairly shortly."

Mr Goodkin's particular expertise lies in pinpointing investment areas which will show real capital growth. After all, it does not take an investment genius to direct a fund manager to an area which is already established and will produce a solid, if unspectacular, income growth.

Predictably, Mr Goodkin feels he can offer an investment service unrivalled by British agents and, with his track record, he will undoubtedly attract many funds and property companies who are eager to invest in North America while exchange controls are still non-existent.



Agents Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks report that they have let the entire 85,000 sq ft Chamber of Commerce building in Manama, Bahrain. Rents, say the agents, are between £6 — £10 a sq ft.

Miss United Kingdom recently added a touch of glamour to the launching of a £3.5m and 120,000 sq ft industrial trading estate in Leeds. The Gelderd trading estate is being developed by London & Manchester Securities in conjunction with the Royal Insurance Group.

The development was only completed two weeks ago and has attracted two tenants, the 600 Group and Battenfield. Further lettings are expected to be completed shortly. The scheme is located within the Leeds Triangle, which makes for easy access to the M1, M62 and M621.

Units available on the five-acre estate range from 3,000 sq ft to 22,360 sq ft at rents of £2 a sq ft. The site was originally acquired from the National Freight Corporation in 1979, and development is financed by Royal Insurance.

Plans by the Government to bring private capital into its own property schemes took a step forward last week with the announcement of a sale and leaseback deal with Pearl Assurance for an International Conference Centre on a site at Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

The 1.5-acre site, which is within a stone's throw of the House of Commons, is behind the buildings in Great George Street. The 291,000 sq ft centre will be completed in 1986.

Unfortunately, the usual veil of secrecy has been thrown over the deal struck between Pearl Assurance and the Government. Figures given by the institution which is funding the scheme do not give a true indication of what the development is really likely to cost.

Last week, Pearl said that on current building prices construction would cost in the order of £32m. But this figure is likely to have risen considerably by 1986, and the scheme is thought to be going to cost Pearl nearer £50m.

As for the rent, the Government is having to pay under the terms of its 125-year lease and, with five year rent reviews, this is going to be nothing like the £2m being quoted. When the Government takes occupation in five years' time, they can expect to pay around £3m a year for the centre.

What has been ignored by most observers is the cost of the site itself — surely the Government has not thrown it into the deal for nothing — and also financing charges, inflation and other, sundry fees.

Arunbridge Industrial Estates, headed by former property tycoon Ronald Lyon, has acquired a further three industrial sites for around £3m. The sites — two in High Wycombe and the other in Beckenham — will provide around 250,000 sq ft of space and are expected to have an investment value of £11m. Conrad Ritblat acted for Arunbridge.

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THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. I, Peter Richard Copp Chartered Accountant of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 8th May 1981. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.

P R COPP LIQUIDATOR

TERRAVIA TRADING SERVICES LIMITED

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. I, George Albert Auger Certified Accountant of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 8th May 1981. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.

G A AUGER LIQUIDATOR

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of J. W. (BROKERS) LIMITED by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 27th day of March 1981

I, George Albert Auger of Messrs Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1., have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1981.

G. A. Auger LIQUIDATOR

In the matter of BRITISH STEEL CONSTRUCTIONS (Birmingham) Limited.

By order of the High Court of Justice, dated the 19th day of November 1980, ROGER WILLIAM CORK F.C.A. of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company with a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1981.

No. 001761 of 1981

The High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Group A. In the Matter of STANCROFT TRUST LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 15th June, 1981 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £500,000 to £300,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 23rd June, 1981.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1981.

NORTON, ROSE, BOTTERELL & ROCHE, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London, EC3 7AN. Ref: MASW/A136660. Solicitors for the said Company.

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Watercruises Ltd, Brittany Canal Holidays. 0243 572096. 24 hrs.

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Country Services
Devon. Super cottages avail. (0626) 890333.
Bell Rock Hotel
Peace/comfort, Isles of Scilly. 0720 22575.
G.B. Hotel Reserves
A call reserves a good hotel. 01-581 0161.
Hotel Imperial ★★★★
Hythe, Kent. Golf, sea, 52 acres. 0303 67441.
Hotel Normandie International ★★★★
Hydro. Bournemouth (0202) 22246.
London, Portman Court Hotel
30 Seymour St, Marble Arch, W1. 402 5401.
The Old Black Lion
Comfortable Welsh border inn. 0497 820841.
These hotels supply a complimentary copy of *The Times to their guests*
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Gt Cumberland Place, London, W1 01-402 4288.
Portman Hotel
22 Portman Square, London, W1. Reservations 01-486 5844.
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Cadogan Place, London, SW1. Reservations 01-235 5411.
Inn On The Park Hotel
Hamilton Place, London, W1 Reservations 01-499 0888.
Capital Hotel
22 Basil Street, London, SW3. Reservations 01-589 5171.
The Sheraton Park Tower Hotel
101 Knightsbridge, SW1X 7RN. Reservations 01-235 8050

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Rolls-Royce chauffeur Service. For provident indulgence. Bracknell 3346.

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Hoults Ltd
European door-to-door removals. 01-886 1167
Hoults Ltd
Household removals & storage. 01-876 7676.
Progress Assembly
Any office/h'hold removals. 01-947 9445.
L. J. Roberton (Removals & Storage) Ltd
Dom/Office-packers/shippers. 01-552 1132
B. J. Scammell (Removals)
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Vanbrugh Ltd
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Europe's largest golf shop Uxbridge 51691
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Luxury R Y A sailing courses Cowes 293910
Davan Caravans Ltd, Touring caravans most *makes. 0934 23433*
Ealing Sports Centre
W London top choice sport store 579 5536
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Europe's largest golf experts. 021-771 7544

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The Savoy River Restaurant
Overlooks the Thames and dancing nightly.
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Finest French cuisine 01-402 5121
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English water colours, 1750/1950. By appointment only. Fully illustrated priced catalogues on request. Telephone 01-995 9867
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24 Motcomb St. SW1. Paintings of Arabia

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Public and Educational Appointments

AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI
BENDEL STATE NIGERIA
TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

Auchi Polytechnic is a tertiary level Technological Institution owned by the Bendel State Government and awards National and Higher National Diplomas under a two-tier system equivalent to British O.N.D. and H.N.D.

The Polytechnic is currently undertaking an ambitious expansion programme including re-equipping of laboratories and new teaching facilities.

Vacancies exist in the following areas of specialisation :—

(a) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING :
Production Engineering, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Building Services, Thermo-fluids, Material Science.
Telecommunications/Computer Technology/Electrical Power/Machine/Instrumentation/Electronics/Control System Engineering.
Structural Engineering/Building Technology/Transportation and Highways Engineering/Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering/Hydraulics and Hydrology.
Plastics/Rubber Technology/Chemical Engineering.

(b) SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES :
Quantity Surveying, Construction, Estimating, Geodesy, Estate Management, Civil and Urban Design.

(c) SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION :
Electricity, Electronics, Metalwork, Technical, Woodwork.
Management, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand.
Ceramics, Fibre Craft, Painting, Sculpture, Textile Design, Ceramics.
Foundations of Education.

(d) SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES :
Marketing courses and Management Courses.

POSTS AVAILABLE :

	Teaching experience	Salary
1. Senior Principal Lecturer	Min. 12 years	N10,296-N11,328
2. Principal Lecturer	Min. 10 years	N9,168-N10,128
3. Senior Lecturer	Min. 8 years	N8,064- N9,024
4. Lecturer I	Min. 6 years	N7,404- N8,052
5. Lecturer II	Min. 4 years	N5,760- N6,732
6. Lecturer III	Min. 2 years	N4,668- N5,640

Conversion as at current exchange rate sterling to Naira approximately 1.27.

QUALIFICATIONS :
A good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in the relevant fields together with post-qualification teaching and extensive Industrial/Research experience of varying length at the Master's or Doctorate level in the relevant field will be an advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE :
Appointments either on contract (for expatriates) or pensionable for Nigerians. Contract appointments are for 2 years and attract a contract addition of 10% of basic salary and 15% contract gratuity in lieu of pension benefits payable at expiry of contract.

Fringe benefits include, part-furnished accommodation at a rental not exceeding 7% of basic salary or N300.00 per annum whichever is lower. Free medical care and free passages for appointees and family (wife and up to 3 children under 18 years of age).

METHOD OF APPLICATION :
Candidates are requested to submit eight (Typewritten) copies of their applications and curriculum vitae to: The Director, NUC London Bureau, Queen's House, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward references on them under confidential cover to the above address not later than 17th July, 1981.

Date of Interview : 27th to 31st July, 1981. Short-listed applications will be acknowledged.

REGISTRAR

OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBYA

We are National Petrochemicals Company of Libya, the largest organisation in the country. We operate a modern petrochemical complex at Marsa El Brega, on the Mediterranean coast 240 km from Benghazi, producing methanol, ammonia and urea.

To help us continue our development, we need professionals who are able to make a positive contribution to our company in the following capacity.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Working in extensively equipped offices, you will be responsible for teaching English to employees at all levels within the Company. To qualify for this highly rewarding post, you must be a graduate holding T.E.F.L. or equivalent with at least 5 years relevant experience. Preference will be given to those with previous overseas teaching experience.

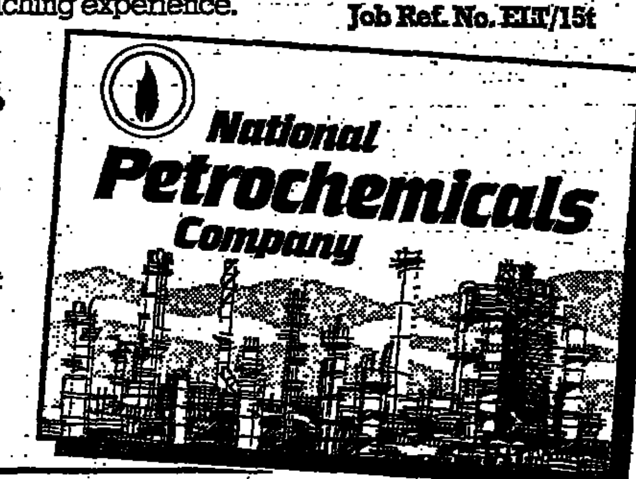
Job Ref. No. ELT/15t

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT
● Excellent salary ● Good working schedule ● Return flight paid to point of domicile ● Yearly Bonus ● Life insurance is provided ● Free accommodation, transport and Medical care ● Annual increment is considered each year.

Please send details of academic qualifications and experience stating approximate date of availability to join the company.

Please quote job reference number, enclose a recent photograph and state your home telephone number.

Room No. 302, Job Ref. No. ....
National Petrochemicals Company,
AGOCO, Windsor House,
42-50 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0NW.



UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

Applications are invited for the following posts:
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (GEOTECHNOLOGY)
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOLOGY (GEOCHEMISTRY AND ISOTOPE GEOLOGY)
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOLOGY (METAMORPHIC AND STRUCTURAL)
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHICAL EDUCATION.

SALARY SCALES:
Senior Lecturer : £9,688 x 364 — 10,780 x 373 — £12,645
Lecturer Grade I : £8,777 x 364 — £10,233
Lecturer Grade II : £4,835 x 348 — 6,574 x 364 — £8,396

Appointments on these scales according to qualifications and experience. Both permanent pensionable terms and short-term contracts are offered for academic posts.
Further particulars on the posts, on conditions of service and on method of application should be obtained, prior to submitting an application, from the Director, Appointments and Personnel, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Zimbabwe, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Closing date for receipt of applications for all posts 31 July 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROFESSOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a second Professorship in the Department of Computer Science. To preserve the balance of interest in the Department candidates with a knowledge either of Data Bases or the Theory of Computer Science are particularly encouraged to apply. The post will be remunerated within the professorial range for universities with USS benefits.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 37/81) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31st July 1981.

ENTHUSIASTIC GRADUATE TEACHERS

equired on a full-time/part-time basis for chemistry, physics, economics/business studies. English to "A" level standard commencing September. Contact: Registrar 01-202 9748 for further details or write with c.v. to Albany College, 24 Queen's Road, London NW4.

REPTON SCHOOL

HEAD OF HISTORY

required in January, 1982. Applications and enquiries welcomed from modern historians with an interest in 17th to mid-19th century Europe. Single or married accommodation available. Further details from the Headmaster, The Hall, Repton, Derby, DE6 6FH (Tel: Burton-on-Trent 702375). To whom applications including a full CV should be sent as soon as possible.

University of Hong Kong
LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Architecture. Applicants should possess some teaching experience and additional professional or academic qualifications would be an asset.

The successful applicant will be required to teach basic design and the history of Chinese architecture. Other duties will vary according to the needs of the School.

Annual salary (superannuable) is: HK$95,700 x 6,480-108,660 BAR 115,140 x 6,420-160,080 (£1=HK$10.80 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15% of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½% of salary; education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

The closing date for application is 15 August, 1981.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

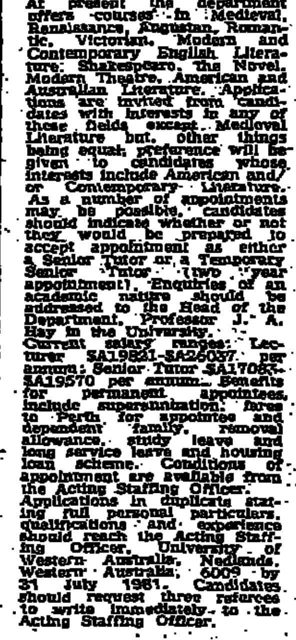
Applications are invited for a two year Temporary Lectureship in Accounting in the Department of Economics. Good honours graduates in accounting, in economics and accounting, and in economics, are invited to apply for this post. The person appointed will be expected to make a research as well as a teaching contribution.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale: £6,070-£12,860 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 24th July, 1981. Please quote reference T.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT for one year from 1 October 1981 in the Department of Modern History. The successful applicant will work on a project to analyse the role of Parliamentary pressure-groups with respect to foreign policy 1906-1914.
Candidates should have a first degree in History or Political Science, and some relevant research experience will be an advantage.
The salary will be £5,285 per annum, together with the normal pension arrangements.
Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted by Monday, 3 August 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.



University of Western Australia
Perth
ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER

in the Department of English. At present the department offers courses in Medieval, Renaissance, Augustan, Romantic, Victorian, Modern and Contemporary English Literature; Shakespeare, the Novel, Modern Theatre, American and Australian Literature. Applications are invited from candidates with interests in any of these fields except Medieval Literature but, other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates whose interests include American and/or Contemporary Literature. As a number of appointments may be possible, candidates should indicate whether or not they would be prepared to accept appointment as either a Senior Tutor or a Temporary Senior Tutor (two year appointment). Enquiries of an academic nature should be addressed to the Head of the Department, Professor J. A. Hay in the University.
Current salary ranges: Lecturer $A19821-$A26037 per annum; Senior Tutor $A17083-$A19570 per annum. Benefits for permanent appointees include superannuation, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme. Conditions of appointment are available from the Acting Staffing Officer.
Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Acting Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009 by 31 July 1981. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Acting Staffing Officer.

University of Hong Kong
SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP IN URBAN PLANNING

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Urban Planning in the Centre of Urban Studies and Urban Planning. Applicants should have a Master's degree in Urban Planning or equivalent; possess appropriate professional qualifications, e.g., membership of recognized urban planning institutions in Britain, Australia, New Zealand or Canada; and specialise in some of the following areas: Planning Methods; Environment and Energy; Transportation; Neighbourhood and Housing. Applicants for the senior post should possess a Ph.D. degree and should have considerable teaching and research experience. Other candidates are expected to have some teaching and research experience.
Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Senior Lecturer HK$148,800 x 6,420—174,480 x 6,360—199,920; Lecturer HK$95,700 x 6,480—108,660 Bar 115,140 x 6,420—160,080. (£1 equals HK$10.80 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.
At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 15 per cent of gross income. Housing at a rental of 7½ per cent of salary, education allowance, leave and medical benefits are provided.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Secretary's Office, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
The closing date for applications is 15 August 1981.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Auckland
NEW ZEALAND
COMPUTER SCIENCE—ASSOCIATE-PROFESSORSHIP

CLOSING DATE:
4 SEPTEMBER 1981
Applicants must be suitably qualified with a higher degree in Computer Science or a closely allied subject and have had a considerable research and teaching experience. Applications from those qualified to teach Computer Architecture, Operating Systems or Data Base Management Systems will be particularly welcome.

PSYCHOLOGY—SENIOR LECTURESHIP
CLOSING DATE:
15 August 1981
Applicants must have a postgraduate qualification in Clinical Psychology and have proven research ability and some clinical experience. Primary responsibility will be the organization of a three-year postgraduate course in Clinical Psychology.
Present salary scales are: Associate-Professors NZ$34,705 per annum, Senior Lecturers NZ$24,110 - $27,589 per annum. Conditions of Appointment and Method of Application are available from the Assistant Registrar (Academic Appointments), University of Auckland, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications, in accordance with "Method of Application" should be forwarded as soon as possible but not later than the closing dates stated.

University of Durham
ENGLISH STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for one year from 1 October, 1981, in the Department of English Language and Medieval Literature. The successful applicant will assist Professor Charles Jones in a pilot survey of some sociolinguistic characteristics of the language of schoolchildren in the Durham area.
Candidates must have a first degree in Linguistics, English Language or in an appropriate subject in the Social Sciences. Relevant research experience, especially in field work techniques, will be an advantage. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £5,285-£6,880 per annum, with the usual pension arrangements.
Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted by Monday, 3 August 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of London
READERSHIP IN PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
The Senate invite applications for the newly established Readership in Petroleum Engineering tenable in the Department of Mineral Resources Engineering at Imperial College. This post is funded by a number of major companies in the U.K. petroleum industry. In addition to a good degree in engineering or science, applicants should have recent technical experience in the international petroleum industry. A familiarity with modern off-shore production systems would be of particular interest.
The Reader in Petroleum Engineering will be expected to develop and lead one or more fields of relevant research in addition to responsibilities for undergraduate and postgraduate courses within the Department as well as maintaining and developing contacts with the petroleum industry. Applications (10 copies) must be received not later than 31 August, 1981, by the Academic Registrar (T), University of London Senate House, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should be obtained.

University of Aberdeen
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates in chemical or mechanical-engineering, chemistry or physics for a two-year post as a Research Assistant to work in a group engaged in materials behaviour. The successful applicant will be concerned with the erosive/corrosive effects of hot (about 90° C) liquid flowing through nozzles made of various types of steels and nickel.

The work is sponsored by the UK Atomic Energy Authority, Dounreay. Consideration will be given to new or recent graduates. Starting salary on Scale 1B—£5,285-£7,700.

Further particulars from The Secretary, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, with whom applications (3 copies) should be lodged by 31 July, 1981. Ref No 6AM/1.

The University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP —NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship tenable for a period up to two years in the first instance. The Fellow will be engaged in the study of the use of ultrasound generated by high power laser pulses dealing with specific applications in non-destructive testing. This work is a collaborative venture with UKAEA - Harwell. His responsibilities will include the incorporation of data into a high-speed computer system for evaluation.

Salary will be on the scale £6,070-£10,575 together with USS benefits.

Applications, which should include the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Dr S. B. Palmer, or Dr R J Dewhurst, Department of Applied Physics, University of Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for applications will be 31st July 1981.

The City University Business School
LECTURESHIP IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

The Business Systems Analysis Division of The City University Business School is expanding its activities in the field of teaching and research in Systems Analysis.
Applicants should be graduates, or possess an equivalent qualification, and should have practical experience : and, ideally, teaching experience in this field. The initial appointment will be for a three year period.
The successful candidate will be part of a team which has responsibility for teaching Data Processing Systems Analysis at all levels within the University.
Salary will be on the scale £6070-£12,860 plus £967 London Allowance.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Registrar's office, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4399, Ext. 338. Please quote reference CUBS/271/T. Closing date 31st July, 1981.

University of Durham
CHAIR IN PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the Chair in Philosophy from candidates with research interests in any of the main fields of Philosophy. The vacancy arises from the death of Professor C. K. Grant. The appointment will date from 1 January 1982 or such date as may be arranged.

The appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale (£15,816-£18,416 per annum) together with the normal pension arrangements. Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Friday, 4 September 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff
TEMPORARY LECTURER
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in the teaching of German and French in the Department of Education for the Session 1981-82. The post mainly involves work with students preparing for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education. Candidates should be honours graduates and have had experience of teaching their own subjects in schools. Qualifications in some aspect of curriculum development would be an advantage. Salary Range: £6,070-£12,860 p.a. Duties to commence 1st October 1981.

Applications (2 copies) together with the names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars are available. Closing date 31st July 1981. Ref: 2246.

PERSONAL
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Lotus Eclat
T Reg. 15,000 miles. 5 speed gearbox. Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Phillips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. £7,250.
Phone Reigate 43614

GRANADA L.30, R reg. £1,650. 845 4559.

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SILVER SHADOW 1, Nov '77 (Reg 6622 AR), superb example, excellent condition, silver, navy interior. £9,950. 388 6911 (day), 202 6488 (eves). Mr Franks.

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TO HIRE, Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 1975, as new. Previously chauffeur driven chairman's car. 40,000 miles. £200 p.w. without chauffeur. £375 p.w. with chauffeur.—Telephone: day 01-631 1474; evenings 01-589 2650.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE GRADUATE, 31, single, w/car, would like to find a home and family to stay with over Christmas, anywhere in the U.K., in exchange for domestic services; possibility of permanent relationship as family member/housekeeper. Please call 01-487 4071. Richard Thompson.
EXPERIENCE FOR SALE.—Writer (publications, journalism, PR, etc.), capable photographer, competent speaker, teacher, languages, wide interests, seeks work. 01-940 4668.
MEDICAL editor/journalist (experienced, won award) wants part time job London. Salary now £13,216. 01-387 4499 x 2; 01-794 5585.
RESOURCEFUL British graduate, 45, seeks alternative to teaching. Added experience in PR and broadcasting. Languages. Willing to relocate worldwide. Box No. 0810G, The Times.
ACTIVE, intelligent man, (42), seeks interesting work anywhere. Some Spanish. Expd. prop. maint. etc. But anything considered. 546 2950.
ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (freelance) available for company books daily. Wages especially.—404 0055.

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WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W2. Female 25+, own lux room in flat: £30 p.w. till Oct.—01-402 3990 (before 10 a.m., after 5.30 p.m.). 499 2033 (days).
BAYSWATER. M/F to share lovely mixed flat, own very large room; £35 p.w.—262 9998 after 6 p.m.
STOCKWELL. Own room in sh flat for prof person. Refs necs. £75 p.c.m.—737 2285 eves.
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SW6. Female, 30s, own room in cheerful mixed house: £88.30 p.c.m.—Tel 377 3919 (day)/736 6688 (eves).
W3. Prof 25+, own room + sitting room; £120 p.c.m.—749 3154.
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SW5. Single room: £25.—373 4043.
SW7. Mews flat, two own rooms, male and female: £35 p.w. and £30 p.w.—581 3430 after 5 p.m.
EAST CROYDON. Non smoker, own room; £25 p.w.—01-656 6128 eves.
QUEENS PARK. From end-July, own room, share k. & b. £30 p.w. Clean and tidy, non-smoker, prof. male, 25-35 preferred. 01-969 0157 (eves.).
WANTED. Own room, central, for solicitor, male, 27. 06077 5981.
SOUTH KEN. Couple have nice sunny spare bedroom available in their flat. £23 p.w. excl. 581 0203 (anytime).
N.W.2. Female, own room, £25 p.w. excl. 459 8220 (eves.).

RENTALS

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WANTED URGENTLY

We are receiving many inquiries from international companies for residential accommodation of exceptional quality.

In particular, we seek houses and large apartments in London and neighbouring counties with between three and seven bedrooms at rents ranging from £200 to £600 (a week).

Lettings are required for terms of between six months and five years (with generous rent escalations) and commencing dates are as far ahead as the autumn.

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All other districts: 9 Heath Street · NW3 · 01-794 1125

FLAT SHARING

CANONBURY. Prof. person for bed sit in super flat close tube, City. Esp. suit weekdays only. £120 p.c.m. 226 9028.
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FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.
SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
KENSINGTON W8. Share penthouse apartment, double room: £40 p.w. —Daytime 229 5185 ref DNB.
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LAVENDER HILL. Amiable person 26+, own room in large sunny flat. £128 p.c.m. Phone: 622 5346 (after 7).
ST. JOHNS WOOD. Own room in furnished maisonette, 2 mins. public transport. C.H., H. & C. elec. incl. 01-328 0167. 01-586 2325.
PROF. LADY, 30+ for Kens. luxury private bedsit. 1 yr. only. £200 ret. dep. £152 p.c.m. excl. 589 6015.
BLACKHEATH. Professional female over 21 to share flat in period house. £25 p.w. Phone 692 9250 after 6 p.m.
STREATHAM HILL. 2nd person share flat, own room, swimming pool. £120 p.c.m. excl. 674 8584 (eves.).
KENSINGTON.—Quiet bedsitting room in garden square, use of k. & b. £140 p.c.m. inc. 219 3738 daytime.
CHELSEA.—Beautiful maisonette, every luxury, garden, girl. £60 p.w. 352 5603.
W.4.—3rd person, own room, large mansion flat. £30 p.w. Phone 995 5604. After 7 p.m.
GENTLEMAN REQUIRES crew to share expenses on his own 33ft yacht. 3 mths. to Italy via canals. No experience. 876 8296.
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HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Pleasant flat in block with porter and lifts. One double bedroom, large reception K & B. £80 pw to include C.H. & CHW. 722 0126.

(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

"...TILL I DIE I WILL NOT remove my integrity from me. My righteousnes I hold fast, and will not let it go."—Job 27: 5, 6.

BIRTHS

BIGGS.—On July 2, to Mary (nee Bishop) and Julian—a daughter (Philippa Blanche Helen), a sister for Hannah.

COCHRANE.—On July 4th, to Susie and Iain—a daughter.

GILBERT.—On 19th June at All Saints Hospital, Bromsgrove, to Patricia (nee Passmor) and Barry—a daughter (Poppy Anastasia Elena), a sister for Robert, Toby and Holly.

LOWE.—On July 3rd, at University College Hospital, to Vivian and David—a son (Felix Henry), a brother for Alexander, Mungo and Francesca.

MCARTHUR.—On July 3rd at Bristol Maternity Hospital to Susan (nee Cheshire) and Dayrell—a son (Sam), a brother for Alastair.

MATHESON.—On 3rd July, at Birmingham Maternity Hospital, to Liz (nee Bradfield) and Duncan—a son (William Parker).

NEWBERY.—On June 26, to Helen (nee Cantelo) and Mark—a son (Henry William).

WYAND.—On July 2nd, to Liss (nee Barley) and Roger—a son (Edward John Richard), a brother for Ben.

MARRIAGE

CARGILL : KELLAM.—On July 4th at Kings Chapel, Gibraltar, David, elder son of Mrs. E. Tew and the late Mr. D. J. Cargill of Kilmarnock, to Barbara-Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whaton Kellam of Writtle, Essex. The Rev. P. T. Clement officiated.

DEATHS

BLAGRAVE.—On July 4th, peacefully, Herbert Henry Gratwicke Blagrave, of the Grange, Beckhampton, Wiltshire, devoted husband of the late Gwen. Funeral on Friday, 10th July, at 3.30 p.m., at St. Michael Church, Tilehurst, Reading. Enquiries to Cyril H. Lovegrove, 114-116 Oxford Rd., Reading. (telephone: Reading 52016).

BRADFORD.—On 3rd July, Kitty Bradford of Durham City, widow of Col. J. E. S. Percy and Col. Sir Thomas Brandford. Private funeral, 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, 7th ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Our children are precious. We care for over 6,000 a year. Every child has a special problem needing a special kind of care—Jenny with a progressive physical handicap. Tim, abandoned by his parents' violent break-up.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT COVENANTS AND OTHER WAYS OF HELPING PHONE THE NCH APPEALS DEPARTMENT ON 01-226 2033.

DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

A Thanksgiving Service for the life of Dorothy Charlesworth, M.A., F.S.A., who died 7th June 1981, will be held in the Cathedral, Carlisle on Saturday 11th July 1981 at 11 a.m.

CANCER RESEARCH

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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kind messages of sympathy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

UXBRIDGE/EAST COAST HOUSE for Americans. See Prop wanted.

FRENCH speaking couple req. as couriers. See Rec. Apps. today.

MONTESSORI School, Kensington, offers one year free diploma training to anyone wishing to learn to teach young children.—Details from Secretary, 969 0313.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

"Anyone for Denis?"

Special Charity Performance

In the presence of the Prime Minister on Sunday 12 July at 7.30 p.m.
Circle Tickets available at £10 and £5. All proceeds for NSPCC and Stoke Mandeville Hospital.
Please telephone 01-637 5037.

(continued on page 23)

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Robin Bailey: Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself (ITV, 8.00 pm).

● THEY'RE PLAYING MY TUNE (BBC 2, 10.35 pm) is a mini-series from BBC Bristol: a four-week run of 10-minute films. I have seen three of them: two are really quite touching. The other, tonight's, is not. It is just George Melly explaining how, back in his public school days, a scratchy old 78 rpm record of Bessie Smith singing Give Me a Pig Foot planted his student foot on the road to Jazzland. This is the theme of Tony Staveacres's unassuming series — songs that have influenced people's lives. It is very clear that Bessie Smith did not succeed, as Mr Melly says he hoped she would, in ensuring him a life of magnificent squalor. He is filmed in an elegant lounge, at cocktail hour.

● JACQUELINE DU PRE MASTERCLASS (BBC 2, 7.00 pm) is both depressing and uplifting: depressing because the once-great cellist can no longer play, inspiring because she can pass on to others her deep understanding of, and love for, this most responsive of instruments. These four masterclasses were first shown two years ago, and we shall see all four this week, on successive nights. Tonight's has a particular significance because we see Miss du Pré coaching students in the concerto with which she is ineluctably associated, the Elgar.

● A good day for radio drama: Alan Ayckbourn's comedy JOKING APART is tonight's Monday Play (Radio 4, 8.00 pm), with Jonathan Newth and Fiona Walker as the human steamrollers. And let me say again what I said last Saturday: you'll be missing some superior chat if you miss Bruce Stewart's play THE GALLOWS IN MY GARDEN (Radio 4, 3.02), about the H. G. Wells — Hilaire Belloc literary controversy over Wells's Outline of History.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Polymorphism in Snail; 7.05 M101/16 Matrices, Networks.
11.25 Cricket: The Second Test. England versus Australia. Fourth day's play from Lord's in the Cornhill Insurance Test series. Commentary by Richie Benaud, Tom Graveney, Tony Lewis, Bob Simpson. Coverage continues on BBC 1 at 2.05. It then transfers to BBC 2 at 4.30 Highlights of the day's play tonight on BBC 2 at 11.30.
1.30 Bod: Bod's Present (r); 2.00 Regional news.
2.05 Cricket: The Second Test. The afternoon's play from Lord's; 4.18 Regional news.
4.20 Play School: Joan Ward's story A Pile of Clothes, Read by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Thomas. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00
4.45 Jana of the Jungle: Cartoon. The Golden Idol of the Gorgas (r); 5.0 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter Flies the World: Malaysia. See Sarah Greene and Simon Groom smothered in poisonous pit vipers at the Snake Temple, Kuala Lumpur. See Malaysia's answer to the Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race — the Dragon Boat Races at Penang. (r).
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide.
6.55 Ask the Family: The second quarter-final of this inter-family contest. The Keeps of Woodbury, Devon, versus the Almonds of Tilehurst in Reading. The question master is Robert Robinson.
7.20 Blakes Seven: The crew of the Liberator discover a strange artificial planet. It houses a very dangerous enemy (r)
8.10 Panorama: on the eve of the defence debate, John Nott, the Secretary of State, talks to David Dimbleby about the moral and practical arguments over the Trident missile system — the central plank in the Government's defence policy. Panorama also reconstructs the events in April last year when Dan Air flight 1008 from Manchester crashed into a mountain top in Tennerife, killing 146 people. The programme has evidence that the crew were given instructions which it was impossible to carry out.
9.00 News: with Peter Woods. And weather forecast.
9.25 Film: The Power Play (1976) Made-for-television thriller. Ronald Burr plays the newsman who covers just about the biggest news story of all time — a plot to steal some nuclear power plants. The cast includes James Canning, Pamela Hensley and Bradford Dillman. Directed by Robert Day.
11.00 Now Showing: Clips from the new movies, including John Boorman's period spectacle Excalibur; the new James Bond thriller For Your Eyes Only; the fantasy Clash of the Titans, and the Michael Crawford comedy-adventure Condorman. The presenter is Michael Wood.
11.38 News Headlines.
11.40 Managing the Micro: Fourth of five films about the revolution in technology in British industry. The presenter is Brian Redhead (r).
12.05 Weather forecast. Closedown at 12.10

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 1.30-1.45 pm Pila Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.5 am News. Close. Scotland: 9.55-10.0 am The Wombles 10.0-10.15 Jackanory. 10.15-10.35 Godzilla. 10.35-10.55 Take Hart. 1.25-1.30 pm The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.5 am News. Close. Northern Ireland 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.5 am News. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. Buffon at Montbard; 7.05 Scientists Remember Germany 1918-1945; 7.30 Sanctions and Rhodesia (2).
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (A Pile of Clothes). Closedown at 11.25.
4.30 Cricket: Fourth day of the England v Australia match at Lord's. Introduced by Peter West. The live coverage continues uninterrupted until 6.35. There are highlights of the day's play tonight at 11.30, also on BBC 2.
6.35 Open University: Today's Beef.
7.00 Jacqueline du Pré Masterclass: First programme in a series of four. The cellist, now a victim of multiple sclerosis, passes on her experience to two students, Faye Clinton and Christin Jackson. The accompanist is Clifford Benson. (see Choice).
7.35 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.50 Arthur Negus Enjoys: The antiques expert visits Betty Cadbury's huge collection of toys at Rednal, near Birmingham. He sees growling lions, displaying peacocks, and bears that drink milk and smoke cigarettes.
8.05 Secret Army: Another chance to see these Second World War adventure stories about the Continentals who risked their lives to help Allied aircrews shot down in bombing raids to get back to Britain from German-occupied Europe. Tonight, Albert (Bernard Repton) has to cope with two mysterious new invaders — Russians. Lifeline sends them to Alain's farm, but Kessler (Clifford Rose) is told where they will be (from BBC 1).
9.00 Sing Country: New series. With Tammy Wynette, Marty Robbins, Buddy Emmons. Terry McMillan and George Jones.
9.50 Brass Tracks: New series begins. Tonight's programme about divorce, comes live from the Marriage Room of a Bristol register office. An experiment in family conciliation is taking place in the city. It has enjoyed some success. Could it be taken up elsewhere in Britain? Among the speakers tonight is George Brown, chairman of the Society of Conservative Lawyers. The society is calling for a Minister for Families.
10.35 They're Playing My Tune. New series begins. George Melly, writer and jazz singer, explains how a certain song came to change his life.
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and analysis. Linda Alexander reads the bulletins. David Icke handles the sports coverage.
11.30 Cricket: The Second Test. Highlights of today's play in the England v Australia match at Lord's. The presenter is Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Sizes, shapes and dimensions; 9.47 Understanding computers; 10.05 All about tails; 10.23 Equality and Time; 10.40 French lesson: au travail; 11.05 Holidays (for the hard of hearing); 11.22 Coral reef waters; 11.39 History Around you.
12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies: Chorlton and the Crime Wave (r). 12.10 pm Rainbow: The theme is stubborness. 12.30 Home and Design: Fabrics — design, printing, packaging and marketing (r).
1.00 News from ITN. 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 The Diana Dors Show: Chat and music show. Miss Dors's guests today are the fortune teller Delinda, Professor Laurie Taylor, and the comedian Tom O'Connor.
2.00 The Riordans: Irish village life series. 2.30 Film: Mister Jerico (1969) Tale of a confidence trickster (Patrick Macnee) and the theft of a fabulous diamond. With Connie Stevens and Herbert Lom.
4.15 Porky Pig and Daffy Duck: cartoon. 4.20 Now for Nookie: Roger de Courcey and his bear take up politics. With Bernie Winters and David Lodge. 4.45 Scarf Jack: episode three of this period drama about a mercenary. Today: a narrow squeak for Francis (Keith Jayne).
5.15 History of the Motor Car: New series. The wheeled wonders of 1895-1914. 5.45 News from ITN. 6.00 Thames area news.
6.35 Crossroads: More about Benny's eye injury. With Paul Henry as Benny.
7.00 The Krypton Factor: Four contestants subject themselves to a brawn-and-brain ordeal. The MC is Gordon Burns.
7.30 Coronation Street: There is a man in Mavis Riley's life. Thelma Barlow plays Mavis.
8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself: Henry (Robin Bailey) and Alix (Christopher Fulford) need a stiff drink to get over the shock of encountering a house spider. But the local pub finds Henry out of his depth.
8.30 World in Action: Britain, a haven for terrorists. There is strong evidence that this country is sheltering right-wing extremists, including murderers and bombers, on the run from the police in Europe. The programme investigates this underground network.
9.00 Quincy: Drama series, with Jack Klugman as a pathologist. When a Japanese film star dies suddenly, a relative pleads with Quincy not to perform an autopsy on him.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.
10.30 Hammer House of Horror: Charlie Boy. The wooden statue with the funny face that is much more than it looks. With Leigh Lawson, Angela Bruce, Marius Goring and Frances Cuka. This thriller was made especially for television screening (r).
11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies: We see two of Muhammad Ali's encounters — with Jerry Quarry and Richard Dunn.
12.25 am Close: Dame Janet Baker reads a favourite poem.

Angela Richards and Bernard Hepton in tonight's instalment of Secret Army (BBC 2, 8.05).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon explores the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Small Country Living (new series). About people who live and work in the country.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Tigar McGilp — Refuse Official, By Fred Urquhart.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Shrewsbury.
11.50 Weigh-in (new series). Facts and Fallacies of Dieting.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey: Murder Must Advertise by Dorothy L Sayers (5). Sudden Decease of a Man in Dress Clothes.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: The Gallows in My Garden, by Bruce Stewart.†
4.35 Smith Against the System (new series).
4.45 Story Time: Illyrian Spring (9).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 The News Quiz.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.
8.00 The Monday Play: Joking Apart, by Alan Ayckbourn. †
9.30 Kaleidescope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Moving Toyshop (part 6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
VHF
6.00am With lf. 6.25 Weather forecast. 6.30 With 1f. 10.02 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 10.45 With lf. 11.00 For Schools. 11.50 With lf. 2.00 pm For Schools. 3.00 With lf. 5.50 PM (continued). 5.55 With 1f. 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Schubert, Mozart, Haydn; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Hummel, Arne, Schumann, Vaughan Williams; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Menotti; records.†
10.00 Richard Markham: Piano recital: Debussy, Kabalevsky.†
10.50 Henryk Szeryng. Violin Recital: Bach, Milhaud, Szymanowski.†
11.25 Cricket: Second Test. England v Australia; commentary from Lord's, incl:
1.35 News.
1.40 Your Letters Answered.
2.00 Lunchtime scoreboard.
6.40 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 College Concerts 1980/81. (Last in series, part 6). Webern, Michael Gielen.†
7.40 Herpes Simplex. Short story by Nicholas Burbridge.
8.00 College Concert. Part 2. Jonathan Lloyd, Wolfgang Rihm, Webern.†
8.45 Tartini. On record.†
9.00 Crowded Hours (last in series). Alastair Hetherington in conversation with David Lodge.
9.45 Ivo Pogorelich. Piano recital: Chopin; record.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Elisabeth Lutyens. On record.†

VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University.
11.25 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Bartok, Busoni, Seiber, Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. String Quartet recital: Wolf, Schubert.†
2.05 Matinee Musicale. Concert: Sullivan, Coates, Gretry, Butterworth, Lalo.†
3.05 Schumann and Liszt. Piano recital.†
4.05 New Records. Bartok, Rachmaninov, Szymanowski.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. With Michael Berkeley.† 11.15-11.55 Open University.
11.55-12.55 am Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn, Royal Show Stoneleigh.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds† 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Town and Country Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland. 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Madrigal. 10.15 Borderlands. 10.30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 Snail Fever. 2.15 Good Books. 2.45 Country Style. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Washington Square. 11.15 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Royal Show: 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Hammer House of Horror. 12.15am-12.30 Something Different.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 House Party. 2.25 Film: Union Station (William Holden). 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.00 Weather followed by a Twenty Year Record.

Granada

As Thames except: 11.50am-12.00 Bubblies. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-4.15 Monday Matinee Film: Winslow Boy* (Robert Donat). 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Today Tonight. 11.40-12.40am Cities: Athens.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Royal Show. 3.45-4.15 Give us a Clue. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 Presenting Lena Martell. 11.30 Our Little Town. 12.00-12.05am Learning from Children.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Gigi (Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier). 4.12-4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.34 Hammer House of Horror. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Cartoon Time. 2.10-4.15 Film: Edward, My Son (Spencer Tracy, Deborah Kerr). 5.15-5.45 Clifton House Mystery. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.00 Paris by Night.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 Cymru A'r Mor. 11.05-11.20 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm. Ffalabalam. 1.30-2.00 Hamdden. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Questors. 11.00-11.30 Darts Tournament.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Gigi (Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier). 5.15-5.45. Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.28 News. 10.34 Hammer House of Horror. 11.30 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Tarzan. 10.40 Al Oerning. 11.05 Call it Macaroni. 11.35-12.00 Bailey's Bird. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Sound Barrier* (Ralph Richardson, Ann Todd, Nigel Patrick). 5.15-5.45 Mork & Mindy. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35-7.00 Out of Town. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Father Dear Father.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Alphabet. 10.20 Adventure time. 10.30 England Their England. 10.55 Lost Islands. 11.20-12.00 Snooker. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.00 Royal Show. 3.45-4.15 Give us a Clue. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.30 Communicators. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.05 Hammer House of Horror.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.00 Film: Magic Bow* (Stewart Granger, Phyllis Calvert). 4.00-4.15 Hear Here. 5.15-5.45 Sha Na Na. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30-12.15 Moura.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Bush Baby (Margaret Brooks, Louis Gossett). 4.13-4.15 News. 4.45 Call it Macaroni. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00 Good evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Boomer. 10.30 Irish Factor. 11.00 Golfing Greats. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Warpath (Edmond O'Brien, Dean Jagger). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Try for Ten. 6.45-7.00 Sound of... Stan Baxter. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Woman of Straw (Gina Lollobrigida, Sean Connery, Ralph Richardson). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Speedway. 11.30 Hammer House of Horror. 12.30 am Methodists in Conference.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191). MUSIC ON FILM. Tonight at 7: LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (U). Tomorrow at 7: THE LIFE OF MOZART (U).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (01-589 8212). Tonight 7.30 BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL RPO Antal Dorati Symphonies 2 & 3. Aria Ah Perfido (Hildegard Behrens). £1 to £5.50. Hall, Agents & door.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM 836 3161 cc 240 cc. 240 5258
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Last week. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed & Sat at 2.00. With
SWAN LAKE
Nureyev dances every performance. Tkts available for mat. Wednesday next. A few seats still available for other performances.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 from 10 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't, Wed & Sat at 7.00 Don Giovanni Tomor & Fri at 7.30 Peter Grimes.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11.

THEATRES

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't, tomor 7.45 (low price previews). WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

MAYFAIR THEATRE Stratton St. W1

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). S.O.B. (AA). Sep. progs dly. 2.00, 5.10, 8.20. Seats bookable W/Ends. Last Eve Prog.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles) Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf.

ART GALLERIES

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3cms) £20.00 per full display (min 3 cms)
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Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

'Observer' closure threat over loss of 850,000 copies

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Management of *The Observer*, which was unable to print 850,000 copies on Saturday night because of an industrial dispute, is to call an urgent meeting with print union leaders to tell them it is not prepared to continue publishing the newspaper unless the unions give guarantees of uninterrupted production.

Saturday's losses, which accounted for almost 90 per cent of the newspaper's normal print run, stemmed from a dispute over differentials involving machine room workers.

The dispute, which is similar to one at *The Sunday Times* that caused the loss of 400,000 copies last month, centres on a claim by members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) for 87½ per cent of rates paid to members of the National Graphical Association (NGA) in the machine room.

A ruling on the *Sunday Times* dispute by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is expected later this week and will be studied closely by both unions and management at *The Observer*.

Management at *The Observer* said that difficulties on Saturday began when there was a delay in starting the presses and by 9 pm only 150,000 copies had been printed. Mr Roger Harrison, joint managing director, then told the Natsopa chapel (office branch) that if its members refused to work normally they would not be paid for the entire shift.

After asking for the management's terms to be put in writing, the machine room chapel, which covers up to 200 men, walked out of the building. The management had apparently insisted that the men should abide by an agreed disputes procedure.

The Observer accepts that in most Fleet Street offices Natsopa members are paid 87½ per cent of NGA rates where they are working alongside NGA members. Its management said on Saturday night that they were prepared to meet the claim for brake hands on the presses if the chapel would agree to new production schedules.

The newspaper will today contact the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the employers' body, and the general secretaries of the print unions to emphasize that further disruption cannot be tolerated.

The situation is further complicated by the imminent takeover of *The Observer* by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho group but managers in day-to-day control of the operations are determined to make a stand.

Trelford editorial, page 12

Civil Service unions say dole cheques could stop

By Our Labour Staff

Civil Service union leaders believe that a crisis is developing in the payment of unemployment benefits which could lead to dole money starting to dry up in the next two weeks.

The unions are picketing an important Department of Employment stationery building in Watford which has led to no giro cheques being sent out to unemployment benefit offices for about 10 days.

Local payment offices are now relying on their stocks and a department official said last night that although there had been no reports of any of the 1,000 offices running out of cheques "this action will eventually affect unemployed people".

Giro cheques for unemployment benefit are being written by hand in the local offices because two computer centres at Livingston and Reading have been closed by a strike since June 8.

The Department of Employment has no contingency plans to pay unemployment benefits in cash over the counter of local offices and the likely consequence would be a dramatic increase in the number of claimants for supplementary benefits from social security offices.

Union officials last night were sceptical about their ability to cope.

Left-wing pressure is mounting in the nine unions involved in the campaign of selective strikes for an approach to the Government with an offer to accept a £10 a week increase for all 530,000 white-collar civil servants.

War and peace for the police on the streets of two British cities yesterday: Early-morning rioting in Liverpool and racial harmony reigning at the St Paul's carnival in Bristol.

Chief constable's warning after Toxteth riot

Continued from page 1

crowd of black hooligans intent on making life unbearable and indulging in criminal behaviour.

"I am going to maintain law and order in the area. I am not going to have no-go areas in Liverpool. There is no way I am going to withdraw the police presence from Toxteth."

Mr John Hamilton, Labour leader on Liverpool City Council, said that the root cause was almost entirely national policies which had left 40 per cent of the area's population unemployed, compared with the average for the city of 17 per cent.

Mr Hamilton, who represents the Granby ward of the heart of the ravaged suburb, said: "We are deeply concerned. We have been saying for a long time that trouble would come because of the attitude of government, nationally and locally.

"High unemployment, cutbacks in public expenditure and alienation of youth from public authorities have helped to make this situation possible. That is the saddest element of all, that youth should be so alienated."

Residents spoke of a build-up of resentment over unemployment and lack of social facilities over a long period. It culminated in a strong police presence throughout Saturday and some young officers allegedly taunting young blacks. One said: "It was a tinderbox that only required a spark."

Mr John Arboin, a leading Jamaican member of the community, said: "Police were everywhere in groups and we asked them to withdraw but they would not do so."

Critics of the Government's economic policies will clearly view the weekend's events as another indication of the dangerous road they believe has been taken.

The events in Southall and Toxteth come while the Scarman tribunal is already analysing the rioting in Brixton in April, and the Home Office is investigating the problems of race relations in Britain's inner cities.

The trouble in Southall, an area with a high concentration of Asian immigrants, began after an incident in which skinheads on their way to a concert at a local public house are alleged to have smashed an Asian shop and attacked a woman. The police arrived to keep the skinheads and crowds of Asian youths apart and violence erupted.

By the time the streets were quiet again the public house, the Hambrough Tavern, was three-quarters destroyed by fire, seven vehicles had been burnt, 25 shops damaged and 60 police officers injured. Thirty people had been arrested.

In Southall police are investigating the organization of a skinhead concert in such a predominantly immigrant area. Coaches came from east London for the event. Immigrant groups see that as evidence of the provocative activities of extreme right-wing groups

A group representing black and Asian councillors in London boroughs yesterday wrote to Mr Whitelaw calling on him to improve the situation in inner cities and to make better employment prospects for immigrant youths. At the same time they plan a meeting of all immigrant groups in London to discuss the correlation of information about the activities of groups such as the National Front and the British Movement, which have recruited young whites, such as the skinheads.

The Standing Conference of Pakistani Organizations has also written to Mr Whitelaw calling for a judicial tribunal to look at the activities of the far-right groups. Mr Sijhat Kadri, the president, said the organizations had complained to the Government in 1976 about the need for action.

Now the racist groups were becoming better organized and the time had come for Parliament to tackle them with emergency measures in the same way terrorism was being combated, he said.

"We think Southall was a declaration of war by saying 'We are now going into predominantly Asian areas'. No one can be safe", Mr Kadri said.

The events in London and Liverpool are also likely to give further urgency to a Home Office committee considering protective clothing and tactics for the police dealing with public disorder. Yesterday Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said: "If the traditional look of the police has got to go, it has got to go. We did not want to see shields, we never thought we would see petrol bombs. We are moving into a new era of public order."

The police, he said, should not be left standing like Aunt Sallies in front of rioters, but take a positive role.

Three policemen injured at Southall were still in Hillingdon Hospital yesterday with head injuries.

Tonight Mr Whitelaw faces a backbench home affairs committee where calls may be made to strengthen further the immigration laws and give the police better protection.

Toxteth forms part of Liverpool 8, the city's most hetrerogeneous area and is in the shadow of the huge sandstone Anglican cathedral. Physically, with its diminishing element of dereliction and newer housing it has its counterpart in most industrial cities. However, it is unlike similar areas in some other cities in that the immigrant community have been there for a minimum of three generations.

☐ At St Paul's, Bristol, scene of violent riots last year, the annual carnival, a popular multiracial event, went off without incident.

In Handsworth, Birmingham, midway between Southall and Merseyside, more than 8,000 people, black and white, attended a festival in the local park, close to the centre of a multiracial suburb. The spirit was as amiable and peaceful as a rural village fete (a Staff Reporter writes).

EEC help to restore free milk in schools

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has secured an EEC subsidy worth up to £25m a year to restore free milk in schools. The scheme has been agreed after months of hard bargaining in Brussels and among government departments in London.

The successful result was announced on the eve of the Royal Show yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture. "With Brussels and the Treasury involved, it has been a ghastly long negotiation," he said.

The subsidy is intended to reverse the decline in the consumption of school milk since the Education Act, 1980, removed all obligations for local councils to provide it. The scheme has been agreed only after rigid safeguards were imposed by the Treasury. It is almost exactly 10 years since Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as Secretary of State for Education and Science, abolished free school milk for many children.

The first safeguard in the new scheme is that there must be no cost to central funds. The second is that to qualify for payment councils must state in advance how much milk they will use in the coming year and must adhere to that forecast during the year.

The EEC subsidy is worth threequarters of the cost of providing cut-price school milk if a member state of the community provides the remaining quarter. The main hurdle to winning the subsidy for Britain has been the refusal of the European Commission to accept that a collection of payments from British local councils constitutes a national contribution.

The size of the subsidy will depend on the amount contributed voluntarily by local councils many of which have abandoned their school milk schemes in the past year.

BOLSHOI DANCER QUITS FOR US

Miss Galina Chursina, a nonsoloist member of the Bolshoi Ballet performing at a festival in Istanbul, walked into the United States Consulate there yesterday and requested political asylum which was granted, official sources reported.

According to the police, Miss Chursina, aged 27, was in love with a Turk whom she met in Istanbul last summer. "They appeared together in a photo novel", a police source told UPI. The Bolshoi has about 100 dancers in its corps de ballet and 40-50 soloists.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh opens new hostel of Scottish Youth Hostels Association, Pitlochry, Tayside, Perthshire, 11.15; the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Trefoil Holiday and Adventure Centre for the Handicapped Gogarbank, Edinburgh, 2.40.

The Prince of Wales opens Royal British Legion Housing Scheme, Stenhousemuir, Scotland, 10.30; as patron of the International Year of Disabled People, attends garden party in aid of Thistle Foundation, Niddrie Mains Road, Craigmillar, Edinburgh, 3.

Princess Alexandra as patron, visits St Christopher's Hospice, for first reunion conference, 2.30; attends Independence Day dinner of Anglo-Venezuelan Society, Savoy Hotel, 7.40.

Talks, lectures

Celtic art: early style David Williams, British Museum, 11.30; Film time: *News from Nowhere* and *Life and Works of William Morris*, National Gallery, 1; Milais: "The Boyhood of Raleigh" and other works, Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1; The Syon Cope, Penelope Wallis, Victoria and Albert Museum, 11.30; English medieval metalwork, Catherine Oakes, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30; Tudor and Jacobean costume in the primary galleries, Frances Musker, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.

Poetry

Ferenz Azmann, Troubadour Coffee House, 265 Old Brompton Road, 9.

Exhibitions

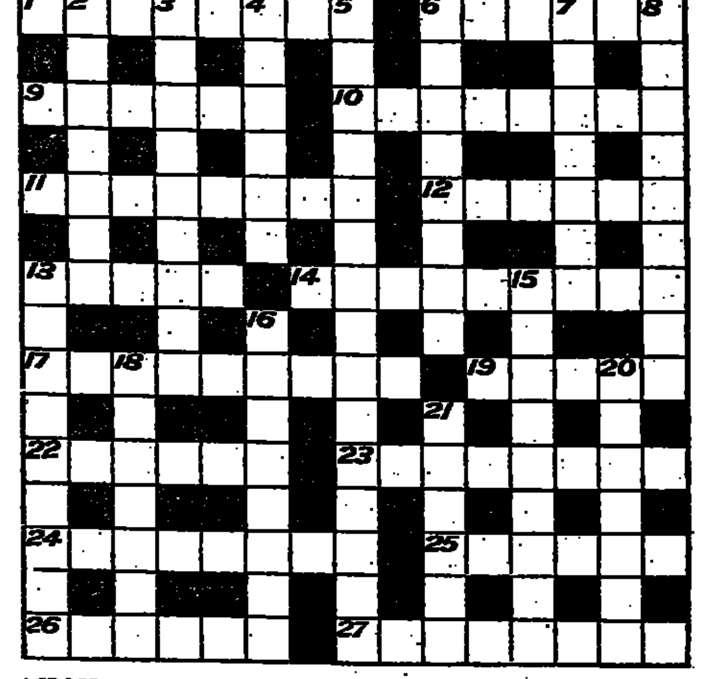
Captain John Smith, explorer and adventurer, St Mary-at-Lambeth, 11 to 6; Architecture and the London Fire Brigade, 1866-1938, Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 11 to 5; Victorian paintings, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10 to 6.

Music

Maureen Foster, contralto, and Kenneth Abbott, organ, City Temple, 1.5; Hans Christian Euler, violin, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.10; Aeolian String Quartet, St John's, 1; Walthamstow Hall Senior School Choir, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; Lloyd's Choir, St Katherine Cree, 1.15; Piero Lo Faro, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.5.

Memorial service: Mr Albert J. Knight, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 11.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,570



ACROSS

1 Little Boy Blue changing to clerical wear (8).
6 Standard description of wine far out of this world (6).
9 He gives warning about start of bombing (6).
10 This man digging into the food on it (8).
11 Eastern nuclear explosion out of the blue (8).
12 Divine leader of nine (6).
13 Grass snake swallows its tail (5).
14 Chaps go to Silver Lake to see animals there (9).
17 Out-of-the-way pastime? (9).
19 Made by bones at full fathom five (5).
22 One securing the door of its stable? (6).
...orms having such significance ...an avian context? (8).
...ce comforted with ...
...master knew the ...e-in-idleness (6).
...ect beds gives ...ntage (6).
...whom he gave ...dkerchief (8).

DOWN

2 He included nothing overweight in his pictures (7).
3 The end of the Capulets—could be conjecture (9).
4 Maltreat a toad holed up in it? (6).
5 Anglo-French Concorde? (7, 8).
6 "As you was before you were!"—such a state! (8).
7 Sonny in school—"sunny" outside the church? (7).
8 19 is about to ponder material (9).
13 Cup-supporter sees players heading the table (9).
15 Romantic match is made to work in principle (9).
16 The way to make enemies is, classically, to have a row (8).
18 Jerome's work destroyed in glue vat (7).
20 Its capital resurrected from ashes (7).
21 What Rubinstein wrote in the French capital (6).

The solution of Saturday's prize puzzle No 15,569 will appear next Saturday.

Food in France

These shops and restaurants in the French channel ports are recommended.

Boulogne: Cakes and chocolates, André Lugand, 9 Grande Rue; cooked meats, Derrien, 1 Grande Rue; cheeses, Philippe Olivier, 43-45 Rue Thiers; restaurant, La Charlotte, 11 Rue du Doyen, 01033-21.30.13.08.

Calais: Cakes: Ducard, Boulevard La Fayette; R Outtier, 53 Rue Royale; cheeses: Guislain, Maison du Fromage, Rue André Gerschel, off Place d'Armes; bread: Baclet, 2 Rue Anotole France; restaurant: La Feuillandine, 62 Place d'Armes, 01033-21.97.32.57.

Dieppe: Cheeses and groceries, Olivier, 26 Rue St Jacques; cooked meats, Eurieul, 22 Grande Rue; cakes, Divernet, 136 Grand Rue; chocolates, Ratel, 95 Grande Rue; restaurant: Le Sully, 97 Quai Henri IV, 01033-35.84.23.13.

Le Havre: Groceries, cooked meats, Lefèvre, 127 Rue Victor Hugo; cakes and chocolates, Houlé, 185 Rue de Paris; cheeses, Chemisse, Halles du Marché, restaurant: Le Nice-Havrais, 6 Place Frederic Sauvage, 01033-35.46.14.59.

Cherbourg: Cheeses, Major, 18-20 Rue au Blé; cakes, Delaunay, Rue Marechal Foch.

St Malo: Cooked meats, Marchand, Rue St Vincent; cakes, Cheftel, Rue St Vincent; cheese, Pouilloux, Rue de l'Orme; restaurant: Duchesse Anne, 5 Place Guy La Chambre, 01033-99.40.85.33.

Roads

London and the South-east: M3, Hampshire-bound carriageway closed between junction 3 (Guildford) and junction 4 (Farnborough). Two lanes available in each direction on London bound side. Major work for next five months. A23: Purley Way, north of Purley Cross, northbound side reduced to two lanes. M1: Southbound carriageway closed tonight at 8 pm until 6 am tomorrow between junction 7 (M10 St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford, Harrow). A2: Roadworks at saeveral points between Bexley Heath and Canterbury. M2: Work at London End.

Midlands: M6: Twoway traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 (M1 Rugby) and 2 (M69 Coventry East) and between junction 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Cannock) junction 10 (Walsall) closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed. A4097: Resurfacing at Curdworth Village.

Inquiries to Automobile Association on 01-954 7373.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes are: £100,000: 7VN 666841 (winner comes from Cornwall); £50,000: 18VK 581870 (Sheffield); £25,000: 14KL 164881 (West Yorkshire).

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	33.70	31.60
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	11.18	10.68
Germany DM	4.72	4.48
Greece Dr	112.00	106.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2290.00	2190.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.87	11.27
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.88	1.73
Spain Pta	184.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.09	9.54
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	72.00	67.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 2.1 on Friday to 548.0.

Church music

St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, July 8, Peter Backhouse, Organ, 8; Rochester Cathedral, July 8, David Coulter, organ, 8; Chichester Cathedral, July 6, Berlin Symphony Orchestra, 7.30; July 11, Philharmonia Orchestra (conductor Riccardo Muti), 7.30; St Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, July 8, Barnet Brass II, 7.45; Canterbury Cathedral, July 7, Ivor Keys, organ, 8; St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, July 7 and 9, Baroque in Blackfriars, 1.10; Barnet Parish Church, July 11, Barnet Brass Ensemble, 8; Bangor Cathedral, July 7, Andrew Goodwin, organ, 1.15; Brecon Cathedral, July 9, Treorchy Male Choir, 7.45; Norwich Cathedral, July 8, Norwich Students Orchestra, 8; Fakenham Parish Church, July 12, Haydn's Creation, 7; Durham Cathedral, July 7, Manchester String Orchestra, 7.30; Hereford Cathedral, July 8, EFA Suttle, organ, 1.15; St Paul's Cathedral, July 8, City Festival Concert, 8; July 10, John Walker, organ, 12.30.

Auctions today

Christie's, King St: Fine Continental porcelain, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental prints and scrolls, 2; old and modern silver, 2. Christie's at the National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, Hampshire: Collectors' motor cars and horse-drawn carriages, 2. Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and objects, 11; oil paintings, 11; prints, including collection of Nathaniel Sparks etchings, 2.

Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier St: Old master paintings, 9-5; watercolours and drawings, 9-5; tasting claret, vintage port, fine burgundy and regional wines, 11-1. Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and works of art; English and Continental ceramics and glass.

Passports

Israel has decided to allow in visitors with a British visitor's passport, provided they also produce their expired full passport. A British Visitor's Passport on its own is not sufficient.

The papers

The riots in Southall and Toxteth provoke widespread comment in today's newspapers. Once again the police are caught in the middle, the *Daily Mirror* says. "If the police can protect seaside resorts from skinheads on bank holidays, coloured youngsters are entitled to ask why they cannot stop racist provocation".

The *Daily Mail* says the police are unreasonably criticized. "When they turn out in force, as at Brixton, they are called provocative. When they are only few, as at Southall, they are said to be falling in their duty. The police need the protection of all suitable riot equipment. Urgent action is needed because it is appallingly easy in today's Britain to break police heads and get away with it."

La Rèpublica, Rome, says that events in Poland, nearly a year after the great outbreak of strikes on the Baltic coast, have gone surprisingly well. No Soviet general has entered Warsaw with his tanks, and the country seems to be moving along the road towards a "different socialism".

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Second Test, England v Australia, at Lord's (11.30 to 6.30). County championship (11.0 to 6.30 or 7.0): Derbyshire v Worcestershire, at Chesterfield; Hampshire v Nottinghamshire, at Bournemouth; Kent v Lancashire, at Maidstone; Leicestershire v Somerset, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Glamorgan, at Northampton; Sussex v Gloucestershire, at Hove; Warwickshire v Essex, at Birmingham; Yorkshire v Surrey, at Harrogate.

Racing: Meetings at Pontefract (2.45), Edinburgh (2.0), Wolverhampton (6.40) and Windsor (6.45).

Swimming: ASA championships, at Leeds.

Equestrianism: Royal Show, at Kenilworth.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 11.25 cricket; 2.5 cricket.

BBC 2: 4.30 cricket; 11.30 cricket.

Stock Exchange

The Stock Exchange will be open to the public from 5 to 7 pm tomorrow and on Wednesday, July 15, as part of the Festival of the City of London.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on flags of convenience. Deep sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Education Bill, committee (first day).

Today's anniversaries

Thomas More executed on Tower Hill, 1535. Duke of Monmouth defeated at Sedgmoor, Somerset, 1685. Guy de Maupassant died, Paris, 1893.

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Weather

The general situation: A SW airstream will persist with frontal troughs crossing many districts.

Forecast from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

W Midlands, SW, central N, NE England: Bright at first, outbreaks of rain or drizzle later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18C (64F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Central Highlands: Mostly cloudy, rain spreading from W, brighter later but scattered showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 16C (61F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rain at first, becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Outbreaks of rain, sunny intervals later; wind S to SW, fresh; max temp 16C (61F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with rain at times; wind S to SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13C (55).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Further outbreaks of rain in the N and W with near normal temperatures. Dry with some sunshine in the SE, and becoming warm.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel E: Wind SW, mainly moderate increasing fresh; locally strong; sea slight becoming mainly moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW strong, occasionally gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 5.27 am. Sun sets: 8.46 pm.
Moon rises: 9.07 am. Moon sets: 10.33 pm.
First quarter August 7.

Lighting up time

London 9.16 pm to 4.59 am.
Bristol 9.25 pm to 5.08 am
Edinburgh 9.46 pm to 4.52 am
Manchester 9.32 pm to 4.59 am
Penzance 9.32 pm to 5.25 am

London

SATURDAY

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1017.9 millibars, rising.

YESTERDAY

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21C (70F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 4.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1016.2 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

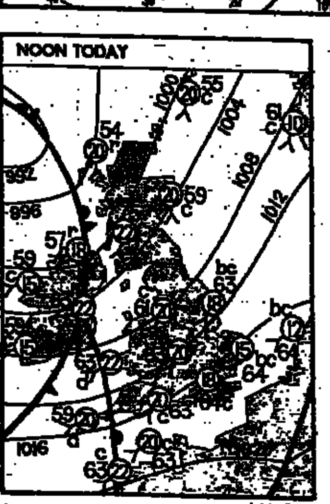
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	17	63	Guernsey	c	16	61
Birmingham	r	17	63	Inverness	c	17	63
Blackpool	r	17	63	Jersey	d	17	63
Bristol	r	16	61	London	f	19	66
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	r	17	63
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	c	19	66
Glasgow	r	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 1858 (July 7): 1.43-1.51; WSW; 65 NNW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 7): 1.28-1.36; SW*; 75N; NE. Titan 3D: 22.25-22.28; SE*; 40ESE; N. Salyut 6 (July 7): 3.47-3.52; W; 60W; E. Ops 2 (July 7): 3.48-3.53; SSE; 40ENE; NNE.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1858 (July 7): 1.43-1.52; SW; 85NNE; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 7): 1.28-1.36; SW*; 75E; NE. Cos 2nd stage (July 7): 3.23-3.24; W; 10W; NW. Cosmos 956R (July 7): 3.35-3.42; NNW; 60NE; SE.



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; periodical rain with snow.

High tides

[illegible]

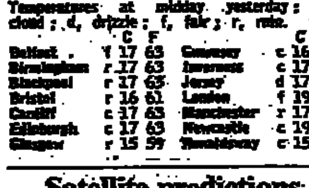
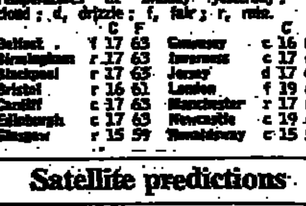
Best and worst

[illegible]

At the resorts

EAST COAST: Scarborough, Cromer, Gorleston, Lowestoft, Clacton, Margate
S COAST: Folkestone, Hastings, Eastbourne, Worthing, Little'h'pton, Bognor R, Southsea, Ryde, Sandown, Ventnor, Bournemouth
[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Ajaccio, Akrotiri, Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barbados, Barcelona, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Bermuda, Biarritz, Boulogne, Bordeaux, Boston, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Cape Town, Casablanca, Chicago, Cologne [illegible]